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SHORT HISTORIES
OF THE
TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS
OF THE
BRITISH ARMY,

INCLUDING THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO
HAVE WON

The Victoria Cross,
OR
The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

EDITED BY

R. DE M. RUDOLF, I.S.O.,
Of the War Office.



LONDON:

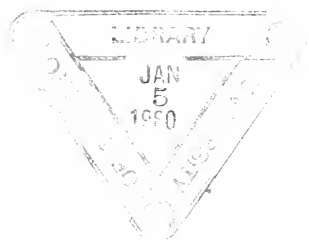
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PREFACE.

THE Territorial Regiments of the British Army are those Infantry corps which, in 1881, were given a definite geographical connection, with an appropriate territorial title in place of their old numbers, and so became the representatives in the ranks of the Army, of particular cities, counties, or districts of the British Isles.

In order to interest the population of these various areas in their representative corps, and to stimulate recruiting, a short history of the services of each regiment was prepared in pamphlet form, for distribution in its own recruiting area.

These histories were compiled chiefly from information supplied by the officers commanding the regimental depôts, but owing to the necessity of compressing the achievements of centuries into a few pages, the information given is practically limited to a brief outline of the more important campaigns, and all record of the many years spent in times of peace, in guarding the interests of the empire on its distant frontiers, is of necessity omitted.

Brief as these histories are, they are still enough to show how great a part the Army has taken in the building up and consolidation of the British empire. In every quarter of the globe, and in every variety of climate and circumstance, the lives of officers and men have been freely given in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and the more recent services of the Army have made it clear that in this respect the soldier of to-day is in no way behind the veterans of bygone fields.

These pamphlets are now collected in volume form for use as a work of reference, and in the hope that even so slight a record may do something to increase the interest of the nation in the soldiers who serve it, so that the Army may not lack suitable men for its ranks, nor the soldier help and employment on leaving the Colours.

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THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).

BADGES.

The Royal Cypher within the Collar of the Order of the Thistle with the Badge appendant.
In each of the four corners the Thistle within the Circle and motto
of the Order, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

THE SPHINX, SUPERSCRIBED "EGYPT," "BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE,"
"MALPLAQUET," "LOUISBURG," "ST. LUCIA," "EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO,"
"SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "ST. SEBASTIAN," "NIVE," "PENINSULA,"
"NIAGARA," "WATERLOO," "NAGPORE," "MAHEIDPORE,"
"AVA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "TAKU FORTS," "PEKIN,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—GLENCORSE.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Edinburgh Light Infantry Militia).

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS

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		6. 6th .. <i>Penicuik.</i>	9. 9th <i>Edinburgh.</i>

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THE ROYAL SCOTS (Lothian Regiment).

“*The Royal Scots*” boasts the unique distinction of being the oldest regiment in the British Army. Although the first name it bears on its colours is that of the famous victory of Blenheim, in 1704, it is certain that it existed for at least a century before that date. In reference to its claims to antiquity it has been styled “Pontius Pilate’s Body Guards,” and more seriously it has been asserted that it represents the body of Scottish archers who were kept for centuries as the guard of the French Kings. Be this as it may, it is at least without doubt that this distinguished corps appears in history as an organised military body as early as 1625, when led by the famous John Hepburn, it shared the glories of the warlike Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, the champion of the Protestant Princes of Germany. In 1633, it was constituted a regiment of the British Army.

Trained by service in many a Continental field, the Royal Scots upheld its laurels in the great victory of Blenheim, under the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, when it formed part of

that body of troops which marched, amid a storm of bullets, to the attack of the village of Blenheim, without firing a shot in reply until the General struck his sword against the palisades. The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army was taken prisoner in this battle, and on meeting Marlborough, congratulated him on having overcome "the best troops in the world." "I hope, sir," said the Duke, "you will except those troops by whom you have been conquered."

In the other famous battles of Marlborough's great campaigns the Royal Scots were ever to the fore, and at "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet," they sternly vindicated the right of the British infantry to stand second to none in the world.

"Louisburg," the next name borne on the colours, commemorates the gallant capture from the French of Cape Breton, in North America, in 1758, when the regiment served under the young and gallant Wolfe, who afterwards fell at Quebec. Notwithstanding that the French had strongly fortified Louisburg at a prodigious expense, the persistent bravery of the British force placed it in their hands after a siege of forty-nine days. Then, in many a forgotten skirmish and fight amid the pathless wastes of prairie and forest, the gallant Scots fought the Red Indians of America to protect the early settlers in what is now the United States of America. Undaunted by the cruelty, and proof against the craft of the savage, the regiment nobly sustained its foremost place in the British line.

"St. Lucia," one of the West Indian islands, was wrested from our enemies by the prowess of a force of which this regiment formed a distinguished part; and in Egypt, in 1801, under the brave Abercromby, it assisted to break the spell of victory that had previously rested on the French, and roused the spirit of the nations of Europe by showing them that the French were not invincible.

At "Corunna" the Royal Scots were with Sir John Moore, and at his orders turned with their comrades, and notwithstanding they had suffered many hardships on their retreat, showed to their astonished opponents that the courage of the British soldier was to be dreaded the most when, by the rules of war, he should be panic stricken. Slowly and sullenly they had retreated before larger forces of the enemy, but at Corunna they turned fiercely on their foes, and drove them back to watch in helpless rage while the gallant troops leisurely embarked.

In the fierce struggles under the all-conquering Wellington in the Peninsular War, the regiment earned for its colours the following names, "Busaco," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula." At Quatre Bras, and at the crowning triumph of Waterloo, the Royal Scots bore no inconsiderable part in securing the safety of Britain and the peace of Europe. At Quatre Bras, through the waving corn, they charged and dispersed the opposing column, and then received and repulsed with dauntless fortitude the fierce and repeated attacks of a mass of France's best cavalry. At Waterloo, an eye-witness of their prowess said, "I have often seen this regiment engaged with the enemy, but on this trying day it far excelled anything I had ever witnessed." Boldly confronting, amid the storm of battle, the torrent of superior numbers, it fought with a constancy and valour which would not be overcome.

It is worthy of note that in the year 1813, the Royal Scots had no less than four battalions on foreign service, one in Upper Canada, one in India, one in France, and one in Germany.

In 1817, the Royal Scots were fighting under the sultry Indian sun. In the battle of "Nagpore," when 21,000 Mah-rattas were defeated by a small body of British troops, and 40 elephants and 75 guns remained in the victor's hands, the

regiment behaved, according to the official despatches, "with a gallantry, steadiness, and good conduct most exemplary." At "Maheidpore" the Royal Scots charged in the face of a tempest of fire, and drove the army of Holkar from its position at the point of the bayonet. Again it was praised officially for its "undaunted heroism." In 1826, it was threading the wilds of Burmah, and at "Ava" it formed part of the 6,000 British troops who put to flight the Burmese army of 60,000 men. The next distinctions on the silken folds of the colours tell of the stern work of the Crimean Campaign of 1854-5. Shoulder to shoulder with their comrades, the men of the Royal Scots climbed the grassy slopes of the Alma; side by side they fought in the fog at Inkerman, and supported their high reputation in the trenches before Sebastopol. Their next war service was in 1860, when they were in a far different climate from the wintry Crimea, being in China, under Sir Hope Grant, where they taught the Celestials to beware of a nation which owned such troops. "Taku Forts" and "Pekin" on their colours attest their valour and good conduct in this campaign.

The South African Campaign furnished the Royal Scots with an opportunity of enhancing their great reputation, of which they fully availed themselves. A striking proof of the spirit animating the men was given at the outset in the fact that the Royal Scots were commended in Parliament for the magnificent response the reservists made when re-called to the Colours, not a single man being unaccounted for. The 1st battalion landed in South Africa on the 4th December, 1899, and at once went to the assistance of General Gatacre, who was engaged in stemming the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. On the 7th February, 1900, the first casualties occurred in the wounding of two men at Bird River, where the Royal Scots beat off a Boer attack. Drummer Davies here displayed conspicuous coolness and courage, subsequently receiving the

Distinguished Conduct Medal. On the 4th March, part of the battalion was smartly engaged at Labuschagnes Nek, where, finding a body of local troops stopped by the Boer fire, the Royal Scots passed through their ranks and drove the enemy from the nek. The battalion was joined on the 23rd March by the first volunteer service company from home, and this fine body of men subsequently participated in all the hard work and fighting that followed.

At Dewetsdorp, on the 23rd April, the battalion was in action under General Rundle and remained for some weeks skirmishing in that difficult district; but on the 11th August, to the joy of all ranks, they were summoned to the front at Pretoria. Here they soon found congenial employment in the operations around Belfast, being engaged from 24th to 27th August, and on 3rd September at Zwartskopje, where, although under fire for some time, the only casualty suffered was by the big drum, which was knocked over by a Boer shell, with the men carrying it. On the 5th, the task of seizing a lofty height which commanded the Zwaggershoek Pass was committed to the corps. It was a very hazardous enterprise, and was gallantly performed. In absolute silence the men pressed up the steep rocky height, their difficulties being increased by the dark misty night, which necessitated the exercise of the greatest care to keep in touch. A picquet of Boers was surprised and fled helter skelter into the darkness, and at midnight the Royal Scots found themselves safely in possession of the summit. Sir Conan Doyle, in describing this movement, says, "The occupation of a mountain called Zwaggershoek would establish Hamilton firmly, and the difficult task of seizing it at night was committed to Colonel Douglas and his fine regiment of Royal Scots. It was Spion Kop over again, with a happier ending. At break of day the Boers found that their position had been rendered untenable, and withdrew."

With the Royal Scots in the advance, General Buller pushed

forward after the Boers, who, under General Botha, again stood at bay at Paardeplatz, near Lydenberg. On the 8th this position was attacked, and the Royal Scots won their General's special praise for the gallantry and dash with which they made their way across rocks and ravines to the sangars in which the Boers had entrenched themselves. A dense mountain mist, however, enabled the main body of the enemy to escape.

On reduced rations and through an almost impassable country, the force moved after the Boers, and on the 24th September, at Hectorspruit, the sight of 20 of the enemy's guns lying destroyed in the Crocodile River, showed that the Boer army was at the end of its resources, and it was subsequently ascertained that the Boer General Pienaar and over 2,000 of his men had fled into Portuguese territory, after having destroyed their arms.

After some months passed in the arduous work of guarding the railway lines, a duty most successfully performed, the battalion formed part, under Colonel Douglas, of one of the many mobile columns formed in consequence of the guerilla tactics of the enemy. At an action near Dullstrom on the 16th April, 1901, the column was fiercely attacked, 400 Boers led by General Muller making a special effort to cut off the rear guard. G Company, Royal Scots, gallantly frustrated this attempt, and the Boers were driven off with loss, and their General wounded.

Under Colonel Benson, to whose Column four Companies were attached for the day, the men of the regiment did good service at Goedehoop on 30th April, this commander reporting as follows: "The Royal Scots were out from 18 to 20 hours, and some of them must have marched 23 miles, including much stiff climbing. I admired their spirit very much."

Again, on the 16th May, the regiment was engaged at Bermondsey, where E Company, under 2nd Lieutenant Dalmahoy, specially distinguished itself by its gallant advance.

Lieutenant Price was recommended for the Victoria Cross, and Lance-Corporals McGill, McMillan and Fox, and Private Adams, all showed conspicuous courage, and Corporal Paul was specially promoted Sergeant for gallantry, by Lord Kitchener.

Space does not permit of a detailed account of the countless marches and skirmishes in which the regiment was subsequently almost daily engaged, but mention must be made of a splendid little affair at Balmoral on 5th April, 1902, when a Boer Commando of 200 or 300 men made an attempt to capture some cattle, their efforts being frustrated by Drummer Robertson and Privates Lockhart and Blease of the Volunteer Service Company, and Privates Colton, Hough and Williams of the regular battalion. Lord Kitchener specially promoted the first-named five, to mark his sense of their praiseworthy conduct on this occasion.

Much good service was also performed by the mounted infantry sections of the regiment. The 1st Company fought at Paardeberg, where Cronje was captured, and was no less than 28 times in action during the advance on Pretoria alone, to say nothing of its subsequent service. The 2nd Company behaved with marked courage and coolness at the siege of Wepener, and witnessed the surrender of Prinsloo and his 4,000 Boers.

The 3rd and 4th Companies were also well to the front in the many night attacks and drives which signalled the closing chapters of the campaign.

This campaign among other lessons, signally demonstrated the value of the Militia and Volunteer forces, and no account of the war service of the regiment would now be complete without the mention of the services rendered by the Militia and Volunteers of the Royal Scots. In this short narrative, the gallant Volunteers who elected to share the dangers and hardships of their regular comrades have already been alluded to, and it only remains to notice briefly the services of the Militia.

On volunteering for service abroad the 3rd battalion disem-

barked in South Africa on 28th March, 1900. Here it did excellent service in guarding the lines of communication, receiving its baptism of fire on 4th August, when a sergeant of the battalion was mortally wounded. It subsequently formed part of a brigade under General Charles Knox, who on leaving the Brigade stated that he had "met no better battalion than the 3rd battalion The Royal Scots." Four men of the battalion were killed in January, 1901, while on mounted patrol, and on 28th May, a small party of the battalion, a corporal and six men, made a determined and successful resistance when attacked by a Boer commando at Holfontein, an action for which they were warmly complimented by the General.

Much other good service was put in by the battalion, before the 1st May, 1902, when it quitted Capetown for home, having earned an indisputable share in the honours of the gallant Royal Scots.

The total losses of the regiment were 5 officers, 86 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 4 officers, 42 N.C.O. and men wounded, while the Militia lost 3 officers and 30 N.C.O. and men killed, or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 8 N.C.O. and men wounded.

A fact worthy of the traditions of the regiment was that there was not a single case of surrender of a party of the Royal Scots, and the fine feeling of *esprit de corps* which existed is exemplified by the death of No. 3395, Sergeant G. Robertson.

On the 23rd March, 1901, he was in command of a party of about 20 men of various corps, as escort to a train from Pretoria. On nearing Pan (E. Transvaal) the train was stoppe l by the Boers blowing up the line, who attacked in force. They were conceal d a few yards from the train in a trench. The escort at once, under Sergeant Robertson's orders, opened fire ; the Boers called upon him to surrender ; his reply was shouted out, "No surrender." He was immediately shot through the head.

Another similar instance was that of Major Twyford, when, on 13th of April, 1901, he, with an escort of seven mounted men, was attacked by Jan de Beer's Commando in the Badfontein Valley. This party took up their position in a ruined farmhouse; the Boers in overwhelming force closed on them and called upon Major Twyford to surrender; he declined to do so, and continued to fire his rifle until shot down and killed.

On 16th May, 1901, during the action at Bermondsey, 2nd-Lieutenant Dalmahoy and two privates were lying wounded on open ground under fire of the Boers at a range of 400 yards. Private Adams crawled out to Lieutenant Dalmahoy with a field bandage. Lieutenant Dalmahoy, knowing the imminent danger, would not accept his aid, but Private Adams remained with him until he was carried in. Lieutenant Price arriving at the firing line noticed the danger of these wounded; he called for three volunteers to assist him in fetching in the others. Lance-Corporal McGill, Lance-Corporal Fox, and Lance-Corporal McMillan at once responded. Lieutenant Price ordered them to take off their accoutrements and jackets, and the four ran out and carried in the wounded. All this was done under heavy fire, and during the time they were doing it, Lieutenant Dalmahoy was again hit (head), Private Sheddon was killed, and Lance-Corporal McMillan was wounded.

The following is a list of soldiers of the regiment who have won special distinctions on the field of battle:—

Crimean Campaign.

Victoria Cross.—Private J. Prosser.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.—Hospital Sergeant D. Reid; Sergeant W. Knowles; Corporals W. Hehir, J. E. Tye, J. Leslie, J. Bailey; Privates J. Johnston, J. White, J. Hunt, A. Balie, S. Aston, W. Stephens, J. Smith, G. Hawes, T. Hawes, I. Parker.

South African Campaign.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.—Sergeants-Major A. Smith, W. Johnson; Colour-Sergeants H. Bradford, J. McGregor, A. Smith, J. Kelly; Sergeants W. McBean, W. Sharp; Corporal T. H. Greig; Privates J. Allen, S. Cownie, M. Ferris, H. Holland, C. Howard, J. McVey, J. Miller, D. Thom; Drummer O. Davies.

Specially promoted for gallant conduct.—Corporal A. Paul; Privates A. Blease, J. Lockhart, F. Colton, A. Hough; Drummer R. Robertson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE QUEEN'S

(ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).

BADGES AND MOTTOES.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter. In each of the four corners the Paschal Lamb with motto "*Pristine virtutis memor.*"
"*Vel exuvie triumphant.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

THE SPHINX, SUPERSCRIBED "EGYPT," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "SALAMANCA,"

"VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA,"

"AFGHANISTAN," "GHUZNEE," "KHELAT," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3," "TAKU FORTS,"

"PEKIN," "BURMA, 1835-37," "TIRAH," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"

"RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—GUILDFORD.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (2nd Royal Surrey Militia).

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st .. *Croydon.* | 2. 2nd .. *Guildford.* | 3. 3rd .. *Bermondsey.*

4. 4th *Kennington Park.*

1st Cadet Battalion.... *Southwark.* | 2nd Cadet Battalion.... *Peckham.*

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THE QUEEN'S (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

FOR nearly 250 years this regiment, first known as the Tangiers Regiment of Foot, has gallantly held its own wherever the cause of the British Empire has needed stout defenders. It was called into existence in the year 1661, when King Charles the Second married Catherine of Portugal. As part of the dowry of this Princess, Tangier, a town on the coast of Morocco, then in possession of Portugal, was handed over to King Charles. At this time the Mediterranean Sea was infested with pirates, or "corsairs" as they were called, and the possession of Tangier was, therefore, regarded with a considerable amount of satisfaction by the merchants and people of this country, as giving a place of refuge and protection for British ships. It was not, however, to be kept without trouble. The Portuguese had held it on sufferance from the Moors; the English determined to hold it in spite of them. To form a garrison, it was resolved to raise a regiment of Englishmen, and accordingly the above regiment was called into existence. The work it had to do was no easy task. The fortifications of Tangier were in a very dilapidated condition, and no sooner was the work of restoring them commenced, than the storm burst upon them, and for 22 years Tangier was virtually in a state of siege. Many a gallant young Englishman joined this regiment to win his spurs against the Moor, the most distinguished perhaps among them being the afterwards celebrated Duke of Marlborough, then Ensign John Churchill only. The regiment gallantly held its own against the repeated attacks of the fierce and warlike pirates, being re-inforced from time to time by fresh recruits from England, but eventually, in consequence of disputes between King Charles and his Parliaments, the cost of maintaining Tangier was refused to the King, and he consequently ordered the fortifications, which had been erected and maintained at so much cost, to be dismantled, and the gallant defenders returned to this country. In 1684, the regiment received the honour of being designated "The Queen's" Regiment, a title which it still enjoys. In 1685, it took part in the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, and four years later was in Ireland supporting the Protestant cause

under King William III. against King James and his Irish-French army. The most noteworthy event in this campaign was the celebrated siege of Londonderry. In this town the Protestant settlers had been besieged for four months by King James's army, and were reduced to terrible straits, when they were rescued from their plight by the arrival of the Queen's Regiment under Colonel Kirke, which made its way into the town after great exertions.

The regiment next served against the French in Flanders, when the army was commanded in person by King William III. Its valour at the fierce battle of Landen, and at the siege of Namur, in 1695, raised the British soldier in the estimation of foreign nations, but its most brilliant exploit was at a place called Tongres. Here, with only one other regiment, since disbanded, it maintained itself most gloriously for 28 hours against the fierce and repeated attacks of a French army of 40,000 men, and by its heroism saved the rest of the army from being taken by surprise. For this gallant action it received the proud distinction of being named a "Royal" regiment, and was granted the motto "Pristinæ virtutis memor." While their comrades were gathering laurels under the Duke of Marlborough, the men of the "Queen's" were sent into Spain where war was also being actively carried on. Though they fought as bravely, they were not so fortunate in their leader, and after the regiment had been reduced to a skeleton it was sent to England to recruit its ranks. In 1794 it served as marines on board the English fleet, and took part in the victory of the glorious 1st of June, when Lord Howe defeated the French fleet off Brest. In 1798 it helped to defeat the French invasion of Ireland, under General Humbert, and in 1801, under the gallant Abercromby, formed part of the British force which drove Napoleon's "Army of the East" out of Egypt, its valour being commemorated by "The Sphinx" and "Egypt" on its colours.

The next field of renown for the "Queen's" was in Spain, where it reaped a glorious record of valour, as no less than eight names on the colours tell of the stern strife of the Peninsular War. A few hours only after landing in Spain it shared the victory of "Vimiera," in 1808, and in 1809 it was again victorious at Corunna. In 1811 it assisted in gaining the victory at Salamanca, its losses being such that it was left at the close of the day under the command of a subaltern officer, a fact which speaks plainly of the work it had done. "Vittoria," a crowning victory over King Joseph

Bonaparte, the "Pyrenees," a fierce contest among mountain passes and rocky gorges, "Nivelle," "Toulouse," and "Peninsula," were also added to the proudly earned distinctions won by the regiment between 1811 and 1813. At the close of the Peninsular War the regiment went to guard our possessions in the West Indies, and in 1825 went to the East Indies.

In India it took its share in extending and consolidating our Indian Empire, and Afghans and Mahrattas alike recoiled before the gleaming bayonets and waving colours of the Surrey men. "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," and "Khelat" commemorate on the colours the victories in which it shared. The next war service of the regiment was in South Africa, and in 1851, 1852 and 1853 it was busily engaged in defending the scattered homesteads of the early colonists of the Cape of Good Hope. It was while the regiment was at the Cape that the *Birkenhead* was wrecked, and a detachment of the "Queen's" was among the troops who, in order to allow the women and children to be saved, stood firm in their ranks on the deck of the doomed ship, until the waves swallowed all but the deathless glory of their deed. The 2nd battalion was raised in 1857. In 1860 the 1st battalion took part in the war which humbled the pride of the mighty Chinese Empire, and in 1886-8 the 2nd battalion was engaged in the operations in Burmah, which added that valuable territory to the British Empire.

In 1897 the 1st battalion formed part of the Malakand Field Force, and was specially mentioned for its steady conduct during the night attack on the camp at Nawagai on the 20th September. Following hard upon this service came the Tirah expedition, in the course of which the battalion took part in the attack on the Sampagha and Arhanga passes and subsequent operations, being highly complimented by Major-General Penn Symons on its achievements.

The South African campaign then called the 2nd battalion to active service, and it sailed for the seat of war on the 20th October, 1899. At the battle of Willow Grange on the 22nd November, 1899, the men had their first encounter with the enemy, and Sir Conan Doyle says, "The Surreys behaved very well," and this was followed on 15th December, by the battle of Colenso. Here the battalion formed the firing line of the 2nd brigade, and was complimented by Sir Redvers Buller for its conduct in the fight, while Sir Conan Doyle mentions the brigade of which it formed part as one of those which bore off the

honours of the fight. In the stern fighting which ensued by the Tugela River the Queen's had an ample share, being engaged in the Spion Kop operations, at Vaal Krantz, Monte Cristo, and Pieter's Hill.

At Monte Cristo, on the 18th February, the honours of the day again rested with the brigade in which the Queen's fought, the Queen's, with the West Yorkshires, capturing the hill in gallant style, and thus securing a great strategical victory which practically opened the way to Ladysmith, with the result that on the 3rd March, the Queen's marched into the streets of Ladysmith with their gallant companions of the Natal Field Force, after a struggle which had cost the relieving forces over 5,000 men.

In May, 1900, after a short period of rest, the battalion went forward with the Natal Field Force and took part in the operations which forced the Boers to evacuate their formidable position at Laing's Nek, fighting at Helpmakaar, Botha's Pass, and Alleman's Nek. On reaching Standerton, the harassing, but important, duty of guarding the railway line between that town and Volksrust then fell to the lot of the Queen's, and this continued until July, 1901, when the regiment formed part of Colonel Rimington's, and subsequently Colonel Colville's columns, and for four months hunted the Boer commandos from place to place.

In November a fresh experience of warfare came round, and, split up into small detachments, the battalion held the Kroonstadt-Lindley Blockhouse line against the Boers until the end of the campaign.

The losses of the regiment bear eloquent testimony to the nature of the services it rendered; 4 officers and 36 n.c.o. and men were killed; 12 officers and 260 n.c.o. and men were wounded; and 1 officer and 94 n.c.o. and men died of disease. Not a single man of the regiment was captured by the enemy.

The campaign also furnished an excellent opportunity for the militia and volunteers of the regiment to prove their worth. The 3rd battalion (militia) volunteered for active service and embarked on the 20th February, 1900, for South Africa, where for over two years they performed sterling service in the arduous duty of guarding the lines of communication, and received the thanks of Lord Roberts for their good work. The volunteer battalions on their part sent out in all 7 officers and 250 n.c.o. and men, who joined the line battalion and marched and fought with it, amply earning for the volunteers

a right to be regarded henceforth as an inseparable part of the gallant Queen's.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won the Victoria Cross or Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field of battle :—

Kano Sokoto Expedition, 24th March, 1903.

Victoria Cross.—Lieutenant W. D. Wright with only one officer and 44 men took up a position in the path of the advancing enemy, and sustained the determined charges of 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot for two hours, and when the enemy, after heavy losses, fell back in good order, continued to follow them up until they were in full retreat. The personal example of this officer, as well as his skilful leadership, contributed largely to the brilliant success of this affair.

Distinguished Conduct Medals.—

Tirah Campaign.

Regtl. No.	Rank and Name.	Act of gallantry.
2338	Cr.-Sergt. Wallis, W... ..	Storming a sangar.
3070	Private Sullivan, C.	do.
1689	„ Etherington, E.	Conspicuous gallantry.

South African Campaign.

No.	Rank and Name.	Service for which received.
368	Private J. Carney	Conspicuous gallantry—carrying messages during battle of Colenso.
567	„ H. H. Punter.. ..	Carrying wounded to cover under heavy fire at Vaal Krantz.
406	Sergeant J. Knight	Conspicuous bravery on two occasions—carrying wounded man of East Surrey under heavy fire, and carrying important message 600 yards under heavy fire.
858	Private H. Maddox	Bringing down body of Major Child, T.M.I., off Bastion Hill under heavy fire.

South African Campaign—continued.

No.	Rank and Name.	Service for which received.
4834	Sergeant E. Smith	Constant and conspicuous gallantry under fire.
4068	Lance-Corporal M. Regan ..	Conspicuous service in the field.
3159	Private T. Hatherall ..	Volunteered at battle of Alleman's Nek to go out under heavy fire and cut a wire fence that was barring the advance of his Company.
5853	Private G. Cawson	Consistent bravery in the field.
1717	Colour-Sergeant T. Ferrett ..	Constant and conspicuous gallantry under fire.
4318	Sergeant-Cook R. Weston ..	Conspicuous service in field—and bringing in a wounded Kaffir under fire.
449	Private W. Wade	Conspicuous gallantry with Mounted Infantry.
1881	Sergeant-Major R. Dormand..	General good service.
839	Colour-Sergeant T. Robinson..	Constant and conspicuous gallantry under fire.
787	,, J. Ewer ..	Constant and conspicuous gallantry under fire.
3382	Lance-Sergeant J. Clifford ..	Gallantry under fire.
4343	Corporal H. Alderslade ..	Gallantry under fire.
2933	,, J. H. Smith	Gallantry under fire.
512	Sergeant-Major J. Woulds ..	Good and meritorious service in the field.
2881	Colour-Sergeant A. Norris ..	Good and meritorious service in the field.
1368	,, A. J. Stevens	Good and meritorious service in the field.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE BUFFS

(EAST KENT REGIMENT).

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Dragon. In each of the four corners the united Red and White Rose ensigned with the Imperial Crown. "*Veteri Frondescit Honore.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "DETTINGEN,"
 "DOURO," "TALAVERA," "ALBUHERA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE,"
 "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "PUNNIAR," "SEVASTOPOL,"
 "TAKU FORTS," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1879," "CHITRAL," "SOUTH AFRICA 1900-02,"
 "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BUFF.

Depôt Headquarters—CANTERBURY

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (East Kent Militia).

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Dover. | 2. 2nd .. Cranbrook, near Staplehurst.
 1st Cadet Battalion Margate.

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THE BUFFS

(EAST KENT REGIMENT).

ALTHOUGH only officially reckoned as a regiment of the British Army from about 1665, the East Kent Regiment represents an armed force which existed for centuries before that date. The privilege, which to this day it enjoys, of marching through the city of London with bands playing and colours flying, is a recognition of the fact that it owes its origin to the old City Train Bands. This was a force maintained in olden times by the stout citizens of the great city to protect their privileges and property, and such was its discipline and valour, that the support of the citizens of London has more than once turned the tide of success in the contests which monarchs have waged for the British throne.

The regiment subsequently shone in history under the title of the Holland Regiment, a gallant band, drawn in the first instance from the Train Bands of the City of London, who, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, voluntarily went to the assistance of the brave Hollanders, then struggling for their lives and liberties against the power of the mighty Spanish Empire. Although on a foreign shore and fighting on behalf of another nation, they fought England's battle too, for it was in Holland that the fierce struggle was continued of which the Spanish Armada was an incident. Had Spain crushed the Dutch, England would next have felt her vengeance, and the

gallant Englishmen who performed such prodigies of valour amid the dykes and sandhills of Holland were thus the bulwark of their own native country. After the liberties of Holland had been firmly established the Holland Regiment came back to England and became the regiment now known as the "Buffs." This regiment has therefore the great honour of claiming as its own the glorious deeds of those gallant men whose blood was shed so freely in the cause of civil and religious freedom, a band which numbered among its leaders that valiant English knight and gentleman, Sir Philip Sydney.

In the campaigns of Marlborough, when British troops under a British leader humbled the pride of Louis XIV, "Le Grand Monarque," the Buffs fully bore out the reputation they had earned as the Holland Regiment. "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet," saw their valour. At Ramillies, led by the son of their colonel, a brother of the Duke of Marlborough, they took the foremost part in a dashing bayonet charge which resulted in the destruction of three regiments of the enemy. At "Malplaquet," they were led by the Duke of Argyll, and fighting desperately, won their way past the frowning cannon and over the entrenchments of their foes, who fled in hopeless dismay before their irresistible onslaught. As a signal mark of distinction the badge of the Dragon was awarded by the sovereign to the regiment for its gallantry.

The next distinctions on the colours are those which speak of the stern strife of the Peninsular War. The name "Douro" commemorates the passage of the river of that name in the face of a powerful French army. An officer and 25 men of the Buffs were the first who crossed, and, being soon joined by their comrades, gallantly kept the enemy at bay, while the British forces were crossing. They fought with success at "Talavera," while at "Albuhera," one of the hottest battles of the war, their daring valour led them almost to destruction.

The " Buffs " were on that occasion engaged with the French infantry in front, and while thus contending they were attacked in the rear by a large force of French and Polish cavalry. The first, or King's colour, was carried by Ensign Walsh. The sergeants who protected it had all fallen in its defence, and Ensign Walsh was surrounded, wounded, and taken prisoner; but Lieutenant Matthew Latham, alive to the honour of his corps, ran forward in time to seize the colour, and he defended it with heroic gallantry. Surrounded by a crowd of assailants, each emulous of the honour of capturing the colour, and his body bleeding from wounds, Lieutenant Latham clung with energetic tenacity to his precious charge, defended himself with his sword, and refused to yield. A lancer, seizing the flagstaff and rising in his stirrups, aimed at the head of the gallant Latham a blow which failed in cutting him down, but which sadly mutilated him, severing one side of the face and nose. Although thus severely wounded, his resolute spirit did not shrink, but he sternly and rigorously continued to struggle with the horsemen, and as they endeavoured to drag the colour from him, he exclaimed: " I will surrender it only with my life ! " A second sabre-stroke severed his left arm and hand in which he held the staff, from his body. He then dropped his sword, and seizing the staff with his right hand, continued to struggle with his opponents until he was thrown down, trampled upon and pierced with lances; but the number of his adversaries impeded their efforts to destroy him, and at that moment, the British cavalry coming up, the enemy fled. Lieutenant Latham, although desperately wounded, was so intent on preserving the colour that he exerted the little strength he had left to remove it from the staff and to conceal it under him. The Fusilier Brigade advanced, and by a gallant effort changed the fortune of the day. Sergeant Gough, of the 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, found the colour under Lieutenant Latham, who lay apparently dead.

The colour was restored to the " Buffs," and the sergeant was rewarded with a commission. Lieutenant Latham survived, and was specially promoted for his gallantry.

In the battles of the " Pyrenees," " Nivelle," and " Nive," the regiment continued its victorious career with the force which drove the French from Spain, in spite of the efforts of the ablest of the French marshals.

In India, they earned for their colours the name of " Punniar," where they formed part of the small force which completely defeated a large Mahratta army; whilst " Sevastopol " commemorates the part they took in 1855 in that celebrated siege. In the storming of the Redan, the Buffs were pre-eminently distinguished, and, although from want of proper support, they could not keep what they won, the bodies of those who fell were afterwards found the furthest in the enemy's position, and many individuals won special honours on this occasion. In 1860 the regiment shared the labours and victories of the force which brought the Chinese to reason; in 1875-76 they took a leading part in the Perak Expedition against the Malays; and in 1879, they faced the fierce Zulus in South Africa, and helped to break the power of that formidable people.

The 1st Battalion served throughout the campaign in Chitral in 1895, and was the only British regiment that arrived at Chitral Fort, which place it reached on the 15th May.

It also served throughout the campaign of 1897-98 with the Malakand Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., and took part in most of the engagements in the Utman-Kheyl, Mohmand and Buner countries. During the Buner expedition it was owing chiefly to the accuracy of the long-range volleys of the " Buffs " that the Tangi Pass was taken with the loss of only one man. On the night of the 16th September, 1897, it was mainly owing to the gallantry and devotion of a party of the " Buffs " under

Lance-Corporal Smith that the village of Bilot was held against a strong force of the enemy, by which the lives of the General and his Staff, and four mountain guns were saved. Two men were killed and 10 were wounded, out of 14. Lieutenants Watson and Colvin, R.E., and Lance-Corporal James Smith, of the " Buffs " received the Victoria Cross, and four privates of the regiment received the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, for gallantry on this occasion. The exertions of these officers would have been unavailing had it not been for the stubborn courage of the men of the " Buffs," so amply evidenced by the fact that only two of the party of 14 remained unwounded when the fight was over.

In 1900, they arrived in South Africa to take part in the Boer War.

Here they were brigaded with the West Ridings, Oxfords and Gloucesters, forming the 12th Brigade of Lord Roberts' Army.

With their comrades of the 6th Division they marched hard and fast in support of the cavalry who had ridden out under General French for the relief of Kimberley. On the 15th February, 1900, Klip Drift was seized, and on the 16th, the sight of a huge mass of horsemen and wagons showed that Cronje, the Boer General, was hastily retreating from Magersfontein. The Buffs, with the rest of the 12th Brigade, went at once in pursuit, and by the ardour of their attack so retarded the progress of the Boers, that by the 17th, Cronje was practically surrounded by the British Army.

The Boers entrenched themselves on the banks and in the dongas of the Modder River, and on the 18th, their position was attacked. To reach the Boers an open plain of considerable size had to be crossed, and as this was swept by the Boer fire, many men fell in the daring charges which were made. The result of the action, however, was that the Boers were driven from many of their posts, and became more accessible to the

fire of our artillery. On the 23rd there was a determined effort made to rescue Cronje by a strong party of Boers, who attacked some kopjes held by the Buffs, but they were completely repulsed, a good many of them being captured, and four days later, the gallant efforts of our troops were rewarded by the surrender of General Cronje with over 4,000 of his men.

Lord Roberts then advanced in the direction of Bloemfontein, and after brushing away the Boers at Poplar Grove, found them again strongly entrenched at Driefontein, resolute to bar his further progress.

On the 10th March the Buffs and the other regiments of the brigade were ordered to make a frontal attack, while other troops turned the flanks. Under a heavy fire the Buffs and their comrades made their way up the heights, taking advantage of any cover available, but always steadily advancing. On reaching the crest of the position they rushed the Boer trenches, with the result that the Boers fled, leaving, however, more than 100 of them dead on the ridge. The Johannesburg Police, who fought for the Boers, suffered particularly heavily, and not for a long time after this action would the Boers wait for our infantry to reach them.

On the occupation of Bloemfontein the 6th Division remained as a garrison, while the remainder of the army went on to Pretoria.

Space only permits the briefest mention of some of the subsequent services of the regiment during the many long months which elapsed before the war ended.

On the 13th November, 1900, a detachment of the Buffs repulsed a determined attack by Viljoen on Balmoral, and much good service was rendered in the erection and manning of blockhouse lines.

A fight at Brakenlaagte on the 30th October, 1901, however, severely tested the soldier-like qualities of the regiment.

It was on trek at the time with a column under Colonel Benson, when Louis Botha, taking advantage of the thick mist and blinding rain, dashed at the rear-guard. Hundreds of mounted Boers rode furiously at the two guns, and after a desperate resistance overwhelmed the escort.

The detachment of the Buffs with the rear-guard suffered severely in their heroic efforts, but the main body, with the bulk of the column successfully resisted all further efforts of the Boers, who disappeared in the night without having succeeded in capturing the convoy which was their main object.

The losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 8 officers and 143 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 11 officers, 184 N.C.O. and men wounded—an eloquent testimony of the services of the regiment.

The 3rd (Militia) Battalion the Buffs served in the Mediterranean during the Crimean War.

During the South African War it was embodied January 19th, 1900, and at once volunteered for active service, and left for South Africa March 9th. On its arrival in that country it was immediately sent up to Bethany to join the 3rd Division, under General Chermiside, and marched with that division to re-occupy Reddersburg and Dewetsdorp.

On June 9th the battalion received orders to march to Bloemfontein, and immediately afterwards was sent on to Kroonstad. On June 23rd the battalion formed part of a column, about 2,000 strong, which was sent out to take supplies and reinforcements for General Paget at Lindley. This column met with considerable opposition, resulting in the successful engagement at Lindley on June 26th. In his despatch to General Kelly-Kenny, Lord Roberts remarks "that he is pleased to observe that a Militia battalion—the 3rd Buffs—distinguished itself on this occasion." Subsequently the Battalion took part in operations in the Wolverhoek, Vredefort Road, and Heilbron districts.

On October 10th, 1900, the battalion joined the column under Sir A. Hunter, and proceeded to Bothaville, and eventually to Ventersburg, and in his despatch dated October 31st, 1900, Lord Roberts says: "Hunter mentions that, in the attack on Ventersburg, a company of the Buffs got hotly engaged, and behaved with conspicuous steadiness." Later on, on December 15th, 1900, at General Hunter's request, it formed part of a force sent down to Cape Colony to oppose the threatened invasion, and took part in the operations—Bethulie Bridge, Olive Siding, and Colesburg, returning to Kroonstad early in the following year. For the remainder of its stay in South Africa, convoy and blockhouse duties occupied the Battalion. On leaving South Africa for St. Helena, where it remained six months, General Sir W. G. Knox, in a farewell order, stated "that he desired to place on record his appreciation of the services rendered by this unit, both in the field and on the lines of communication. All ranks have fully maintained the reputation bequeathed to them as the oldest of the constitutional regiments of England." The battalion arrived at Southampton on July 16th, 1902, after an absence of nearly two years and a half.

The volunteers also furnished an excellent company which joined the line battalion, and shared the work and risks of their regular comrades with admirable spirit.

The following soldiers of the Buffs have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Maude, 1st Battalion.

For his conspicuous bravery during the final attack on the almost impregnable Redan on the 8th September, 1855, when he was in command of the ladder and covering party of the

2nd Division. Placing himself well in front of all, exposed to round shot, shell and death-dealing canister, he led his men right into the Redan. On looking round he found only nine or ten men there to support him, all the rest having fallen before the enemy's fire. Nothing daunted, he dashed for a traverse, which he held, although dangerously wounded, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end.

Private John Connors, 1st Battalion.

For his conspicuous courage and devotion during the assault on the Redan on the 8th September, 1855. He got inside the Redan at great personal risk, and, seeing an officer of the 30th Regiment surrounded by the enemy, he rushed to his assistance. He immediately shot one of the Russians, ran his bayonet through another, and then for some time carried on a hand-to-hand encounter against great odds until support came. Besides being decorated with the Victoria Cross he was selected by his company to become the recipient of the French War Medal.

Corporal James Smith.

On the night of the 16th-17th, September, 1897, Corporal Smith, with a party of the " Buffs," responded to Lieutenant Watson's call for volunteers, and followed that officer into the burning village of Bilot, driving off the enemy with the bayonet.

Afterwards, although wounded, he continued firing steadily and coolly, and also helped to carry the wounded to the place prepared for them.

When Lieutenant Watson left, in order to fetch assistance

for the wounded. Corporal Smith held the position all that officer's regiment, exposing his life freely in watching the enemy and inspiring the hearts of his men.

The Medal of Distinguished Conduct.

Sierra Leone War Frontiers of India, 1867.—Private J. Lewis; H. Naindoo, C. Poo, F. Funn.

Southern Campaign, 1868.—Colour-Sergeant A. E. L. Kelham.

Sierra Leone Campaign, 1868-1872.—Sergeant-Major T. Cheal; Quarter-Master-Sergeants G. Johnson, W. B. Scoble; Colour-Sergeants W. H. Cook, C. Davison, A. Higgins, F. Wright; Sergeants H. T. Hardy, A. E. Conway; Corporal and Lieutenant G. A. M. Fried; Lance-Corporal E. Silk; Privates H. C. Espino, M. Clements, T. Fagg and A. Lewis.

AND SAVE THE KING



THE KING'S OWN ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT.

BADGES.

The Royal Cypher within the crest, and each of the four quarters the Lion of England.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"CARTHY" "BADAGUI" "BARAGAN" "BETHUNE" "DE BRUNELLE" "DUNKEL"
"FINDHULL" "GLASHBURN" "WATERLOO" "WATERLOO" "WATERLOO"
"WATERLOO" "WATERLOO" "WATERLOO" "WATERLOO"
"WATERLOO" "WATERLOO" "WATERLOO" "WATERLOO"

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—LANCASTER.

MILITIA.

3rd Bat. (1st Royal Lan. M.)

4th Bat. (1st Royal Lan. M.)

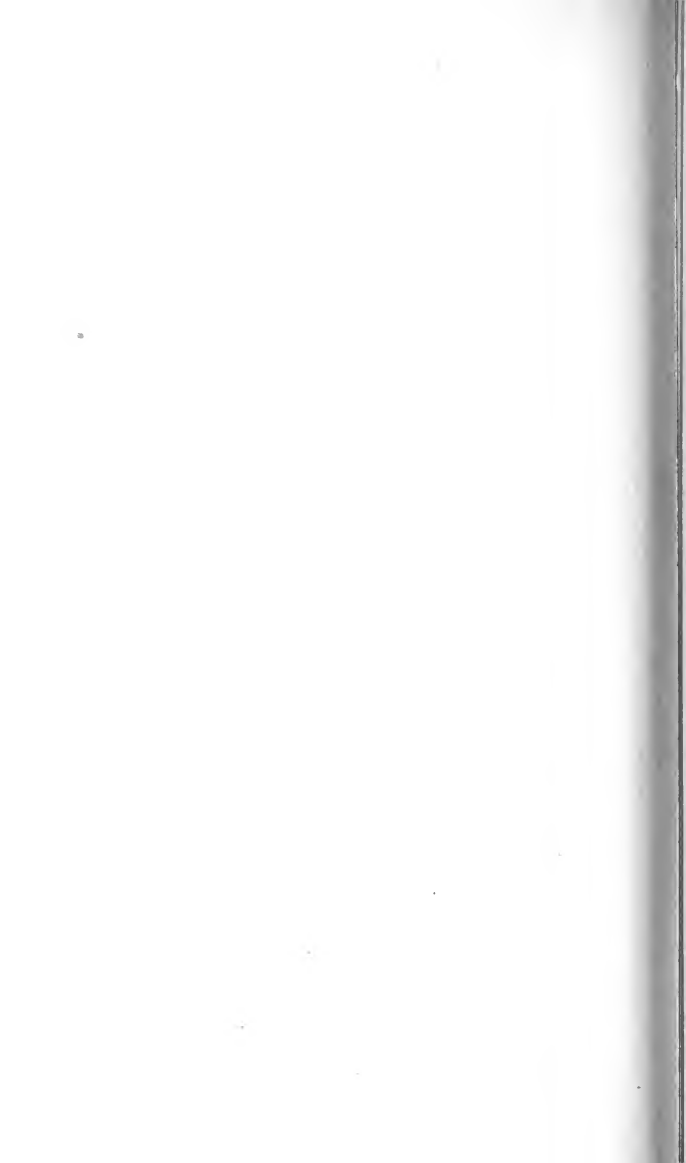
VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st
2nd

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THE KING'S OWN (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

THE King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) owes its existence as a regiment to the fact that the Queen of King Charles II. brought to that monarch as part of her dowry the town of Tangier, a port in North Africa. To keep this place a strong garrison was needed, as the Moors were unceasing in their efforts to wrest it from the English, and in 1680, in order to re-inforce the hardly pressed garrison, the King's Own Regiment was raised under the title of the 2nd Tangier Regiment. Its service at Tangier was, however, of short duration, as owing to King Charles's failure to persuade his Parliament to vote the necessary money to meet the expense of its defence, the fortifications were dismantled four years later, and the place abandoned to the Moors. The regiment was brought home and became a regiment of the British Army, known as the Queen's Regiment.

On the landing at Torbay of William III., on 4th November, 1688, the regiment is reported to have been the first to join him in the revolution which has been described as the birth of English liberty. King William was pleased to honour the regiment with the badge of the Lion of England.

The regiment gallantly supported King William in the contest waged in Ireland against James II., including the battle of the Boyne on 1st July, 1690, and afterwards gained great distinction at the siege of Namur, a stupendous fortress in Belgium, which was captured in 1695 by the forces of King William III., in the face of a powerful French army. In 1702 the regiment took part in the capture of Vigo, a Spanish port in which a valuable Spanish fleet from the West Indies had

taken refuge. This success was deemed sufficiently important to warrant a thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was attended by Queen Anne in State, and the regiment received £561 10s. as its share of prize money. In 1703, the "King's Own" was called upon to temporarily quit the land service and to undertake the duties of the Marines, and in this change of duty had the good fortune to share an undertaking which added a most valuable possession to the British Empire. This was the capture of the world-renowned fortress of Gibraltar. The fleet in which the regiment was serving was designed to make a descent on the coast of Spain; but this plan failed, and at a council of war on board the Admiral's ship it was resolved to attempt the surprise of Gibraltar. The Spaniards, little dreaming that the British would have the audacity to attempt so strong a fortress, had garrisoned it but slightly, and it accordingly surrendered to the English Admiral on the 24th July, 1704, within three days from the arrival of the fleet. Awaking too late to the importance of their loss, the Spaniards, aided by the French, made desperate efforts to re-capture the fortress. A powerful French fleet and an army of 12,000 French and Spaniards began a series of attacks on the garrison of marines and sailors which had been thrown in, which lasted for no less than six months, when, shattered and disappointed, the foe withdrew, leaving Gibraltar in the hands of Britain, a testimony to this day of the enterprise and courage of the force of which the King's Own formed a distinguished part. In 1710 the regiment resumed its position among the Land Forces of the Crown, and in 1715 received from King George I. the proud title of "The King's Own." From 1743 to 1745 it was in the Low Countries and served with distinction in the different campaigns in Flanders.

In 1746 the regiment took part in the battle of Falkirk, where, with another regiment, it "withstood the fury of the charging Highland host," and thus covered the retreat of the army on Edinburgh; it also took part in the victory of Culloden which ended the rebellion. In 1756 it was engaged in an obstinate defence of the Island of Minorca, which was attacked by a powerful French fleet and army, and for three months heroically defended by a small garrison, one fourth of which was the King's Own Regiment. Finding further resistance hopeless, and worn out and exhausted by their exertions, the garrison at last capitulated with all the honours of war, in granting which, the French Commander himself described their efforts as "a noble and vigorous defence." During 1759

to 1764 the regiment was engaged in the capture of West Indian Islands, and in 1774 proceeded to America, where it was hotly engaged in the War of Independence, and won considerable credit for its conduct in the various campaigns. In 1803, when the threatened invasion of this country by Napoleon Buonaparte roused the spirit of the nation to the extent that no less than 560,000 Britons flew to arms to guard their shores, the "King's Own" had the honour of being stationed at Shorncliffe, in order that it might be among the first of the troops to cross bayonets with the invaders. Daunted, however, by the readiness of the British nation, as well as by the failure of his fleet, Napoleon turned his arms elsewhere, and the troops in Great Britain were accordingly ordered abroad to thwart his designs in other countries. In September, 1807, the regiment was present at the bombardment and surrender of Copenhagen, and remained there in garrison until 20th October, for which duty it had been specially selected.

During Sir John Moore's skilful but arduous retreat to Corunna in 1809, the King's Own won the special praise and confidence of the General for its steady and exceptional discipline under great hardships, and at a critical moment of the battle, which crowned this retreat with victory, Sir John Moore, noticing that the regiment had been thrown back to repel a flank attack, said, "I am glad to see a regiment there in which I have so much confidence."

During the Peninsular War "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," heard the conquering shouts of the "King's Own," and these names are now recorded on their regimental colours. Especially at the storming of Badajoz and St. Sebastian did the regiment distinguish itself. In the face of the dreadful fire, and in spite of the murderous obstacles with which the brave garrisons defended the breaches, the "King's Own" would not be denied admittance, and in both these places its stormers were among the foremost who entered. At Badajoz the casualties amounted to 17 officers and 213 men. A private, George Hatton, captured a colour from the enemy, which was next day presented to Lord Wellington, who ordered the promotion of the man.

In 1814, the regiment, hardly yet recovered from its efforts in the Spanish Peninsula, again proceeded to America. Outside the walls of the city of Washington a British force of some 3,000 or 4,000 men discovered an American army of twice its strength in position. In an hour the opposing force was put

to flight, the city captured, and its stores and public buildings destroyed. "Bladensburg" commemorates on its colours the share of the King's Own in this achievement.

The regiment then returned to Europe, and by dint of splendid marching arrived in time to take part in the celebrated battle of Waterloo, where it bore with firmness throughout the day the attacks of all arms of the French army, and in the evening shared in that triumphant advance which swept away the shattered legions of Napoleon. The casualties of the battalion at Waterloo were 10 officers and 134 men, and, on taking leave of the King's Own after the battle, Major-General Lambert said, "In the battle, I personally observed that the high character 'The King's Own' had always borne had been most justly merited." In the Crimean campaign the regiment added to its colours the victories of "Sevastopol," "Alma," and "Inkerman," and sustained its high reputation for discipline and valour. In Abyssinia in 1868, and in South Africa in 1879, it was successfully engaged in defending the cause of civilisation against barbarous tribes, teaching Abyssinians and Zulus alike that the British soldier of to-day is in courage and training in no way behind the veterans who carried the colours of the King's Own to victory in bygone days.

On the outbreak of the Boer War the 2nd battalion was sent to South Africa, arriving on 30th December, 1899, at Durban, Natal, where it joined the 11th (Lancashire) Brigade, under Major-General Sir E. R. P. Woodgate, K.C.M.G., C.B., and formed part of the 5th Division.

On 17th January, 1900, the King's Own crossed the Tugela by pontoons near Trichard's Drift, and on the 20th occupied some kopjes near Venter's Spruit, where 2 men were killed and 14 wounded.

On the evening of 23rd January, the battalion started for Spion Kop, and after a stiff climb reached the summit about 2 a.m. on 24th. It was dark, and a thick mist reined on the top of the hill. The men, though very tired, entrenched themselves as far as possible with their small Wallace spades and then waited for daylight. When firing commenced about 7.30 a.m. these trenches were found to be useless, and most of the men were advanced to the crest of the hill, taking any shelter they could find amongst the rocks. All day they were subjected to a terrible shell and rifle fire and suffered severely, but held their position till dark.

They had no food except some biscuit and a little tinned beef, no water, except what they had brought up in their

water-bottles, and having had no sleep the previous night, were thoroughly tired out, so that many fell asleep where they lay when the firing ceased at dusk. After dark, the hill which the King's Own had fought so hard to hold, was evacuated by order of Colonel Thorneycroft, who had been placed in command when General Woodgate was wounded early in the day. The losses were 4 officers killed, 4 wounded; 56 N.C.O. and men killed, and 90 wounded, some of whom died of their wounds.

The battalion was next engaged at Vaal Krantz on 5th February. There the Lancashire Brigade, under Major-General Wynne, C.B., made a feint against the front of the Boer position at Brakfontein, while the main attack was made on the right. The King's Own were in reserve and had no casualties.

After the unsuccessful attempt to break through at Vaal Krantz to the relief of Ladysmith, the army fell back on Chieveley, and on 13th February the final advance was commenced by way of Hussar Hill, Monte Cristo, Hlangwani, the kopjes north of the river, and Pieter's Hill. These operations ended with the relief of Ladysmith. During these 14 days the men were daily under fire, with very little kit, and exposed to great heat and heavy rains. The King's Own held Hussar Hill with the 1st South Lancashire, the composite Rifle Battalion, two 5-inch guns, four naval 12-pounders, and two batteries, Royal Field Artillery, till 21st February. There they were constantly shelled but without much result. On 21st, they crossed the Tugela below Colenso, and on 22nd, were hotly engaged near the Onderbrook Spruit, where they lost on 22nd and 23rd, 2 officers killed, 2 mortally wounded and 2 slightly wounded; 30 N.C.O. and men killed, and 104 wounded. On 27th February at Pieter's Hill, the Lancashire Brigade was formed with the King's Own and West Yorks in the first line; the former on the left, supported by the South Lancashires and York and Lancasters in second line. The battalion behaved most gallantly, and five companies, charging up the steep slopes at the far end of Hart's Hill, carried that position at the point of the bayonet. The remainder of the battalion, with the South Lancashires, who were brought up in the gap between the West Yorks and the King's Own, advanced on Railway Hill and the nek connecting it with Hart's Hill. The casualties in the battalion were 1 officer mortally, 1 dangerously, and 1 slightly wounded; 7 N.C.O. and men killed, and 30 wounded. On 3rd March, the battalion marched into Ladysmith with the relieving army: strength, 6 officers, and about 650 N.C.O. and men.

The battalion took part in Sir Redvers Buller's subsequent advance in May and June, 1900, and went through a good many hardships, though the fighting was not so severe as in the relief of Ladysmith. They took part in the operations at Botha's Pass and Alleman's Nek, which forced the Boers to evacuate Laing's Nek.

After holding the railway line near Paarde Kop from June till September, the battalion on the 4th of that month marched with the 5th Division to Wakkerstroom, and thence through Utrecht to Vryheid, which was reached on 19th. Two companies were left in garrison at Utrecht.

At Vryheid six companies and headquarters were left to hold the town and the hill which commands it. The remainder of the garrison consisted of two naval 12-pounders and one company Mounted Infantry. The position was large and the work of defence laborious, in addition to heavy outpost duty. On 7th October the enemy made an attack which was easily beaten off. On the night of 10th-11th December at 2.20 a.m. the Boers made a determined attempt to take the hill. They rushed the lower plateau where the Mounted Infantry were encamped, but, though they kept up a heavy fire till dark on the 11th and even succeeded in getting within 50 yards of the naval 12-pounder at the south end of the hill, the coolness and steadiness of the men, combined with the good defences prepared, enabled them to hold their position, and the enemy never made another attempt to take the position during the rest of the war. The casualties were 3 officers killed, including Lieut.-Colonel Gawne, commanding; and 5 men wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy.

Two companies were left at Utrecht in September. They remained there till January, 1901, and were several times attacked.

In September, 1901, 2 officers and about 60 N.C.O. and men of the battalion attached to 5th Division, Mounted Infantry, were present at the defence of Itala. Here the Boers made a desperate attack which lasted from midnight till dark next day, when the enemy retired, having incurred very heavy loss.

Detachments from the 1st battalion served with the 16th, 19th, 23rd and 27th battalions Mounted Infantry, and did good work with the various mobile columns in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

During the last 16 months of the war the battalion held numerous detached posts and blockhouses in the Dundee and Ladysmith sub-districts. Their work was arduous, but there

was little fighting. The isolation of these small posts and the constant outpost duty and work on defences were trying to the men, but the duty was well performed. The battalion sailed for England on 9th March and landed at Southampton on 9th April, 1903.

This describes briefly all the battles on the colours. It must be recollected that the services of the King's Own are not confined to these records. In every colony and possession of this great Empire, except New Zealand, the King's Own has served, and with distinction.

The regiment has received recognition from many of the Sovereigns whom it has served, but the greatest was conferred on 28th April, 1903, when His Majesty King Edward VII. honoured it by assuming the position of Colonel-in-Chief.

The South African Campaign also afforded both the militia battalions of the regiment a welcome opportunity of proving their value. The 3rd battalion having volunteered for active service reached South Africa on 1st March, 1900, and performed much hard and useful service during the two years of their active service among other services. Three companies and headquarters of the battalion held Zand River, a most important post commanding the large railway bridge, and protecting an enormous depôt of supplies. Here they were attacked by the enemy in the early morning of the 14th June, 1900, the attack lasting all day. The enemy had two pom-poms, one Maxim, and one 12-pounder. They were eventually driven off, leaving many killed, wounded and prisoners. Lord Kitchener issued an order thanking the regiment for its gallant conduct.

A company of Mounted Infantry was also raised, who were employed with mobile columns under Colonels R. A. White, and B. N. North. They took part in the engagement at Venterburg. In September, 1900, Colonel North took out the Mounted Infantry and a few Yeomanry, and took the Boer position and laager at Zeegadacht, near Brandfort. The battalion held the blockhouse line and railway from Kroonstad to Bloemfontein, repulsing several attacks and being engaged in several small fights. It also manned an armoured train which did good work under Captains Timmis and Challoner. The 4th battalion was the first Militia battalion to leave England for the seat of war, and disembarked at Cape Town on the 1st February, 1900. It immediately proceeded to Naaupoort Junction (at that time the advance base of General Clements' force operating round Colesberg), an important railway junction in the north-east of Cape Colony, where the headquarters of

the battalion were stationed until the 28th May, 1901, furnishing detachments along the lines of communication from Port Elizabeth to Colesberg.

One of these detachments, stationed at Fish River Bridge, was attacked by superior numbers of the enemy on the 23rd February, 1901, and behaved with conspicuous gallantry, holding the bridge until the arrival of an armoured train, when the enemy at once retired. One officer and two men were wounded in this defence, which lasted four hours. One company was employed in protecting Botha's Drift, on the Orange River, when De Wet made his raid into Cape Colony in January, 1901. The Colesberg detachment, detailed as an escort to a convoy to conduct stores to Phillipolis for the garrison there, met with some resistance, but on being reinforced were able to safely conduct the stores to their destination. The headquarters of the battalion were moved to Norval's Pont, in the Orange River Colony, on the 29th May, 1901, where it remained until it embarked for England on the 11th July, 1901.

The volunteer service companies also performed excellent service during the campaign, sharing the duties of their regular comrades in a thoroughly soldierlike manner.

The total losses of the regiment during the war amounted to 13 officers, 197 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c; and 12 officers, 272 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment have been awarded the Victoria Cross or Distinguished Service Medal, for gallantry on the field of battle:—

Victoria Cross.

Private Thomas Grady.—During the Crimean Campaign he volunteered to repair an embrasure in the trenches of the left attack, on the 18th October, 1854, which had been so much damaged as to prevent the gun being worked, and fearlessly accomplished his task, although in a position of imminent peril. Was once knocked down by a sand bag which was dislodged by one of the enemy's shot.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

For gallantry during the Crimean Campaign, 1854–1855.— Sergeants W. Cherry, P. Kearney; Corporals W. Poulton, C. McAuley, R. Johnston, R. McDonnell; Privates J. Cramp-ton, C. Powell, E. Kelly, J. Thompson, M. McLeod, D. Ellison, T. Grady, P. Regan, P. Sullivan, W. Goward.

For gallantry in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868.—Sergeant M. P. Creedon.

For gallantry in the Bida Expedition, West Africa, 1892.—Sergeant Harry Edwards.

South Africa Campaign.

Lance Sergeant G. C. S. McLeod and Private J. McGowan.—Gallantry at Spion Kop, in the absence of stretcher bearers did good work in carrying wounded out of action under hot fire.

Colour-Sergeant D. Tyson and Sergeant H. E. Smith.—Gallantry at Vryheid, 11th December, 1900.

Sergeant G. E. Roebuck.—Good work done in charge of Maxim gun throughout war, especially at Onderbrook Spruit, 22nd February, 1900.

Private G. Roberts.—Gallantry at Vryheid, 11th December, 1900.

Private R. R. Hamilton.—Gallantry at Spion Kop (stretcher bearer).

Private Barry.—One of a party of 10 on an advanced post on Vryheid Hill, 11th December, 1900. The officer in command was killed, four men wounded and three taken prisoners. Though wounded in both legs, this man made his way back to the main position, 800 yards under fire, with his rifle and ammunition.

Sergeants P. Heaney and E. Dakin, and Lance-Sergeant J. E. Donald.—General good work.

Sergeant J. King.—At Itala, Zululand, on 26th September, 1901, with 14 men, held an advanced trench under heavy cross fire and repulsed enemy. He and eight of the party were hit during the fight.

For distinguished conduct during the war.—Sergeant Major R. Disley, Quartermaster-Sergeant D. Hardman, Colour-Sergeant T. Alcock, Sergeant-Major H. C. Bacon, Colour-Sergeant T. Tite, and Sergeants J. Lowe and J. Season.

Special Promotions.

Private C. Lownes to be Corporal.—At Itala, Zululand, on 26th September, 1901, volunteered to carry ammunition to the hill, and was wounded in doing so. Previously mentioned for gallantry at Vryheid, on 11th December, 1900.

GOD SAVE THE KING



THE
Northumberland Fusiliers.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

George and the Dragon. In each of the four corners the united Red and White Rose slipped, ensigned with the Royal Crest.

"Quo fata vocant."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS

VILHELMSTHAL," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO," "CIUDAD RODRIGO,"
"BADAJOS," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE,"
"PENINSULA," "LUCKNOW," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "KHARTOUM."
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "MODDER RIVER."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—GOSLING GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—NEWCASTLE.

MILITIA :

5th Battalion (Northumberland Militia).. .. *Alnwick.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st *Hexham* | 2. 2nd .. *Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
3. 3rd *Newcastle.*

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THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

THE Northumberland Fusiliers were first raised in 1674, for service in Holland under the Prince of Orange, and after 11 years of campaigning on foreign shores became one of the regiments of the British Army in 1685. It came with a high reputation for gallantry and discipline, a reputation fully sustained in its subsequent service. As a regiment of the British Crown, it was engaged with credit in the Irish campaign in 1690, and at the Siege of Namur in 1695. In the battle of Campo Mayor, in 1709, when, allied with the Portuguese against the Spaniards, four regiments of British infantry, of which the Northumberland Fusiliers was one, bore the whole brunt of the enemy's attack, covering successfully the flight of their allies, and, when forced to retreat, did so with a calmness and courage that won the admiration alike of friend and foe. In 1727 the regiment formed part of the garrison of Gibraltar, when for four months the garrison defied and defeated the whole strength of the Spanish forces. At the battle of Kirch Denkern, in 1761, the regiment captured the whole Rouge regiment of France, with its cannon and colours, and the next year at Wilhelmsthal, after a severe conflict, captured twice its own number of prisoners. To mark its gallant conduct on this occasion, it was allowed to wear French grenadier caps instead of the ordinary Infantry head-dress, and to inscribe "Wilhelmsthal" on its colours.

After a period of home service, during which its conduct and discipline gained great commendation, the regiment took part in the American war, serving with considerable distinction at the battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775, but it was in 1778, at the capture of the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, that the prowess of this distinguished regiment was so eminently shown. It formed part of a small force under General

Meadows, which, after a short but energetic resistance on the part of the French garrison had just succeeded in gaining possession of the island, when a large French fleet, carrying a force of 9,000 troops, appeared in sight. The French landed and made preparations to attack the English, who numbered some 1,300 only. In the midst of the desperate conflict which ensued, when the ammunition of the English was nearly exhausted, the General cried out in front of the colours of the Fifth, "Soldiers, as long as you have a bayonet left, defend those colours." So well was the order obeyed, and so stout were the hearts of the gallant fellows whom he addressed, that the French fled before their desperate charge in irretrievable disorder, leaving behind them 1,500 men killed, wounded, or prisoners, a number larger than the whole British force. The men of the regiment, for their magnificent conduct, were allowed to place in their hats the white feathers of the defeated French grenadiers, and retain to this day the proud privilege they won on this occasion. In 1799 they served with their usual courage in Holland, and were thanked by their General for a service of special gallantry at the battle of Winkel.

In the celebrated Peninsular War the regiment gained the nicknames of the "Fighting Fifth" and the "Old and Bold." How well these honourable titles were earned will be readily believed, when it is considered that the colours bear the record of no less than 11 great victories, viz. : "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Orthes," and "Toulouse," while the word "Peninsula" commemorates the skirmishes and smaller engagements, which, while not attaining the dignity of special record, yet furnished ample field for the display of the fortitude and bravery of the British troops. At "Roleia," the conduct of the regiment called forth the highest commendation of the Duke of Wellington, while at the affair of "El Bodon" at a critical moment for the British Army, the Fifth, with two other regiments, held in check a French army consisting of between 30 and 40 squadrons of cavalry, 14 battalions of infantry, and 12 guns, until the "Iron Duke" succeeded in concentrating the rest of his forces. In a general order to the army issued after this engagement, the Duke of Wellington stated that the conduct of the troops engaged afforded a memorable example of what can be effected by steadiness, discipline, and confidence, as it was impossible for any troops to be attacked by numbers relatively greater than those which

attacked these troops. Their conduct was further recommended by the Duke to the particular attention of the rest of their comrades "as an example to be followed in all such circumstances." Surely no praise could be higher, and coming from the Duke of Wellington, who praised so sparingly, we may know it was well deserved.

The storming of Badajoz, in 1812, cannot be passed over without mention. At a moment when the deadly nature of the defence seemed to render the attack hopeless, Colonel Ridge called upon the men of the Fifth for a supreme effort, and at a moment when the French were shouting "Victory," this gallant soldier raised a fallen ladder and sprang upon the ramparts, and the Fifth, closely following, drove the garrison before them, losing, however, their noble Colonel, who fell at the moment of victory. Through all the battles by which the invading French hosts were hurled out of Spain, and then shattered by conquering blows on their own soil, steadily and nobly did the gallant Fifth, or Northumberland Fusiliers, uphold its splendid reputation, and when the fierce struggle closed in 1814 it found the regiment with a character for constancy and valour second to none in the war-worn British Army.

After the Peninsular War, a long interval of peaceful employment succeeded, and it was not until 1857 that the colours of the regiment were again unfurled in the face of a foe. The word "Lucknow" on the colours bring thrilling recollections with it. The Northumberland Fusiliers were with Havelock when the distant music of his march brought hope and joy to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. Hemmed in by thousands of savage and blood-stained sepoys, that little band had held its own for many weary days—and who can tell their feelings when Havelock's dauntless men burst through the rebels and won their way to help them. The Fifth remained in Lucknow until the final relief of that city by Sir Colin Campbell, and during this period many acts of individual gallantry were performed by its men, by which the reputation of the regiment gained additional lustre.

The next war service of the regiment was in Afghanistan, in 1878, 1879, and 1880, where, amidst the rocks and passes of that wild country, the Northumberland Fusiliers avenged the death of the British envoy, and showed that valour and fortitude are the inseparable inheritance of the British soldier.

The 2nd battalion of the regiment took part in 1888 in the successful operations in the Black Mountains, where it earned

the special commendation and praise of the then Commander-in-Chief in India, General Lord Roberts, V.C.

On the 16th January, 1898, the 1st battalion embarked at Gibraltar and proceeded to Egypt in order to take part in the operations up the Nile, and on the 2nd September, 1898, was present at the great battle of Omdurman, which resulted in a splendid victory for the British forces, the Khalifa's army of 50,000 men being completely routed and the death of the heroic Gordon avenged.

The battalion had scarcely overcome the hardships of this campaign when it received orders to proceed to Crete to assist in quelling the disturbances that had arisen in that island.

Both battalions of the regiment subsequently took an active share in the South African Campaign. At Belmont, on November 22nd, 1899, the Northumberland Fusiliers were among the corps who stormed the strongly held kopjes and carried off the honours of the fight. It was pre-eminently a soldier's battle, where in the words of Sir H. Colville, "the men did for themselves what no General would have dared to ask of them."

At the Modder River, described by Lord Methuen as one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the Army, the Fusiliers stuck to their difficult task with the splendid doggedness of the British soldier, and the evacuation of the Boer position in the night was due to the tenacity of the British attack during a most trying day.

The 2nd battalion suffered heavily in the unfortunate night attack at Stormberg on 10th December, and again at Reddersberg, after a desperate defence against overwhelming forces.

At the attack on General Clements' camp at Nooitgedacht, where the Boers "fought like fanatics," the Northumberland Fusiliers again were in the thick of it, but their losses were compensated by the preservation of the British column.

In the attack by the Boers on 3rd March, 1901, on Lichtenburg, the Fusiliers (part of the garrison) had a desperate struggle to maintain their ground, being driven to their last trench, but held on sturdily under a very heavy fire, with the result that the Boers were forced to withdraw with heavy loss.

Another incident of the regiment's South African Campaign deserving of notice was the attack on Colonel Von Donop's column on 24th October, 1901, at Kleinfontein. Here in the midst of a very rough country the Boers made a sudden and furious attack, in the course of which a desperate struggle took place for the possession of the two British guns. The escort was composed of men of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and

such was their constancy and valour that before the Boers were finally driven off, hardly a man of the escort was left standing.

In common with many other corps of the militia and volunteers, sterling service to the country was performed both by the militia and volunteers of the regiment. The 5th battalion (militia) volunteered for foreign service during the South African Campaign and formed part of the garrison of Malta, while no less than five excellent companies were furnished by the volunteer battalions for service in South Africa, where they marched and fought side by side with their comrades of the regular battalions and fully earned the right to share the war-like reputation of the "Fighting Fifth."

The total casualties of the regiment during the war amounted to 13 officers, 240 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 21 officers, 292 N.C.O. and men wounded—an eloquent testimony to its devoted courage.

The following soldiers have won special distinctions for gallant conduct on the field of battle:—

Victoria Cross.

For gallantry during the Indian Mutiny.—Private P. McManus, Sergeant R. Grant, Private P. McHale, Sergeant R. Evart.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

New Zealand Campaign, 1865.—Colour-Sergeant J. Cattermole.

For Afghan War, 1880.—Colour-Sergeant J. Woods, Private J. Openshaw.

Hazara Campaign, 1888.—Lance-Corporal J. Hay.

Ashanti, 1901.—Corporal D. S. Blair.

Sudan, 1898.—Colour-Sergeant T. Burdett, Sergeant-Drummer J. Cordeal, Sergeant A. Bannerman.

South Africa, 1899-1902.—Quartermaster-Sergeant M. White; Colour-Sergeants F. Poulter, C. W. Honnor, A. Landen, G. J. Taylor; Band-Sergeant J. Stone; Sergeants J. Hutton, J. Railton, W. Smith; Lance-Sergeant G. P. Wymer; Corporals W. G. Down, F. Lincoln, H. G. Seager; Lance-Corporals J. Davis, W. Brown, R. M. Delaney, W. W. Raynham; Privates W. Cooper, H. Earle, J. East, A. Harris, G. Metcalfe, T. O'Donnell, J. Rea, J. Slater, J. Smalley, J. Snowdon, J. Tracey, G. Black, A. Naylor, and S. Symons.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

BADGES.

The Antelope. In each of the four corners the united Red and White rose slipped, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHES,"
"PENINSULA," "NIAGARA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-47, 1851-2-3." "ATBARA,"
"KHARTOUM," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—WARWICK.

MILITIA.

5th Battalion (1st Warwick Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Warwick.</i>
6th Battalion (2nd Warwick Militia)	<i>Warwick.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st	<i>Birmingham.</i>	2. 2nd	<i>Coventry.</i>
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THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (Formerly the 6th Foot).

THE Royal Warwickshire Regiment was first organised in 1674, and was composed of adventurous Britons, who, finding no occasion for the display of their ardent courage in their native land, placed their services at the disposal of the Dutch Government, then battling in the cause of civil and religious freedom against the ambitious Louis XIV. of France.

In the 11 years of campaigning in Holland, which preceded their enrolment as a regiment of the British Army, they gained a distinguished reputation for discipline and courage. In 1676 especially, their heroic conduct at the siege of Maestricht brought them much renown. In the quaint wording of the *Hague Gazette*, "The English gained very great honour." Again, in 1678, at a severe conflict at St. Denis, we read that "the Earl of Ossory and his troops performed wonders."

Among these troops was the regiment now known as the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. So great indeed was the estimation in which they were held, that when, on peace being declared, the Dutch Army was reduced, the wise Hollanders chose rather to dispense with their own soldiers than lose the services of these gallant Britons. But others were equally sensible of their value, and in 1685 the British Government made them a regiment of the British Army as the 6th Regiment of Foot, although the Dutch were still allowed their services on loan. In 1688, King James II. became so unpopular with the people of this country, that it was resolved to call over the Prince of Orange, the recognised champion of religious freedom. The 6th or Warwickshire Regiment cast in its lot with that of the Prince, and with him landed at Torbay on the 5th November,

1688. How gladly the Prince and his gallant little army were received by the English people is a matter of history, and in a very short time the Prince became an English Sovereign under the title of William III.

King James had, however, many adherents in Ireland, and the Warwickshire Regiment was therefore sent to that country, and at the battle of the Boyne, and at the many sieges and conflicts which ensued before order was finally restored in Ireland, the regiment behaved with the gallantry which its previous conduct had led its countrymen to expect.

As monarch of the United Kingdom, King William continued the struggle against the French King, which he had so steadily waged as Prince of Orange, and the regiment therefore again found itself facing its old foes on the battle-worn fields of Flanders. In 1692, at the closely contested battle of Steinkirk, the British troops with their usual desperate courage flung themselves in the midst of the enemy, but their allies thought discretion the better part of valour, and left them to bear the whole force of the enemy's army. Though forced by numbers to retreat, they did so with reluctance, and the Warwickshire in particular withdrew from the field a mere skeleton.

In 1695 the regiment added to its laurels at the siege of Namur, and in 1702 shared in the rich booty gained at the capture of Vigo, a Spanish port in which a richly laden fleet had taken refuge.

In 1705 they were again in Spain under the command of that gallant and romantic nobleman the Earl of Peterborough. The story of this remarkable campaign has long been the admiration of military men. The extraordinary marches, the gallant exploits and dashing victories of the small force of this famous peer are equally the honours of the Warwickshire Regiment. At the capture of Barcelona the regiment so particularly distinguished itself that its Colonel was warmly embraced and thanked by King Charles of Spain, for whom the English were fighting.

In 1707, at the battle of Almanza it fought with "unparalleled resolution," and it was on this occasion that the regiment won its badge of an antelope, having captured a standard with this badge from the enemy. In 1708 it was at the capture of the Island of Minorca, on which occasion we read that the fury and resolution of the assailants terrified the garrison into a surrender, which they deeply regretted

when they saw by how small a force they had been conquered. In 1710 they fought at the battle of Saragossa, when King Philip, the rival king of Spain, was utterly defeated, and the Colonel of the Warwickshire was, as a mark of honour to the regiment, selected to carry the news of the victory to Queen Anne, together with the colours and other trophies of victory. In 1719 it was again at Vigo, when immense quantities of stores gathered for the invasion of England were destroyed. It then fought with success in the West Indies, against Spain, in 1741, and again in 1773, against the natives who were committing great depredations.

In 1808 the regiment went to Spain to take part in the celebrated Peninsular War. Here, under the renowned Duke of Wellington, the regiment nobly maintained its high reputation. It shared the glory of the victories of "Roleia" and "Vimiera" in 1808, the famous battle of "Corunna" in 1809, and the crowning victory of "Vittoria" in 1813; but it was in one of the combats in the Pyrenees that the regiment earned special praise. The French army was being forced by the conquering genius of Wellington and the ardour of the British troops, step by step, over the rocky barrier which divided Spain from France. Under skilful generals the French seized every height in the endeavour to stop their backward movement, and many a conflict was necessary to convince them that the choice was not theirs. In one of these engagements a brigade of British troops, of which the Warwickshire formed more than half, found two whole French divisions posted in a formidable position on the heights above Echalar. Undaunted by the difference of numbers the British troops climbed the heights in the face of the enemy, and by a supreme effort which called forth the utmost courage of every officer and man they forced the enemy to fly before them. The Duke of Wellington, who witnessed this brilliant achievement, said "Their attack on the enemy was the most gallant, and the finest thing I ever witnessed." At "Nivelle" and "Orthes" they beat the French on their own ground, and earned the word "Peninsula" on their colours for their general conduct in the campaign. The regiment had hardly recovered from its noble exertions in the Peninsula ere it was called to America, where in 1814, it gained another distinction for its colours: "Niagara"—an engagement on the frontiers of Canada. In 1832 the regiment received the proud distinction of being made a Royal regiment. The two next decorations

on the colours, "South Africa, 1846-7," and "South Africa, 1851-2-3," tell of the successful efforts of the regiment against the Kaffir tribes, who in those years seriously menaced the safety of the English colonists.

The regiment furnished the second largest draft of troops on board the ill-fated ship the *Birkenhead*, which foundered off the coast of Cape Colony on 7th January, 1852. It will be remembered how nobly the hundreds of British soldiers stood steadfast in their ranks as the waters closed over them after having seen to the rescue of the women and children on board.

In 1867, the regiment took part in the expedition against the wild Hazara tribesmen on the North-West frontier of India, and in 1898, it helped to avenge the death of Gordon, fighting at the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, where the power of the Khalifa was finally broken, and his cruel and infamous misgovernment swept away.

In November, 1899, the regiment sailed for South Africa to take part in the Boer War, and served with the 6th Division, under General Kelly-Kenny. The Mounted Infantry of the regiment took part in the long and exhausting marches which headed off General Cronje in his retreat from Magersfontein, and in the fight at Paardeberg, and on the 27th had the pleasure of witnessing the surrender of Cronje and over 4,000 Boers. The rest of the battalion was guarding the Orange River Station until 4th March, 1900, when it proceeded to Bloemfontein.

On 3rd May, this time in the 11th Division, under General Pole-Carew, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment started on its long march to Pretoria. Often with reduced rations, and each man carrying a weight of some 40 lbs., nothing could be finer than the splendid marching power displayed, or the cheerful endurance under the burning heat of the day and the bitter cold of the nights. At the Zand River the Boers tried in vain to interrupt the march, but on the 31st May, in spite of the Boer opposition, Johannesburg was occupied, and on the 4th June, the Warwickshire Regiment took part in the last fight which the Boers made to save Pretoria, when the ridge in front of the town was gallantly carried by them. The following day the regiment with its comrades marched past Lord Roberts in the square of Pretoria, with the British flag flying from the Government buildings in token that Pretoria no longer belonged to the Boers.

In July the regiment again moved against the enemy and took part in the operations which ended with the defeat of the Boer

army at Diamond Hill, and in the following month was present at the capture of Belfast, and then following up the retreating Boers through their various fastnesses, captured Lydenberg, when President Kruger fled to Europe. Still advancing, the regiment at last arrived, in defiance of all opposition, at Komati Poort. This was the last place in the east the Boers could hold, and its occupation made it necessary for the Boers to destroy their artillery, and General Pinaars and 2,000 of his men, leaving their arms behind them, were forced to take refuge in Portuguese territory. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment was then left to hold Komati Poort against any return of the Boers, but after some time in this fever-stricken station it was found necessary to give it a change of climate, and it was therefore placed in charge of the Boer prisoners and sent with them to Bermuda, where it remained for the rest of the campaign.

The total casualties of the regiment amounted to 5 officers, 151 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c.; and 7 officers, 85 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The South African Campaign among other things brought the value of the militia and volunteers prominently forward, and the Warwickshire representatives of these forces did excellent service during the war.

The 5th Battalion served in South Africa from December, 1901, until September, 1902, and garrisoned the blockhouse lines in Cape Colony.

The 6th Battalion embarked in January, 1900, being the first militia battalion to land, and served until June, 1901, when it returned home. Its duties in South Africa brought it frequently in contact with the enemy, with much credit to the battalion.

The service companies furnished by the volunteer battalions shared with equal spirit the hardships of their regular comrades to whom the first company was attached, while the second rendered good service in guarding the railway lines and Van Reenan's Pass.

The following N.C.O. and men were awarded the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field :—

Soudan Campaign, 1898.

Colour-Sergeant R. Darnley,
 Colour-Sergeant G. Marsden,
 Sergeant S. Girling.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Sergeant-Major W. Parker.

Sergeant-Major T. H. Harwood.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant T. Powell.

Colour-Sergeant A. J. Baker.—Although wounded, remained with his company collecting the wounded, and did not give in until he had issued the blankets to his men, and then only when his captain ordered him to go to hospital and have his wounds dressed, 27th August, 1900.

Colour-Sergeant H. W. Shepherd.

Sergeant B. Bayliss.

Sergeant W. Tobin.

Sergeant S. Brumhill.—Took men out in front of the trenches with a view to assisting the advance of the Guards' Brigade, 26th August, 1900.

Sergeant C. Underwood.—Twice carried messages from firing line to reserves under a hot fire, 22nd April, 1900.

Sergeant F. Coster.

Sergeant J. Barfield.—At Vet River, Orange River Colony, 7th April, 1901, pursued six armed Boers, rode down one and shot him when he refused to surrender. General Tucker's special despatch, dated 9th April, 1901: "He showed great dash."

Corporal H. Darwin.

Corporal J. Harper.—Carried messages under fire, 26th August, 1900.

Corporal A. Scattergood.

Lance-Corporal D. Collins.—Took men out in front of the trenches with a view to assisting the advance of the Guards' Brigade, 26th August, 1900.

Private W. Eborall.

(Where no specific act of gallantry is mentioned, the medal was awarded for consistent bravery throughout the campaign.)

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
ROYAL FUSILIERS.

BADGES.

The United Red and White Rose within the Garter and the Crown over it. In each of the four corners the White Horse.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"MARTINIQUE," "TALAVERA," "ALBUHERA," "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA,"
 "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "ORTHESES," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "ALMA,"
 "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "KANDAHAR, 1880," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—HOUNSLOW.

MILITIA.

th Battalion (Royal Westminster Militia) *Hounslow.*
 th Battalion (Royal London Militia) *Artillery Place, Finsbury.*
 th Battalion (Royal South Middlesex Militia) *Hounslow.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st .. 33, *Fitzroy Square, W.* | 2. 2nd, 9, *Tufton Street, Westminster.*
 3. 3rd .. *Edward Street, Hampstead Road, N.W.*
 4. 4th .. 112, *Shaftesbury Street, City Road.*
 5. 1st Cadet Battalion .. *Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.*

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THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

THIS distinguished corps was raised in London in the year 1685 by command of King James II. The first two companies raised were the old Independent companies of regular troops which had long garrisoned the Tower of London, and the regiment was completed with volunteers called for in London.

The purpose for which it was called into existence was to guard the ordnance of the army, as although artillery had rapidly followed the invention of gunpowder, the regiment known as the Royal Artillery had not been thought of. The regiment was armed with a firearm known as a fusil, and hence its title of Fusiliers. In 1688, however, it ceased to perform its special duties in connection with the Artillery, and was ranked as one of the Infantry regiments of the Crown, still, however, retaining its title of Fusiliers. After the accession of King William III. the regiment went on service to Flanders and fought with credit at the battle of Walcourt. As his reward for his services in this campaign, Marlborough was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers. It was, however, soon recalled for duty in Ireland, where King James's partisans were in arms.

On the cessation of hostilities in that country, the regiment returned to Flanders to take part in the campaign then being conducted against the French by King William III. In 1692 it fought bravely at Steinkirk, and at Landen in 1693. At the celebrated siege and capture of the strong fortress of Namur the regiment earned the special thanks of the King for its gallantry. In 1702, the Royal Fusiliers shared the spoils taken at the capture of Vigo—spoils so great that Queen Anne attended a special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's on the receipt of the news.

In 1707 they were again warring in Spain, and signalised their resolute bearing by a stubborn defence of Lerida, where for two months they defied the persistent attacks of a powerful

French and Spanish army. When water and food were exhausted, they were granted favourable terms, and marched away with colours flying to join the remainder of the British Army. In 1718, on board the fleet, the regiment served in the battle of Messina as marines.

A long period of peaceful service, some portion of it on board the fleet in various quarters of the globe, ended in 1775, on the outbreak of the American War of Independence. For a period of no less than eight years the Royal Fusiliers were engaged in this unfortunate contest with varying successes. Whatever may be the opinions of the justice of the cause there can be no difference of opinion as to the conduct of the British soldiers engaged. Fighting often amid hitherto untrodden wastes, exposed to all vicissitudes of climate, and to incessant privation and fatigue, the Royal Fusiliers with the other regiments of the British forces, could at least look back with pride on the manner in which they had borne their part.

From 1789 to 1793, and from 1796 to 1801, the regiment was commanded in Gibraltar and Canada by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1807 the regiment participated in the expedition against Copenhagen.

In 1809, the regiment was employed with the force which wrested the valuable West Indian island of Martinique from the French, and for their conspicuous gallantry had the word "Martinique" inscribed on their colours. As this was the first action inscribed on the colours, it will be understood that up to this time it had not been the custom to record great victories on the colours. In the Spanish Peninsula, the Fusiliers took a glorious part in those heroic campaigns which, by the genius of Wellington and the valour of the troops he commanded, ended in the complete defeat of the most celebrated of Napoleon's marshals. But many a deed of daring and bitter contest was necessary before this result was achieved, and none hazarded their lives more freely for their country's cause than the Royal Fusiliers. In 1809, they met the storm of war at Talavera with unshaken firmness, and captured seven of the enemy's guns; in 1810 they fought at Busaco, and again at Burlada, but the undying lustre of the glory they won at Albuera, in 1811, almost overshadows their other gallant exploits at this time. As the official report said—"The conduct of the Fusilier Brigade was such as effectually secured the victory." At "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Sauraren," "San Sebastian," "Nive," "Nivelle,"

“Pyrenees,” “Orthes,” and “Toulouse,” the regiment maintained its glorious reputation, although circumstances gave the Fusiliers no other opportunity, as at Albuera, of settling the fate of a great battle by their individual gallantry, but their conduct at “Vittoria” deserves a passing notice. When the French broke and fled, the Fusiliers went in pursuit, and such was the discipline of this famous corps, that no man left the ranks to pick up any of the money and jewels scattered on the ground amidst the baggage of the retreating French. In 1814 the Royal Fusiliers were sent to America and took part in the operations against New Orleans. They arrived at Ostend from America on the day of Waterloo, and eventually proceeded to Paris. They formed part of the Army of Occupation.

After the Peninsular War, the Royal Fusiliers were not called into the field again until the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854. The words “Alma,” “Inkerman,” and “Sevastopol,” tell of their services; and their fierce charge under their gallant Colonel Lacy Yea up the slopes of the Alma, and gallantry in the assaults on Sevastopol, were fully worthy of the noble traditions of the regiment. Several of the officers and men gained the Victoria Cross for deeds of heroism during the campaign. Of the conduct of the Royal Fusiliers at the battle of the Alma let Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean Campaign, speak: “When along the whole line of the Allies there was no other regiment fighting, Lacy Yea and his men were still at their work.” Twelve officers and more than 200 men were killed and wounded in the battle. Rosters preserved show that the Royal Fusiliers furnished more trench guards during the siege of Sevastopol than any other corps.

In 1863 the 1st Battalion took part in the Umbeyla Campaign on the North-west frontier of India.

In 1867 the 2nd Battalion served in the Fenian Rebellion in Canada, and in Afghanistan in 1879-80, when “Kandahar” and “Afghanistan” were added to the noble list of victories of the regiment, the gallant spirit of the men being signally shown in the sortie from Kandahar.

As one of the battalions of the Fusilier Brigade under Major-General G. Barton, C.B., the 2nd Battalion embarked for South Africa for the Boer War on the 22nd October, 1899, and proceeded to Natal. It took part in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith under General Sir Redvers Buller, being engaged in the battles of Colenso, Tugela Heights, and Pieter’s Hill. In April, 1900, as part of the 10th Division under

Sir A. Hunter, it was sent round from Durban to Cape Town, whence they were railed to Kimberley. A portion of the battalion accompanied Colonel Mahon in his dash to relieve Mafeking. The Royal Fusiliers with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers stormed and captured the important position at Rooi Dam on the 5th May, 1900. This successful action enabled Colonel Mahon to push on to Mafeking without serious opposition. The Fusiliers having marched across the Western Transvaal, reached Pretoria on the 1st July, 1900. They were immediately sent to join the force under General Sir E. Hutton, and took part in the operations to the south-east of Pretoria. They then were sent to the force under Sir Ian Hamilton, which proceeded to Balmoral in the Eastern Transvaal; on their return they were stationed at Pienaar's Poort and afterwards at Bronkhorst Spruit on the Delagoa Bay Railway where they remained until January, 1901.

Being ordered to form part of the force under Major-General Arthur Paget, which was sent to Cape Colony for operations against De Wet, they were sent by rail to Rosmead, Cape Colony, and remained for a year on line of communications, afterwards moving to Steynsburg, where they occupied the blockhouse line east and west of that station.

In May, 1901, the battalion embarked at Cape Town for Port Nolloth, whence it was sent to take part in the operations for the relief of Ookiep, which town was being besieged by a strong force of Boers under General Smuts. On the return voyage to Cape Town a half battalion was disembarked at Lambert's Bay, whence it marched to Calvinia to occupy the blockhouse line in that part of the country.

The Headquarters and four companies disembarked at Cape Town and proceeded to Victoria West Road, two companies being at once sent to Carnarvon. On the conclusion of peace these two companies and the half battalion from Calvinia rejoined the battalion at Worcester, where the Headquarters had meanwhile moved.

The battalion afterwards moved to Wynberg, thence to Green Point, Cape Town, and finally sailed for England, disembarking at Southampton on the 22nd October, 1902.

Much good service was also rendered both by the Militia and volunteers of the regiment during the campaign.

The casualties of the regiment in the war amounted to 4 officers and 80 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 6 officers and 100 N.C.O. and men wounded.

In May, 1904, the 1st Battalion proceeded on the Tibet expedition and distinguished itself in the attack on the Gyangtse jong.

The following officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers have received the Victoria Cross since the date of its institution in 1855 :—

Lieutenant William Hope, who on the 18th June, 1855, although exposed to a very heavy fire, carried in Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson, Royal Fusiliers, who was lying dangerously wounded near the abbatis of the Redan.

Private Matthew Hughes, for assisting Lieutenant William Hope to carry in Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson, while performing this meritorious action, he was himself wounded.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Egerton Hale, who on the 8th September, 1855, at the assault on the Redan remained with the wounded when exposed to a very heavy fire.

Private William Norman, for great coolness and courage in making prisoners of two Russian soldiers, while on sentry on an outlying picket before Sebastopol.

Captain Henry Mitchel Jones, for conspicuous gallantry during the Crimean war, being especially distinguished at the assault and defence of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855, in repeatedly leading on his men to repel continual night attacks of the enemy although himself wounded.

Private Thomas Ashford, for conspicuous gallantry during the sortie on Deh Khoja, 16th August, 1880, in having rescued and carried for over 200 yards, under fire of the enemy, a wounded soldier, Private Massey, Royal Fusiliers, who had taken shelter in a blockhouse ; though several times compelled to rest, he and Lieutenant Chase, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded in bringing Massey to a place of safety.

Captain Charles FitzClarence, for conspicuous gallantry on the 14th October, 1899, in proceeding with his squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, which consisted of only partially trained men who had never been in action, to the assistance of an armoured train which had gone out from Mafeking and which had been attacked by the Boers. On the 23rd October, 1899, he led his squadron from Mafeking across the open and made two night attacks with the bayonet on the enemy's trenches, in which a hand-to-hand fight took place, and though a very heavy fire was concentrated on it from the rear, the enemy were driven out with heavy loss. Captain FitzClarence was the first man into the position and accounted for four of the enemy with his sword.

The following have been awarded the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field :—

For gallantry at the battles of Alma and Inkerman.—Colour-Sergeant 1236 C. Fisher ; Corporals 1923 J. Button, 2684 J. Horswell, 2527 M. Hudson, 2430 H. Spence ; Privates 1469 W. Allen, 2403 J. McCabe, 2598 T. Taylor, 1415 J. Hargreaves, 2505 H. Sweeny, 2068 J. Ryan, 1718 J. Spilsbury, 3172 W. Patterson, W. Barrack, T. Burke.

For gallantry during the siege of Kandahar.—Corporal 55 H. Rhodes ; Lance-Corporal 1707 S. Pitchford ; Privates 1108 W. Harbart, 893 D. Regan, 2132 R. Taylor, 2522 H. Ross, 627 E. Hallett.

For gallantry during a Moplah disturbance in 1884.—Private Thomas Rolph, in laying, under fire, charges of guncotton against the doorway of a temple in which a band of fanatics had taken post.

For the South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major 1552 H. Metcalfe ; Colour-Sergeants 2327 C. Gorrington, 3257 W. Hadley, 3172 F. J. Kirkwell, 1309 G. J. Tandy ; Acting-Sergeant-Major 3293 J. Oliver ; Sergeant 3469 F. E. Sanders ; Lance-Sergeant 5573 A. E. Smith ; Lance-Corporals 6830 W. Bell, 7325 J. Wardrop ; Privates 5802 W. Keefe, 5078 J. Benton, 7195 A. Damms.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT).

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The White Horse within the Garter. In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

"*Nec aspera terrent.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

E SPHINX, superscribed "EGYPT," "BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE,"
"MALPLAQUET," "DETTINGEN," "MARTINIQUE," "NIAGARA," "DELHI,"
"LUCKNOW," "PEIWAR KOTAL," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "BURMA, 1885-87,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH,"

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—WARRINGTON.

MILITIA :

1st Battalion (2nd Royal Lancashire Militia) Warrington.
2nd Battalion (2nd Royal Lancashire Militia) Warrington.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st, 65, <i>St. Anne Street, Liverpool.</i>	6. 6th, 59 and 61, <i>Everton Road, Liverpool.</i>
2nd, <i>Upper Warwick St., Prince's Park, Liverpool.</i>	7. 7th (attached to 6th Volunteer Battalion) .. <i>Douglas.</i>
3rd <i>Southport.</i>	8. 8th, <i>Fraser Street, Liverpool.</i>
4th, 77, <i>Shaw Street, Liverpool.</i>	
5th, 50 and 52, <i>Everton Brow, Liverpool.</i>	

CADET BATTALION :

1st Cadet Battalion Liverpool Regiment .. 18, *Albert Buildings, Preason's Row, Liverpool.*

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THE KING'S (Liverpool Regiment).

(Formerly the 8th Foot.)

THE King's, or Liverpool Regiment, was raised by King James II. in 1685, the year of Monmouth's rebellion, and was first called upon to fight its country's battles during the campaign in Ireland, when the deposed King James was making, with the aid of the French, his last stand for the throne. It fought with gallantry under William III. at the battle of the Boyne, and when the campaign in Ireland was ended, the regiment proceeded to Flanders, to take part in the contest, which, under the ever famous Marlborough, was to shed an undying fame upon the valour and genius of the British nation. At the siege of Venloo the regiment made a signally gallant and daring attack on Port St. Michael, which gained it considerable reputation. At the attack on the heights of Schellenberg, and at the famous battle of Blenheim, in 1704, the regiment well maintained this reputation.

After Blenheim, came the great victories of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, in all of which the regiment bore no mean part.

Throughout these campaigns it had fought under the title of the "Queen's," but on George I. becoming king, the regiment became the "King's" Regiment, a proud title which it still keeps. In 1743 it was again in the field fighting under a commander no less distinguished than their king himself. At Dettingen, memorable as being the last battle at which a British king led his army in person, the regiment formed part of that small but gallant force of infantry which swept away the splendid cavalry of France, and changed what was on the eve of being a considerable disaster into a glorious victory for the British Army. In 1760 to

1763 the regiment was campaigning in Germany, marching and countermarching, and fighting, with more credit to the soldiers themselves than to their commanders. In the American War of Independence the regiment was engaged for some years, and although the issue of the contest forbids the commemoration of the many victories the troops won, yet the account of the struggle makes it clear that, thankless and profitless as it was, the British soldiers at least performed their duty with their accustomed bravery and endurance. Nor amid much temptation to bitterness and cruelty did they belie the national character for tempering courage with humanity. This was, among other instances, especially shown at the capture of Fort Cedars. This fort, garrisoned by some 400 Americans, was gallantly captured by a small force consisting of a captain and some 38 men of the Liverpool Regiment, supported by a body of friendly Indians. On the surrender of the Americans the Indians, enraged by the fall of some of their chiefs, were about to kill the whole of the prisoners, when the British captain and his few men did not hesitate to throw themselves before the prisoners, and, notwithstanding the threats of their bloodthirsty allies, guarded the lives of their prisoners until they were in safety. The next exploit of the regiment was in Egypt, where, under the brave Abercromby, they met the war-trained soldiers of Napoleon's "Army of the East." With this army that great general had designed to conquer the Eastern Hemisphere for France, but at the very threshold, as it were, it was met by the British, and on the banks of the Nile, and under the shadow of the Pyramids, the French Army, the terror of other European nations, had to yield to British valour. The regiment, changing the scene of action, was next in the West Indies, where it assisted at the capture of Martinique from the French.

Then followed, in 1813, another campaign in America, where the courage of its soldiers gained for the colours of the regiment its next distinction "Niagara," to commemorate the defeat of an American Army which designed to invade Canada.

A long period of peaceful service ensued until the year 1857 found them at Jullundur, in India. At this moment came the terrible Indian Mutiny, and a period of active service followed which showed that long years of peace had in no way diminished the spirit of the regiment. They first ensured the safety of Jullundur and then started for Delhi,

the heart of the Mutiny. Here for three months 30,000 rebels with some 170 guns were besieged by a small British force of a few thousand men. Hardship and disease had to be fought as well as the enemy, but every man of the British force knew that to fail in the siege would give the mutineers hosts of fresh supporters, who were but awaiting events before committing themselves. Gallantly the troops stuck to their task, and little by little reinforcements reached them, until the day came when the assault was delivered, and with bayonet and rifle the narrow lanes and stately palaces of the great city were swept clear of the mutinous sepoy, and the sovereign power of Britain once more firmly established. Under their gallant Colonel Greathed, the King's bore a foremost place, and no sooner was Delhi captured than they were formed into a column for the relief of Agra. Here they defeated 8,000 mutineers and captured all their guns, and from thence they pressed forward to Cawnpore. This place was again in the hands of the British, and a force was organised for the final relief of the devoted garrison of Lucknow. The King's and their fellow troops pressed forward, eager to dispose once for all of the force which had so long threatened their countrymen and countrywomen. Lucknow was reached, the investing lines of the mutineers shattered, and every man, woman, and child was brought safely away.

The next campaign of the regiment was the Afghan War of 1878, when the 2nd Battalion was selected to proceed on active service with the Koorum Valley Field Force, then commanded by Major-General Frederick Roberts, V.C., C.B. The force crossed the frontier on 21st November, and reached Koorum Fort without opposition on 25th of that month. On 28th, after a march of 22 miles, the force reached the foot of the Peiwar Kotal. On 2nd December the Kotal was attacked in front and flank, the battalion taking part in the frontal attack. After a very trying day, and after having suffered some loss from the enemy's fire, the position was occupied, the enemy having fled with the greatest precipitation.

The year 1879 was spent by the Battalion in Afghanistan, holding the Peiwar Kotal and several minor posts. One of these latter, Ali Kheyl, was attacked in force on 14th October, but the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The battalion remained in garrison during the whole of 1880 until the field force was broken up, when it returned to India, and was stationed at Mian Mir.

In 1881 it suffered severely from cholera and was split up into several small camps. The battalion was not concentrated again until November, most of the men having been under canvas since June, through a very hot and trying Punjab summer. Its loss during the epidemic was 55 men and 3 women.

In 1885 the 2nd Battalion was selected to proceed with the field force to Burma. It left Calcutta on 3rd November, was transhipped to a river steamer at Rangoon, and proceeded up the Irrawady with the force under General Prendergast. On 10th November the battalion, in the leading steamer, crossed the frontier. On the 11th it took part in the attack and capture of Malloon, and on the 12th it assisted in the taking of the Burmese frontier forts of Minhla and Kooli-Koon, when it led the column on the left bank of the river through a long and trying day. On the 24th it took part in the attack on Myngyan. Two companies of the battalion were selected to escort King Thebaw from Mandalay to Madras. The battalion was divided into numerous detachments, separated in some cases by hundreds of miles, throughout the winter of 1885 and the whole of 1886. One party under Colonel Le Mesurier marched with a column from Myngyan to Yemethen over 100 miles to open up communication, being the first troops to march through that part of the country. Another party was engaged in the taking of Popa; another again outside Mambu had 1 officer and 13 men out of 20 killed and wounded. All the detachments were constantly engaged with the enemy, and although the Burmese campaign was not marked by any large engagement, the losses suffered by the battalion will show what it had to go through during the 18 months it was on active service, as no less than 12 officers and 256 N.C.O. and men were killed, wounded, or invalided.

At the outbreak of the Boer War in October, 1899, the 1st Battalion was quartered at Ladysmith, and was soon engaged in active hostilities, taking part with the remainder of the garrison in the actions at Reitfontein (24th October) and Lombard's Kop (30th October).

Then followed the hardships and dangers of the four months' siege, which in spite of the hard work on the defence, and short and indifferent rations, were borne with steady courage and cheerfulness. The battalion was allotted to the North-Eastern (Devon Post-Cemetery Hill-Tunnel Hill-Liverpool Castle) under Colonel W. G. Knox, which was, as Sir A. Hunter says, "the most difficult by far to hold, because it was dominated;

it lay lowest; yet under the supervision of the section commander, this portion of the defence was, by the strenuous exertions of the men, turned into a model of a semi-permanent fortification, which secured the battalion from the heavy loss which it must otherwise have endured." In spite of its weakness, owing to the privations and heavy work, the battalion was able to supply six companies as part of the column which followed up the Boers on the relief of Ladysmith.

In order to recruit and get fit once more to take the field, the battalion was moved to Colenso, where it remained till the beginning of April, when it returned to the neighbourhood of Ladysmith. It then took part in the advance and operations in Natal under Sir Redvers Buller, including the flank movement towards Wakkerstroom, and the operations which resulted in the evacuation of Laing's Nek by the Boers. Of this important place the battalion, with two 12-pounder guns and one company of the Manchester Regiment Mounted Infantry, formed the garrison for about six weeks, during which time the men were again called upon to work hard on the defences.

On the 1st August, the battalion moved out to take part in the advance on Belfast, Eastern Transvaal. This entailed long marches, bivouacking on intensely cold nights, and enduring shell or rifle fire practically every day, but the cheery and indomitable spirit of the men never failed them.

On the 23rd August, the battalion was heavily engaged at Geluka Farm, C and E Companies were nearly surrounded by the Boers, but gallantly fighting their way out of their difficulties, they eventually succeeded in rejoining, but with the heavy casualty list of 20 killed, 49 wounded, and 5 missing, out of a total of about 150 engaged, Captain Durham Plomer, who was wounded and taken prisoner, died a few days after from his wounds, whilst still in the hands of the Boers.

After having been present at the action of Bergendal, the battalion arrived at Machadodorp on 29th August, and was distributed along the Machadodorp-Godwin section of the Delagoa Bay Railway for its protection. Here it was engaged in the construction of blockhouses and other defences which it occupied until the end of the war.

Early on the morning of 29th December, 1900, the garrison at Helvetia, consisting of B, F, and H Companies, with about 20 troopers 19th Hussars, and a gun detachment with a 4.7 gun, was attacked by the Boers. The principal defences were on four kopjes about 600 yards apart, and formed a rough semi-

circle. Simultaneous attacks were made on all points. Under cover of the dark and a thick fog the Boers succeeded in surprising the eastern kopje, on which the gun was, and took the garrison prisoners. This part was the key of the position and commanded the main camp situated by the central kopjes, which at once came under a very heavy fire. The losses soon became serious, and ammunition was becoming exhausted. The western kopje was held by a portion of B Company under Lieutenant Wilkinson, who, though heavily engaged and called upon to surrender, refused to do so, and succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay until relieved. Lieutenant Wilkinson was, on completing six years' service, gazetted Brevet-Major. The casualties were 9 killed, 28 wounded, 1 missing, 130 prisoners. The prisoners taken were, however, released a few days afterwards and came into Machadodorp.

Whilst being re-equipped the Boers attacked Machadodorp, and the released prisoners performed very good service in beating off the attack. Corporal G. Wilde with a small party occupied an isolated post and successfully maintained it, though repeatedly attacked by superior numbers.

During the war the regiment also furnished some companies and machine gun sections for the Mounted Infantry. The 1st Mounted Infantry Company was formed prior to the outbreak of war, and during the siege of Ladysmith on 6th January, 1900, it acted as support to the defenders of Wagon Hill, and was under a very heavy shell and rifle fire the whole day. After the siege, as part of the 4th Division, Mounted Infantry, it took part in the advance through Natal and Eastern Transvaal, being almost continuously engaged with the enemy. On 21st August, 1900, at Vanwyk's Vlei it was opposed by a very superior force of Boers, and a portion of it was only able to withdraw from the position it had taken up by the cool and gallant conduct of Sergeant H. Hampton and Corporal H. J. Knight, who were both awarded the V.C.

On the 13th February, 1901, two men, Private G. Griffiths and Private P. Troy, greatly distinguished themselves when on patrol from Brugspruit. They observed a train just blown up by the enemy and proceeded to the spot. They took shelter behind an engine which had previously been derailed, after driving their horses towards camp to prevent the enemy getting them. They were attacked by 200 Boers, who called on them to surrender; they, however, shot the leader and kept the enemy off till reinforcements arrived, by which time they had expended all their ammunition. Their action

saved the train from being looted. For their services, both of these men were promoted to corporal.

At Zoutpan's Drift, on 13th December, 1899, Private J. Bradshaw earned a mention in despatches for gallantry in having, after being severely wounded, returned to the help of his comrades in the fighting line, who were hotly engaged, and where he remained until again badly hit.

4 officers and 148 N.C.O. and men were either killed in action or died of wounds or disease, while 1 officer and 66 men were wounded.

The 3rd (Militia) Battalion was embodied from 23rd January, 1900, and was stationed at Preston and Dublin. During this period it furnished 156 militia reserve men for active service with the York and Lancaster, and Wiltshire Regiments. It was again embodied on 2nd December, 1901, and proceeded to South Africa on 16th December. Here, with headquarters at De Aar, it furnished detachments for the blockhouse lines at Durban Road, Richmond, Phillipstown, Hopetown and Steynsberg, and was employed on escort duty to convoys, often coming into contact with the enemy. The battalion left South Africa on 27th August, 1902, and was disembodied at Warrington on 15th September.

The 4th Militia Battalion was embodied from 3rd May, 1900, to 31st October, 1900, doing garrison duty at Fermoy. It was again embodied on 6th January, 1902, and proceeded to South Africa, where it arrived on 23rd January. On arrival, it proceeded to Mafeking, where it occupied the forts and blockhouses forming the defence of that town. Subsequently the battalion constructed the blockhouse line between Mafeking and Lichtenberg, and occupied it till the end of the war. It formed a Mounted Infantry company, which was employed up and down the line on small expeditions and convoy duties. It also furnished drafts of militia reserve men to the Royal Lancaster and York and Lancaster Regiments. The casualties in the two battalions were :—Died, 2 officers, 10 N.C.O. and men ; whilst 4 officers, 3 N.C.O. and men were mentioned in despatches.

Three composite companies were formed from the volunteer battalions, and joined the 1st Battalion on active service, whilst the 5th (Irish) Battalion furnished a complete company, which was attached to the Royal Irish Regiment, and was reinforced during the war by three sections from the same battalion to replace casualties, &c. The first composite company was formed in January, 1900, and proceeded to South Africa, where it joined

the 1st Battalion at Colenso on 29th March. With the battalion it took part in the operations in Natal and Eastern Transvaal, receiving the clasps for Laing's Nek and Belfast. In the action at Geluka Farm, the company was sent to reinforce E and F Companies, who were heavily engaged, and had three men wounded.

The second company arrived at Cape Town on 2nd June, 1901, whence it proceeded to join the 1st Battalion on the Machadodorp-Godwin section of the Delagoa Bay Railway. Here it was employed patrolling and occupying the blockhouse lines.

The 3rd Company joined the 1st Battalion in May, 1902. Owing to the conclusion of peace, the company only served in South Africa for a short period, embarking at Capetown on 4th July, for England.

The 5th (Irish) Company was formed in January, 1900, and joined the Royal Irish Regiment, with which as part of Major-General Clement's Brigade, it took part in the actions at Klip Flat Drift and River Drift, Bethlehem, and Slabbert's Nek. When with Lieut.-General Ian Hamilton's Division, it was present at Schaap Krantz, Belfast and Lydenberg, Private Danesmore, of this company, an ammunition carrier, was mentioned in despatches for gallantry in action.

The casualties were 1 officer, 9 N.C.O. and men died, and 3 men wounded.

The following is a list of distinctions won by soldiers of the regiment for gallant conduct in the field of battle :—

Awards of Victoria Cross.

Crimean Campaign.—Ensign A. Moynihan.

South African Campaign.—Sergeant H. Hampton.—On 21st August, 1900, at Van Wyk's Vlei, Sergeant H. Hampton, who was in command of a small party of mounted infantry, held an important position for some time against heavy odds, and when compelled to retire, saw all his men into safety, and then, although himself wounded in the head, supported Lance-Corporal Walsh, who was unable to walk, until the latter was again hit and apparently killed. Sergeant Hampton was again wounded a short time after.

Corporal H. J. Knight.—On 21st August, 1900, during the operations near Van Wyk's Vlei, Corporal Knight was posted in some rocks with four men, covering the right rear of a detachment of the same company, who, under Captain Ewart, were holding the right of the line. The enemy, about 50 strong,

attacked Captain Ewart's right and almost surrounded Corporal Knight's small party. This N.C.O. held his ground, directing his party to retire one by one to better cover, where he maintained his position for nearly an hour, covering the withdrawal of Captain Ewart's force and losing two of his four men. He then retired bringing with him two wounded men; one of these he left in a place of safety, the other he carried for nearly two miles. The party were hotly engaged the whole time.

Private W. Heaton.—On 23rd August, 1900, the company to which Private Heaton belonged, advancing in front of the general line held by the troops, became surrounded by the enemy and was suffering severely. At the request of the Officer Commanding, Private Heaton volunteered to take a message back to explain the position of the company. He was successful, though at the imminent risk of his own life. Had it not been for Private Heaton's courage there can be little doubt that the remainder of the company, which suffered very severely, would have had to surrender.

Awards of Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Indian Mutiny, 1857, for gallantry before Delhi.—Sergeant-Major J. H. Robinson.

For gallantry at Yembi, in the Soudan, 1903.—Colour-Sergeant F. Boardman.

South African Campaign.—Colour-Sergeant A. Lees. At Geluka Farm on 23rd August, 1900, when in command of half F Company, noticed to his left a kopje occupied by Boers; immediately led a rush to it and gained possession, thus preventing the firing line from being outflanked and subjected to enfilade fire.

Colour-Sergeant W. Johnson.—For coolness and gallantry in moving out of a sangar during the attack on Helvetia, 29th December, 1900, to locate the Boers who were then at close range, and for the able handling of his men.

Corporal R. Hargraves.—For coolness and gallantry at Geluka Farm, 23rd August, 1900, in collecting ammunition and assisting the wounded.

Private M. Carney.—During the attack on Helvetia, 29th December, 1900, covered by his fire Colour-Sergeant Johnson while the latter was rebuilding a partially demolished sangar, and otherwise displaying great coolness and gallantry.

Private G. Palmer.—At Lombard's Kop, on 30th October, 1899, under a heavy fire assisted a sergeant-major Royal Field Artillery, who was seriously wounded, to a place of safety.

Privates J. Trainor and J. McNamara.—Were of the party under Corporal H. J. Knight, at Van Wyk's Vlei, on 21st August, 1900.

Private J. Hogan.—Near Pretoria, in June, 1900, assisted by one comrade, succeeded in holding a large body of Boers in check until his company (mounted infantry) could make good its retirement.

Corporal G. Wilde.—At Machadodorp, on 6th January, 1901, when in command of a small advance post, successfully maintained his position, though repeatedly attacked by superior numbers.

Privates J. Turner and Roberts.—For gallant conduct in the Campaign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



The Norfolk Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The figure of Britannia.

"ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA,"

"ST. SEBASTIAN," "NIVE," "PENINSULA," "CABOOL, 1842," "MOODKEE,"

"FEROZESHAH," "SOBBAON," "SEVASTOPOL," "KABUL, 1879," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80,"

"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-1902," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—NORWICH.

MILITIA:

1st Battalion (1st Norfolk Militia) ..	..	..	..	..	<i>Norwich.</i>
2nd Battalion (2nd Norfolk Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Norwich.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1st	<i>Norwich.</i>	3. 3rd	<i>East Dereham.</i>
2nd	<i>Great Yarmouth.</i>	4. 4th	<i>Norwich.</i>

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THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.

IN the year 1685, 220 years ago, within a few months of the death of Charles II, this historic corps was first raised in Gloucestershire to take the field against James, Duke of Monmouth. Its title then, and for many subsequent years, was The Ninth Regiment of Foot.

In August, 1782, the regiment received the new designation of The Ninth, or East Norfolk Regiment. From that date its connection with the county of Norfolk has been unbroken. The change of title from The East Norfolk Regiment to The Norfolk Regiment was made on 1st July, 1881.

It saw its first war service in Ireland, where the regiment formed part of the force which brought relief to the heroic garrison of Londonderry in 1689, and subsequently fought at the battle of the Boyne, and at the sieges of Limerick, Athlone, and Aghrim. On the authority of King William III being completely established in Ireland, the regiment proceeded to Holland, where it served with considerable credit during 1701, and particularly so at the reduction of Liege in 1702. In 1704 it was unfortunate enough to have to serve in Spain, while its more fortunate comrades were reaping a harvest of fame under Marlborough. In Spain, under less gifted commanders, the regiment had the dismal experience of being betrayed by the cowardice of the Governor of Castel de Vide into the hands of the French. Being exchanged shortly afterwards, however, it did good service in the subsequent operations, during which it assisted at the capture among other places of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, places which years afterwards were to be famous as the scenes of far fiercer struggles. In 1707, it was at the battle of Almanza. Here the small British force was deserted by its Portuguese allies, and after a most heroic struggle against overpowering numbers, had to retreat. How well the regiment fought may be gathered when we read that out of the 467 men who went into action, only 100 were left at its close. As a reward for its gallant services the "figure of Britannia" was bestowed as a regimental badge.

A long period of garrison service ensued, and it was not until 1761 that the services of the regiment were again required in the field. It then took a distinguished part in the capture of Belle Isle, an island off the coast of Brittany, and in the following year won for this country, Havannah, in the Island

of Cuba, an acquisition afterwards exchanged for Florida. The regiment was officially praised for its conspicuous courage, steadiness, and perseverance in this service. In 1776 it was summoned to America in the effort to restore the King's authority over the rebellious colonies. During the hardships and conflicts it underwent in America it gained signal distinction at Fort St. Anne, where the regiment was attacked by a force six times its own number, which was gallantly repulsed after three hours' fierce struggle. For this exploit it was publicly thanked in the orders issued to the army. In 1793 and 1794 it was in the West Indies, making short work of the French possessions there. "Tobago," "St. Lucia," "Martinique," and "Guadaloupe" in turn saw the British troops as conquerors.

In 1799 they were fighting the French in Holland, and in 1808 they proceeded to the Spanish Peninsula, to earn their share of the glory won by Wellington and his dauntless army. At the battle of "Roleia" they, with one other regiment, dashed at the enemy with such a fierce impetuosity as left the rest of the army behind and caused these two corps for a time to bear the whole brunt of the French attacks, which they bravely met and gallantly repulsed. Equally successful the same year at "Vimiera," the next year saw them as victors at the memorable battle of Corunna under Sir John Moore. Deserted by the Spanish armies and threatened by the whole force of Napoleon, Sir John Moore had made amidst the utmost severity of the climate a most skilful march to the coast, warding off and baffling the powerful enemy at his heels. On reaching "Corunna," however, he turned, and with his footsore and famished soldiers, administered a thrashing to the French that forced them to keep a respectful distance while the British force embarked. Their gallant commander fell in the action, and to the men of the Norfolk Regiment fell the melancholy honour of placing him in his soldier's grave, and they were the last of the British force to embark in the darkness of that fatal, yet victorious night. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in 1881, was pleased to approve of the officers of the regiment wearing a black line in their lace to commemorate this interesting fact.

At Busaco, in 1810, the Ninth Regiment came up most opportunely as the enemy had gained the crest of our position, and charging them at the point of the bayonet down the hill, decided the fate of the day in that part of the field. Here their discipline was conspicuous in ceasing fire, in the heat of action, when suddenly ordered to do so.

At Salamanca (1812) they formed part of the right brigade, which was deployed in line, and for some time exposed to the enemy's artillery. They were standing at ease with ordered arms. As files were knocked over, their comrades touched into the centre by the side step as coolly as on parade. A staff officer from the Duke of Wellington rode up to Sir James Leith, and ordered him to advance to the attack. He replied, "Thank you, sir; that is the best news I have heard to-day," and turning to the men, he took off his hat, and waving it, said, "Now, boys, we'll at them." The advance of that brigade in line was one of the finest things that was ever seen—up a rising ground, and for nearly half a mile exposed to the enemy's fire.

At "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," and at "Vittoria" the regiment again and again proved itself worthy of its reputation for discipline and valour, while at the passage of the Bidassoa its ardour and contempt of danger earned on the field the thanks of the great Duke. The battle of the "Nive" closed its services in the Peninsular War, and the word "Peninsula" on the colours commemorates its good conduct throughout that campaign, "at the close of which Great Britain stood the most triumphant nation in the world."

A period of nearly 30 years then ensued ere the next war distinction was earned. Then the regiment was in India and was called upon in 1842 to avenge the slaughter of the British envoy and the treacherous massacre of the British force in Afghanistan during the preceding year. Fighting their way with their comrades, the regiment marched through the celebrated Khyber Pass, and after inflicting on the way several severe chastisements upon the fierce and treacherous Afghans, they reached Cabul, where the British flag was hoisted and saluted, to show the tribesmen that the arm of the British nation was long and strong enough to assert its power even in the midst of their savage land. Low's Life of Sir G. Pollock notes that "In carrying out these interesting and almost unique operations of war, the chief meed of praise is only justly due to that noble corps, the Ninth Foot, and their gallant and chivalrous leader, Colonel Taylor." In 1845 the regiment had to meet a foe who had learnt the lessons of war from the British troops themselves. The Sikhs had fought in the Afghan campaign side by side with them, but now, over-proud of their discipline and courage, the Sikh army of 60,000 men, with over 200 guns, turned its arms unexpectedly and unprovoked against the Government of India. An army was hastily assembled to oppose them, in which the Norfolk Regiment was included,

and under Sir Hugh Gough it rapidly marched to meet them. Within 60 days the Sikh army was completely destroyed, and the scattered survivors fled in groups over the face of the country, and 220 guns, together with a vast amount of other spoil, fell into the hands of the British Army. The victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, over the Sikhs, were highly glorious to the regiment. At Ferozeshah the Sikhs had above 100 guns of the heaviest metal, which they served with great effect, repulsing our first attack; but the Ninth restored the day, bayoneting the Sikhs at their guns, and driving their protecting infantry before them.

The regiment next proceeded on active service to the Crimea, where it arrived in time to share the arduous work in the trenches before "Sebastopol," and the fall of which is commemorated by the inscription on its colours. After taking part in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-8, it was again in Afghanistan in 1879-80, where it practically repeated the lesson which 40 years had apparently blotted out from the recollection of that untameable race.

Much hard service fell to the lot of the regiment during the South African Campaign. It formed part of the 7th Division of the army which marched under Lord Roberts to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. The 7th Division started by capturing Jacobsdal from the Boers, and then strained every nerve to be up in time at Paardeberg, where Cronje had been headed off on his retreat from Magersfontein. On the 18th February an assault was made on Cronje's position, and on Majuba Day, 27th February, 1900, Cronje and over 4,000 of the Boer army surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, a success which was the turning point of the whole campaign.

On the 7th March the Boer army was dispersed at Poplar's Grove, on the 10th it was driven away from Driefontein, and after covering 40 miles in semi-tropical weather on the 11th and 12th, the Norfolks marched into Bloemfontein on the following day.

During the halt of the army at Bloemfontein some sharp work fell to the regiment in the action at Karee Siding on the 28th March, where a strong force of the Boers was successfully dislodged from a formidable position.

On May 3rd the army started upon its 220 mile march to Pretoria, and the regiment was again actively engaged on the 5th at the Vet River, where the enemy had made great preparations for resistance, but hastily withdrew after some hours' fighting, and our men crossed the river unopposed on the

following day. Again, on the 10th, the Zand River gave the Boers another fine position of defence, but our men were not to be deterred, and the Boers fled before the steady advance of the British infantry wherever they attempted to make a stand, with the result that on the 31st May Johannesburg was occupied, and shortly afterwards Pretoria was reached. Here a short engagement took place, but on 5th June Lord Roberts witnessed the triumphant march past of his army from the Government Square in Pretoria.

From the date of the occupation of Pretoria the campaign degenerated into a guerilla warfare, necessitating the formation of nearly as many columns as there were Boer commandos. Although no striking victories were to be won, much hardship and danger fell to the lot of the men of the regiment, in common with the rest of the army, in the marching and counter-marching which took place amidst incessant skirmishing and sniping, to say nothing of the tedious, but important block house and garrison duty which had its own special dangers.

As an example of the latter may be instanced the defence of Zuurfontein, where 120 men of the Norfolks and a small body of the Lincolns held a station on the line of railway between Johannesburg and Pretoria. Here, well within the British lines, the little garrison might well have been tempted to relax its vigilance, but the enemy did not catch them napping on the 12th January, 1901, when a strong Boer commando was successfully beaten off, after six hours determined fighting.

The South African War, amongst other lessons, has demonstrated to the country the great value of the militia and volunteers, and the Norfolk representatives of these forces proved their right to share the honours of their county regiment by the readiness with which they volunteered for active service, and the courage and endurance they displayed as they marched and fought with their regular comrades in South Africa.

The total casualties of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 4 officers and 66 men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 5 officers and 39 men wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment have been awarded the medal for Distinguished Conduct on the Field of Battle :—

Crimean Campaign, 1854–1855.

Sergeant J. McKenzie; Corporals J. Begg, W. Burton, J. Pearce, J. S. Wallis; Privates H. Attfield, T. Brownrigg, T. Chapman, W. Cooke, P. Dunn, J. Earnshaw, J. Hore, J. Potter, W. Ryan, and E. Welmer.

Burmese Campaign.

Private J. Harwood.—For meritorious service during the attack on the village of Tartan on the 4th May, 1889, in Upper Burmah.

Private C. Crampion.—At the same time as Private Harwood, in the same action. Awarded a clasp to the medal for attending a wounded comrade under fire at Karee Siding, South Africa. He was wounded whilst doing so.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Richardson	} For consistent gallantry.
Company Sergeant-Major J. Green	
Sergeant-Major A. L. Pepper.	

Corporal R. Chilvers.—Went out several times to keep down "sniping" at Paardeberg, and took meals to a detached post under fire.

Private J. Adams.—Wounded whilst attending a wounded comrade under fire at Karee Siding.

Private W. J. Callaby.—For actions at Paardeberg and Helvetia, near Senekal, assisting wounded comrades.

Private T. Green.—At Bothaville took ammunition up to the firing line under fire. Also at Kalabas Bridge rode through a large party of Boers to bring reinforcements.

Private R. Race.—At Zuurfontein, whilst on sentry, he gave the alarm that the Boers were approaching the small post, by firing, and continued to do so until the camp was under arms.

Musician W. Jones.—For gallant conduct as a stretcher bearer at Karree Siding, and throughout the Campaign.

Serjeant-Major A. Turnell	} For consistent good service.
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Quantrell	
Sergeant C. Vincent	

Sergeant A. J. Clarke.—For gallantry at Sanna's Post.

Lance-Corporal Fletcher.—At Paardeberg, helped in reconnoitring the ground for the position of the trenches, which were pushed forward nightly towards Cronje's laager.

Private C. Howes.—At Paardeburg, went forward with stretchers to bring in wounded men under fire, and for general good work and keenness.

Private A. Nichols.—At Knapdaar, on 25th December, 1901, rescued a wounded comrade under fire.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
Lincolnshire Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT," "BLenheim," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE,"
"MALPLAQUET," "PENINSULA," "SOBRAON," "PUNJAUB," "MOOLTAN,"
"GOOJERAT," "LUCKNOW," "ATBARA," "KHARTOUM,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-2," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—**LINCOLN.**

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal North Lincoln Militia) *Lincoln.*
4th Battalion (Royal South Lincoln Militia) *Grantham.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st *Lincoln.* | 2. 2nd *Grantham.*
3rd *Grimsby.*

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THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Lincolnshire Regiment was formed in the reign of King James II, although part of it had previously existed as an independent Company formed for the purpose of garrisoning the town of Plymouth. On its first formation as a regiment of foot the men were armed, in accordance with the custom of the time, part with muskets and part with pikes, the latter, however, were finally laid aside some 20 years after, when the campaigns of Marlborough had fully proved the superiority of firearms. The men were clothed in blue coats, red waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, with broad brimmed hats turned up on one side and ornamented with ribbons. It is a matter of interest that it was the only infantry regiment clothed in blue coats and red waistcoats and breeches. The first war service of the regiment was in 1692 during the war which William III was then waging in the Netherlands against the ambitious designs of Louis XIV of France. The confidence of King William in the regiment, we are told, was shown by its being ordered to pitch its tents near his Majesty's quarters, and that this confidence was justified was amply proved by the gallant conduct of the regiment at the battle of Steinkirk. The regiment arrived on the battlefield at a moment when an overpowering mass of the French had seriously disordered and were about to destroy a regiment of Germans, then allied to the British, when the gallant advance of the Lincolnshire drove back the French in the nick of time, the wounded colonel of the Germans being rescued by the courage of two sergeants of the regiment. In the subsequent operations of this campaign the regiment maintained its reputation, and was, we read, on one

occasion specially rewarded by the Duke of Würtemberg for its gallantry by the gift of a ducat to each man.

In 1702, at Nimeguen, the regiment formed part of the rear-guard of the army and distinguished itself by the signal gallantry with which the enemy was held in check until the retreat of the army was safely effected. At the siege of Liege in the same year the grenadiers of the regiment behaved with great gallantry, but it was not until the British army had a British leader that it fairly had a chance to show its mettle. The glorious campaigns of Marlborough, however, left no doubt as to the ability of the British soldier to successfully assert his native valour against the best efforts of the best troops in the world. In the victories and conquests which crowned the British arms, the Lincolnshire bore a distinguished part. At Blenheim, in 1704, under Colonel Lord North and Gray, with one other regiment, it led the attack on the village of Blenheim where 12 squadrons of cavalry and 24 battalions of infantry were entrenched, the whole of which force had subsequently to surrender to the British as prisoners of war, and the Lincolnshire was selected as part of the force to guard this mass of prisoners on their march to Holland. The battle of Ramillies followed in 1706, when the French were again defeated and an immense number of prisoners, cannon, and colours were captured. In this battle the regiment was kept in reserve until the crisis arrived, when it was launched at the enemy and materially contributed to the decisive result. The colonel of the regiment was promoted after the battle to the rank of brigadier-general. At "Oudenarde" the regiment was again hotly engaged, and nothing but the approach of night saved the wreck of the French army from utter destruction.

In 1709, followed the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet, where the French had to be driven from the defensive works they had formed for their protection. The determined resolution, however, of the Lincolnshire and other British regiments forced the enemy, after a dreadful and prolonged struggle, to seek refuge in flight, leaving many prisoners and trophies of victory in the hands of the British. We are told that when the victors

azed at the formidable entrenchments they had won, they were astonished at their own success. In addition to these four great battles, which are commemorated on the colours of the regiment, it took part in the numerous sieges of the campaigns, a work which called for much patient endurance as well as determined valour on the part of the British, including, as it often did, much hard and dangerous service in the subterranean galleries and mines with which the towns and fortresses were often defended. After the conclusion of Marlborough's campaigns, the regiment rested on its well-earned laurels until the War of Independence in America, in 1775, when its services were called upon, and given in the same gallant spirit which had distinguished it before.

In 1801, it had proceeded to India, and was summoned thence to Egypt to aid the gallant Abercromby in his contest with Napoleon's army. The summons was obeyed with cheerful alacrity. The regiment landed in Egypt, and marched with its comrades across the desert, in order that no time might be lost in reaching the scene of action. Before their arrival, however, the French had been completely defeated, but the sufferings and privations of the regiment on their terrible march had fully earned for them the "Sphinx," and "Egypt," which now adorn their colours. In 1809, they were employed in Sicily, and during the Peninsular War they formed part of an Anglo-Sicilian army which was formed to divert the enemy's attention while the all-conquering Wellington was driving the French over the Pyrenees into France. For this service the word "Peninsula" was inscribed on the colours of the regiment.

The next five distinctions on the colours were all gained in India. "Sobraon" was earned on the 10th February, 1846. At this battle the regiment was one of the two which were ordered to lead the attack to turn the enemy's right before his ranks were broken, or his spirit broken; in fact, "to take off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight," as the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, tersely puts it. They had to attack formidable entrenchments manned by some 30,000 Sikhs and

defended by a large number of guns. In his despatch after the battle Sir Hugh Gough describes the regiment as having advanced to the attack with the precision of a field day, and without firing a shot until within the works of the enemy. Such cool and steady courage had its effect in the total dispersion of the enemy and the capture of his guns. The Brigadier, under whom the regiment served, said: "The glorious conduct of the regiment at Sobraon is beyond any praise I could give,—it was the corner stone of the victory."* Two years later the regiment was at the capture of Mooltan, and in 1849, took a distinguished part in the battle of Goojerat, which added the Punjab to our Indian Empire. Then came 1857, when the regiment did sterling service during the mutiny. They assisted to save Benares and Dinapore from the sepoy, and were in the force that brought the final rescue to the heroic defenders of Lucknow. Besides these services, the regiment took part in the subsequent operations against the scattered bodies of the mutineers. With the exception of some minor operations in Perak, in 1874-76, the regiment was not again required for active service until 1898.

In this year it was the good fortune of the regiment to take part in the campaign which destroyed the savage rule of the Mahdists in the Soudan.

The Lincolns were at the battle at the Atbara River where the zareba of Mahmoud, the chief fighting emir of the Khalifa, was attacked and taken, Mahmoud himself being captured, and thousands of the Dervishes slain, and a few months later they took part in the battle of Omdurman and capture of Khartoum. At this battle some 60,000 fanatics fought under the eye of their Khalifa, but the withering fire which met their fierce charges, foiled all their efforts, and the Khalifa, with the remnant of his defeated host, eventually fled into the desert.

Once again civilisation was re-established in Khartoum and a solemn religious service on the spot where the heroic Gordon fell, marked the triumph of the principles for which he died.

* See "Story of the Battle of Sobraon" on last pages.

On the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 the Lincolnshire Regiment was sent to South Africa, and became part of the 14th Brigade under General Chermerside. With the rest of the army it started from Enslin on the 10th February, on the long march which ended at Pretoria, the Lincolns actually happening to be the first infantry battalion to set foot in the enemy's country on this occasion. The march was, however interrupted on the 15th, as the battalion was despatched to the assistance of the convoy which the Boers had attacked at Waterval Drift. This left it a long way behind the rest of the army, but the battalion was in no mood to be left out of the fighting expected when Cronje had been cornered, so straining every nerve, they marched 35 miles in 20 hours and arrived at Paardeberg on the 19th June, a very creditable performance on half rations.

On the 21st they helped to drive off the Boers who had come to the rescue of Cronje, and on the 27th February they had the pleasure of witnessing the surrender of General Cronje and his 4,000 Boers.

Again advancing, the army came on the 7th March to Poplar Grove, where the Boers had strongly entrenched themselves, and the Lincolns were ordered to demonstrate in front of the position while other troops turned the flanks. The Boers, after shelling the troops in front of them, became aware of the turning movement that was taking place, and fearing to be surrounded they hastily deserted their well-made trenches and galloped off, leaving their food and stores behind them in their hurry.

The Lincolnshire Regiment reached Bloemfontein on the 22nd March, after long and hard marches, often in heavy rain, and with scanty supplies, and then on the 29th moved out to attack the Boer position at Karee Siding where the enemy was posted on a line of hills to bar the further advance to Pretoria. The action lasted about four hours when the Boers retreated, and the Lincolns bivouacked in the enemy's position. The regiment was chiefly engaged in outpost duty during the halt at Bloemfontein, but moved out on 3rd May on the road to Pretoria.

They came almost immediately in contact with the enemy at Brandfort and drove them back, resuming the march the following day.

On the 10th the passage of the Zand River was forced after some hours fighting, and the Lincolns had some hard work as baggage guard in getting over the drift.

Marching splendidly, amid much hardship and discomfort, Johannesburg was reached on the 31st, and after a spirited little engagement on the 4th June, Pretoria was entered on the next day.

Nothing was more admirable than the magnificent work so cheerfully put in by the Lincolns and their infantry comrades on this memorable march to Pretoria. Carrying a weight of 40 lbs., they marched all day in rain, or intense heat, and bivouacked in the bitter cold nights with scanty rations, feeling lucky when they were not required for a night's outpost duty.

On 11th July, 1900, five weak companies of the Lincolnshires, a squadron of the Scots Greys, and two Horse Artillery guns were fiercely attacked by 1,500 Boers with four guns under Delarey at Uitvals Nek. The fight commenced at dawn and was gallantly contested until three in the afternoon when, having exhausted their ammunition, the survivors were forced to surrender. The Lincolns had 5 officers, 48 N.C.O. and men killed or wounded in this action. A gracious message of sympathy from Queen Victoria did much to alleviate the mortification of this mishap.

Space will not permit a detailed account of the many subsequent operations in which the battalion was engaged during the long drawn-out guerilla warfare that ensued before the Boers relinquished the contest. The losses of the regiment during the campaign bear ample testimony to its services.

These amounted to 1 officer, 93 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 9 officers and 68 N.C.O. and men wounded.

Excellent service was also rendered during the campaign by the Militia and volunteers of the regiment. The 3rd Battalion

reached Cape Town on the 10th April, 1902, and did duty in the blockhouse lines in the closing months of the war, while the 4th Battalion furnished many officers and men to the line battalion.

The three volunteer battalions also sent to the line battalion several very useful detachments, which marched and fought with their regular comrades with a spirit and endurance reflecting the greatest credit on the battalions they represented.

The following soldiers of the Lincolnshire Regiment have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle:—

The Victoria Cross.

During the Indian Mutiny.—Lieutenant H. M. Havelock ; Privates J. Kirk, D. Dempsey.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Sergeant-Major W. Church ; Sergeants G. Stevens, J. Wogan.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major E. Stokes ; Colour-Sergeants C. Breathwick, J. Wade, E. T. Connellan, F. Shepperd ; Sergeants A. C. Croydon, G. E. Jackson, T. Rawdin ; Lance-Sergeant H. Withington ; Corporal J. Shaw ; Lance-Corporal P. Hedworth ; Privates J. Cole, A. Cooper, T. Doughty ; Drummer W. Blythe.

GOD SAVE THE KING

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

The following story is related by Mr. F. A. Vincent, an Indian civilian, who knew the 10th Regiment during the Mutiny, and is a voluntary appreciation of the fine bearing of the 10th Regiment at the battle of Sobraon:—

“It was at the height of the Indian Mutiny, when Sir James Outram was on his way up country travelling by steamer to relieve Lucknow, and inspecting all the stations on the river Ganges from Calcutta to Allahabad, such as Bhangulpore, Monyghyr, Barh, Patna, and Dinapore, that I happened to be walking with Hookum Singh, a Sikh subadar, and a very gallant officer who had lately distinguished himself—we were in camp at the time, European and Native soldiers all round us, when I asked Hookum Singh what he thought of the state of affairs—would we hold India and crush the mutiny and rebellion, or were the odds of 100 to 1 of fighting men against us, more than we could subdue? He hesitated a little before answering, and then began, ‘Sir—you know that I myself am loyal and a well-wisher to the Government, but I fear the worst, and my reason for thinking so is that you have exhausted all your fighting men and are now obliged to enlist mechanics in your ranks. Why it was only last week that I was ordered down to Calcutta to receive these playthings (pointing to the medals he was decorated with), and I was taken on board one of the troopships which had just arrived there. I saw some newly-arrived recruits, such poor, puny creatures, tailors and shoemakers, some mending their shoes and others their breeches; then it was that I gave up all hope for the Sircar (Government).

“‘For when it came to hand-fighting I knew how poorly tailors and shoemakers will fight.’

“I tried to explain to him how in England there was no especial fighting caste, and that the whole nation were fighters, but I soon saw he could not take it in, and he

added, 'The recruits, too, were poor, weak boys, whom I could fling on my shoulder with one hand.' All I could say to this was 'wait till these boys have been well fed and drilled for six months, and you will see a great change in their appearance.' Whilst we were talking, a big, burly, red-haired soldier approached us, whom I could tell at a glance was an Irishman. 'Could you throw that Irishman over your shoulder, Hookum Singh?' 'What number is on his cap, sir? please tell me quickly,' was his answer. 'The 10th,' I replied. Then, to my astonishment, the brave old subadar literally grovelled before the soldier, who seemed much surprised, but passed on with some laughing remark. What does this mean, Hookum Singh? I could not help saying, as I saw there was a tale attached. He then told the following story. I wish I could tell it in his own simple words, full of earnest feeling. It is many years since I heard it, but I can give the pith of it, as it made a great impression on me:—

“‘I began life as a gunner in the Sikh Army, and was in charge of a gun, when the Sikhs determined to fight the English for the possession of India. We had a large and powerful army, and we knew that we were, man for man, far superior to the native soldiers of the Indian Army, whereas the English soldiers were few and unable to stand work in a hot sun. We soon found out our mistake. I was with the battery I was attached to, holding a strong entrenched position at Sobraon. It was on the afternoon of a very hot day that we were told that a British regiment was advancing to the attack, and we soon saw them marching steadily towards us. We were preparing to open fire when they got within range, but our Sirdar ordered us not to do so till he gave the word. Nearer and nearer they came as steadily as if they were on their own parade ground, in *perfect silence*. A creeping feeling came over me, this silence seemed so unnatural. We Sikhs are, as you know, brave, but when we attack we begin firing our muskets and shouting our famous war cry, but these men, saying never a word, advanced in perfect silence. They

appeared to me as demons, evil spirits, bent on our destruction, and I could hardly refrain from firing. At last the order came 'Fire,' and our whole battery, as if from one gun, fired into the advancing mass. The smoke was so great that for a few minutes I could not see the effect of our fire, but fully expected that we had destroyed the demons, so what was my astonishment, when the smoke cleared away, to see them advancing steadily still in *perfect silence*, but their numbers reduced to about one half. Loading my cannon quickly, I fired again and again into them, making a gap or a lane in their ranks each time, but on they came in that awful silence till they were within a short distance of our guns, when their Colonel ordered them to halt and take breath, which they did under a heavy fire.

“Then with a shout such as only angry demons could send forth, and which is still ringing in my ears, they made a rush for our guns, led by their Colonel. In ten minutes it was all over; they leapt into the deep ditch, or moat, in our front, soon filling it, and then, swarming up the opposite side on the shoulders of their comrades, dashed for the guns, which were still defended by a strong body of our infantry, who fought bravely. But who could withstand such fierce demons, with those awful bayonets which they preferred to their guns—for not a shot did they fire the whole time—and then, with a ringing cheer, which was heard for miles, they announced their victory.

“That's why I honour the Tenth, as Gods or Demons, but not men.”

“And you, Hookum Singh, what became of you? ‘By God's mercy I am alive, and my name is Hookum Singh.’”



The Devonshire Regiment.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Castle of Exeter. "*Semper fidelis.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"DETINGEN," "SALAMANCA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHES,"
 "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80," "TIRAH,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH,"
 "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—EXETER.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (2nd Devon Militia)	<i>Plymouth.</i>
4th Battalion (1st Devon Militia)	<i>Exeter.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	<i>Exeter.</i>	3. 3rd.. .. .	<i>Exeter.</i>
2nd	<i>Plymouth.</i>	4. 4th.. .. .	<i>Barnstaple.</i>
5. 5th	<i>Newton Abbott.</i>		

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THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Devonshire Regiment was raised in the year 1685, and saw its first war service in Ireland, during the struggle which James II made for the throne. Under the personal command of King William III, the regiment fought with credit at the battle of the Boyne, and in the other sieges and engagements which followed, until the authority of King William was firmly established. In 1703, it proceeded abroad, and under the famous Duke of Marlborough was engaged in the capture of various fortresses and towns held by the French. The regiment returned to Scotland in 1715, and fought at the battle of Dunblane which practically ended the rebellion of that year. In 1719, at Glenshiel, it defeated and captured a body of 400 Spaniards who had invaded Scotland on behalf of the ex-king James. The word "Dettingen" on the colours of the regiment records a victory, memorable as being the last battle in which a British monarch was personally engaged, and on which occasion the British army under the command of King George II defeated a French force much superior to it in numbers. At Roucoux in 1746 the regiment was ordered, with one other British regiment to hold a hollow way and defend it to the last extremity. The French attacked them again and again, but although six to one, failed to force the British troops from their position, and it was triumphantly held till the necessity had passed away, and then the troops marched out, their thinned ranks bearing eloquent testimony to the noble way in which they had carried out their orders. The regiment was next campaigning in Germany, where in 1760 and the two

following years, it fought under the Prince of Brunswick, making many marches and countermarches in the manoeuvres of which the campaigns chiefly consisted. In 1793, it was engaged in the Toulon expedition, and in the fighting around this place the Devonshire men had many opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they did not fail to use. It was at this place that Napoleon, then a Lieutenant of Artillery, first fought against the British troops, and had the fact impressed upon his memory by receiving a bayonet wound in one of the encounters which the regiment had with the French.

For the next few years, it was engaged upon minor expeditions, chiefly resulting in the capture of various islands, among them being Corsica, Madeira, and several West Indian islands. In 1809, the regiment, then numbered as the 11th Regiment, captured the drums, &c., of the 11th French Regiment at Flushing. It subsequently embarked for the Spanish Peninsula to form part of the force which, under the great Duke of Wellington, was to sweep the invading French armies out of Spain and Portugal. At "Salamanca," the Devonshire men gained great distinction. Their regiment with the 61st advanced at a critical moment, when the fate of the battle was trembling in the balance, and, fighting desperately against artillery, cavalry and infantry, forced the French to give way and the battle was won. The fierce character of the struggle may be gathered from the fact that only 4 officers and 67 men of the regiment could be mustered at the close of the action, to hear, however, words of praise seldom addressed to an individual regiment. Severe indeed as were the losses of the regiment in this action they were slight as compared with those of their opponents. A force of 2,200 Frenchmen which was in action immediately opposed to the Devonshire Regiment could only number 200 on the following day. "Salamanca" was inscribed on the colours of the regiment to commemorate this glorious victory, to be followed by the

additional honours of "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," in all of which victories the regiment took a gallant part.

One exploit of the regiment towards the close of the war deserved special mention. On the night of the 16th January, 1814, the British army was lying in front of Bayonne, one of the advanced picquets being composed of 2 officers and 40 men of the Devonshire Regiment. In the front of this picquet was a barrack in which was stationed a French out-post, the men of which had piled their arms outside, trusting to the watchfulness of the sentries they had posted. The Captain of the Devonshire resolved to attempt to surprise them, and accordingly sent forward a small party, who cautiously approached the French sentries and effectually quieted them, when the remainder of the picquet dashed forward and secured the arms of the French. After a short resistance the French surrendered, and upwards of 200 prisoners were triumphantly marched into the British lines by the 40 Devonshire men. At the battle of Toulouse, as at Salamanca, the Devonshire Regiment was called upon at a critical moment of the fight when things were looking black for the British, and again the regiment responded nobly. With the two other corps of their brigade they charged with a terrible shout, and after a short but desperate strife the French turned and fled, and the victory was secured. This was the second time during the war that the regiment had the distinguished honour of sharing the supreme effort which turned the tide of victory, when everything was in confusion in the other parts of the field.

In 1851, although not engaged on active service against an enemy, the men of the Devonshire Regiment proved their devotion to duty so remarkably that the incident cannot be passed without mention. The regiment was serving in Australia, when the immense gold discoveries there set all men ablaze with the desire for gold. All classes abandoned their

occupation, sailors left their ships, and the towns were deserted in the general stampede. To assert the authority of the Crown at the diggings it was found necessary to send a detachment of troops, but all prophesied that the temptations of their surroundings would be too great for the men, and that the facilities for desertion would speedily cause the detachment to vanish. The Devonshire Regiment furnished the detachment sent, soon re-established order, and marched back without the loss of a single man. A devotion to duty worthy of all honour, when it is considered that even as a common labourer a man could have earned as much in a few hours as a soldier would receive for a whole month's pay—never did men more thoroughly act up to the regimental motto, "Semper Fidelis."

The next war service of the Devonshire was in Afghanistan, where, in 1878-9, the regiment was called upon to take part in the expedition which punished this treacherous people, and taught them that their rocky mountains could not shelter them from the consequences of their treachery to the British Government. Although in actual fight the regiment suffered little, the hardships and privations it so well sustained were rewarded with the distinction of "Afghanistan" on its colours.

In 1890-91 and 1891-92, the regiment was in Burma, where it was engaged in the harassing duty of dispersing and capturing the numerous bands of Dacoits who over-ran the country on the disbandment of the Burmese army, and the gallant and soldierly behaviour of all ranks on this duty drew many complimentary orders, and for which a medal with clasp was awarded.

In 1895, on the outbreak of hostilities on the North-West Frontier of India, a detachment of the regiment proceeded with the force. The detachment was of great service, but unfortunately lost its commander, who was killed in action. A medal and clasp was granted for the services of the detachment

in this campaign. The same year the regiment furnished a detachment to proceed with the expedition to the West Coast of Africa. To commemorate these services Queen Victoria presented a bronze star.

In 1897, the regiment formed a part of the celebrated Tirah Field Force, which was engaged in one of the most arduous campaigns ever undertaken by Indian troops against the warlike tribes of the North-West Frontier of India. The following extracts from the orders of the General Officer Commanding, speaks for itself:—

“In losing the Devonshire Regiment from the 1st Division the Major-General Commanding desires to record his great appreciation of the good service throughout the campaign of this particularly efficient battalion. It has been a great pleasure to Major-General Symons to have this extremely well behaved and good fighting West Country regiment in his command.”

Both battalions were engaged in the Boer war and emerged from the war with a reputation for gallantry second to none.

The 1st Battalion had been summoned to Natal from India, when the military preparations of the Boers had made it practically certain that they meant to fight, and when war was actually declared the Devons were stationed at Ladysmith.

They first came in contact with the enemy at the battle of Elandslaagte on the 21st October, 1899.

The Boers had taken up a position on a ridge which rose some 800 feet above the plain, and our troops had to climb this height in the face of a very heavy fire. The cool and steady advance of the Devonshire Regiment was much admired, and the gallantry of the troops was rewarded by the complete defeat of the Boers, who lost 450 in killed, wounded and prisoners, including their general.

On the 24th October, the Devons were again in action at

Rietfontein to prevent the Boers from interfering with the march of General Yule's force from Dundee to Ladysmith, and on the 30th they took part in the battle of Ladysmith.

The overwhelming forces of the Boers closing in on every side made it clear after this battle that the British force would have to stand on the defensive, and the Devons and their comrades accordingly prepared themselves to hold out at Ladysmith until relief arrived.

Here for 118 days they resisted every effort of the immensely superior Boer force, suffering much from the scarcity of supplies and the harassing and often deadly shell fire. On one day the Devons had 9 officers killed and wounded by one shell alone,

On the 6th January, the Boers made a determined attack on the defences of Ladysmith, and for hours desperate, and often hand-to-hand, fighting ensued, until the advance of the Devons, who had been held in reserve, drove the Boers with great loss from Waggon Hill. Lieutenant Masterson won the Victoria Cross on this occasion. The Boers did not again venture on an attack after this, but restricted themselves to the daily bombardment.

Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion had arrived in Natal, and with the gallant army under Sir Redvers Buller had been making heroic efforts to get through to the relief of their beleaguered comrades in Ladysmith.

The formidable heights of the Tugela, however, opposed every obstacle which nature and a determined enemy could provide.

The first serious engagement in which the 2nd Battalion participated was the battle of Colenso on the 15th December, 1899. Here it formed part of General Hildyard's Brigade, which was directed to attack Colenso and the bridge across the Tugela. It made an admirable advance under an exceptionally heavy fire, and successfully established itself in Colenso, when

the unfortunate mishap to the artillery, which should have supported it, made its efforts fruitless, and it was ordered to retire.

Two companies of the Devons under Colonel Bullock went to the assistance of the guns, but the tempest of fire destroyed all the gun teams, and eventually the survivors of these companies shared the fate of the guns.

Undaunted by this reverse, the Devons took part in the Spion Kop and Vaalkranz operations, and subsequently had the satisfaction of taking a leading part in the capture of the hill of Monte Christo on the 18th February, which was the first step in the final operations which opened the way to Ladysmith, as it forced the Boers to abandon their position at Colenso.

On the 27th, the battle of Pieter's Hill was fought, and the Boers with a loss of some 500 men fled northward, and the relief of Ladysmith was practically accomplished.

On the 3rd March the relieving force marched through the shell-swept streets of Ladysmith between the lines of the emaciated garrison, and it is difficult to imagine which of the two battalions of the regiment was the more pleased.

Space does not allow of a detailed description of the arduous work which still remained for the Devons before the campaign ended. They took part in the masterly movements by which Sir Redvers Buller forced the Boers to evacuate their formidable position at Laing's Nek, and in the operations in the difficult country around Belfast, distinguishing themselves a short time after at the capture of the Mauchberg, a formidable ridge near Lydenberg. This was carried by a gallant rush of the Devons, Royal Irish and Royal Scots, and the Boers fled under the shelter of a thick mist.

Much hard service of various natures followed the dispersal of the main Boer armies, and many marches, skirmishes, and fights fell to the lot of the Devons before the war ended. One of these must have been particularly gratifying to Colonel

Bullock of the Devons, who had been captured early in the war at Colenso.

The British prisoners had been released by the advance of their comrades, and under the command of Colonel Bullock, 300 of them had been hastily armed with such weapons as were available and told off to garrison Honing Spruit station. Almost immediately they were furiously attacked, on the 21st June, by De Wet with 700 Boer riflemen and three guns, and for seven hours they made a gallant and successful defence against these overwhelming odds, and eventually the Boers fled on the arrival of reinforcements.

The total losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 6 officers, 194 N.C.O. and men killed in action, or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 19 officers, 295 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The militia of the regiment contributed a fine body of reservists to the line battalions during the war, and the volunteers were equally well represented by the service company which went out.

The following soldiers of the Devonshire Regiment have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the battlefield :—

The Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant J. E. J. Masterson.—Waggon Hill, South African Campaign, 1899–1902.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major H. Connett ; Quarter-master-Sergeant A. E. Adams ; Colour-Sergeants J. Horswell, J. Burnell, A. Grubb, J. Hortop, J. Palmer, J. Payne, M. Smerdon, G. Trivett, W. Webb ; Sergeants F. J. Aplin, W. Pitt, G. Boyd, S. Downing, W. Holland, W. G.

Hudson, T. W. Perkins, C. Smith, W. J. Wade ; Lance-Sergeants
L. Williams, F. J. Rowe, A. E. Young ; Corporals W. Poulter,
E. O. Paltridge ; Lance-Corporals M. J. Macdonald, G. Robins,
H. A. Stebbing ; Privates G. Davey, R. G. Hansford, T. Boulton
and W. Davis.

Ashanti Campaign, 1901.—Sergeant F. Foster.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "Gibraltar," and with the motto,
"Montis Insignia Culpe," underneath.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

ROTTINGEN," "MINDEN," "SERINGAPATAM," "INDIA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3,"
 "NEW ZEALAND," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

ACINGS—YELLOW.

Depôt Headquarters—BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

MILITIA :

Battalion (West Suffolk Militia)	..	..	<i>Bury St. Edmunds.</i>
Battalion (Cambridge Militia)	..	..	<i>Ely.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	..	<i>Ipswich.</i>	3. 3rd	..	<i>Cambridge.</i>
2nd	..	<i>Bury St. Edmunds.</i>	4. 4th	..	<i>Camb. Univ. V.R. Corps, Cambridge.</i>

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THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

THE Suffolk Regiment traces its origin to a company formed during the reign of Charles II, in the year 1660, to garrison Windsor Castle. This company was increased and ranked as a regiment of the British Army in 1685, and the Duke of Norfolk was appointed Colonel. Its first war service was in Ireland, at Aughrim and Limerick, where it was engaged in asserting the claims of William III against those of the deposed King James. With their brave comrades the Suffolk men forced the passage of the River Boyne in the face of King James's Irish-French Army, and drove it in headlong rout from its position. In 1694 and 1695 the regiment was campaigning in Flanders, and a few years later proceeded to the West Indies. Back again in Flanders in 1708, it took part in the siege of Lisle during the war rendered memorable by the genius of Marlborough. It earned the first name on its colours at Dettingen, where, under the eye of King George II, it fought among the splendid British infantry, whose steady courage foiled the utmost efforts of the French, and notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy, turned an impending disaster into a British victory.

In 1759 the regiment was at the battle of Minden, where six regiments of British infantry, with two battalions of Hanoverians, first shattered the gay cavalry of France, and then drove out of the field every body of troops, horse and foot, which ventured to oppose them. The Commander-in-

Chief of the British and German Army was the Duke of Brunswick, and years afterwards, in pointing out the scene of the battle, he said, "It was here the British infantry gained immortal glory." 43 guns, 17 standards and colours, and a host of prisoners remained in the victors' hands at the close of the fight. At Kirch Denkern, in 1761, and at Groebenstein, in 1762, the regiment again maintained its reputation at the expense of the French, but a few years later it was to gain undying fame among the brave defenders of Gibraltar.

The capture of Gibraltar by the British, in 1704, had been a grievous blow to the pride of Spain, and many fruitless attempts had been made to wrest it from us. These attempts culminated in the ever famous siege, which commenced in 1779 and continued till 1783, during which period a garrison of between 5,000 and 6,000 men had to brave the fiercest efforts of the whole strength of France and Spain. Never did British stubbornness stand men in greater stead, and the nation watched the long progress of the siege at first with some anxiety, but gradually with a growing pride in their gallant soldiers, until it came at last to be felt a proud privilege to be related to one of the brave garrison of Gibraltar. The garrison for some time patiently bore the assaults of the enemy, contenting themselves with holding their own until the night of the 26th November, 1781, when two regiments, of which one was the Suffolk, and the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the garrison, dashed forth on the Spanish batteries like schoolboys from their school. Driving away the dazed and sleepy Spaniards they set light to the numerous works that had been raised, and before morning the Spaniards gazed on the ashes of works which had cost them £2,000,000 to erect. In 1782, the French and Spaniards put forth their greatest effort. Huge floating batteries had been prepared, and on the 13th September, 1782, the surrounding hills were crowded with distinguished spectators, who came to witness the certain defeat

of this stubborn garrison. But all in vain. The thunder of no less than 400 guns shook the air, but not the undaunted courage of the British. For every shot received, one was sent back, and at last the vaunted floating batteries were a mass of flames and shrieking humanity, and Europe stood in unwilling admiration of British valour and skill. Their supreme effort foiled and their power exhausted, the French and Spaniards raised the siege in February, 1783, leaving it an immortal testimony to the valour of the British troops.

In 1798, the Suffolk Regiment was in India and was called upon to defend our possessions against the fierce Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore. After defeating his army in the field at Malleville, they pursued him to Seringapatam, which he had strongly fortified to protect the spoils of his robber's career. Although it was defended with the desperation of despair the fortress fell before the assaults of the British, and fighting to the last, the Sultan fell before a volley of the Suffolk Regiment, and his territory was added to the British possessions in India.

Again, in 1808, the regiment was called upon to teach the Rajah of Travancore the strength of the British power. Supported only by a force of Sepoys the regiment had to fight an army of 30,000 men, but to the gallant Suffolk men who had the cruel murder of some of their comrades to avenge, no odds were too many, and, scattering the Travancore army, they penetrated the jungles and forests of the country and forced the Rajah to submit. For this gallant service and for their subsequent behaviour in the capture of the Islands of Bourbon and the Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, the regiment was allowed to inscribe "India" on its colours.

The next inscription on the colours was earned in South Africa in 1851-3, where the Suffolks took the field against the Kaffirs who were threatening the growing colony—a task they had shortly afterwards to repeat in New Zealand, where the

Maories were in arms against the European settlers. In both instances their work was satisfactorily performed, and the colours received additional distinctions.

In 1878-80 the regiment was in Afghanistan to avenge our slaughtered envoy, and took a distinguished part in the campaigns which removed the treacherous Ameer, and substituted on his throne a ruler more sensible of the power of the nation which owned such troops.

The Suffolks were next called upon to take part in the Hazara or Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, for the purpose of restoring order among the fierce tribesmen, a duty which was satisfactorily accomplished, and in 1899, on the outbreak of the Boer War, the regiment proceeded to South Africa, where it was placed at the disposal of General French, who had the difficult task of stemming the Boer invasion of Cape Colony.

On the 6th January, 1900, the regiment was ordered to make a night attack on a Boer position on the heights near Colesberg, and four companies, under the command of Colonel Watson, accordingly set forth at midnight. Unfortunately, the Boers had by some means discovered the project, and while climbing up the rough hill-side the attacking party was suddenly met by a perfect hail of bullets, the Colonel being one of the first to fall. Notwithstanding many brave efforts on the part of officers and men, the Suffolks had to retire, having lost no less than 11 officers and 150 men, killed, wounded or captured, in this unfortunate, but gallant attempt.

Much hard work in trekking and fighting was performed by the regiment in various parts of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, but space will only permit of the mention of one or two of the many occasions when the Suffolks were engaged.

The surprise of De Wet's camp at Bothaville on the 6th November, 1900, furnished the detachment of mounted infantry of the Suffolks with an opportunity for distinction, which they fully availed themselves of. Although De Wet himself escaped,

some 30 Boers were killed, 114 were taken prisoners, and seven guns and many stores were captured. During the progress of the fight the Boers, who at first largely outnumbered the British, made a desperate effort to seize our guns, but Lieutenant Peebles and the Suffolks "most gallantly held them off" (Sir C. Doyle).

Under General Smith-Dorrien's command, the regiment took part in an expedition from Belfast, on November 6th, when the column was most heavily attacked on all sides by a large force of the Boers. The steadiness, however, of the British, resulted in a complete repulse of the Boers, who lost two of their leaders, General Fourie and Commandant Henry Prinsloo, besides many other casualties.

On February 6th, 1901, the Suffolks were again under General Smith-Dorrien's command, when the Boer General, Louis Botha, made a desperate night attack on the camp with a view to freeing his army from the net the British were casting round it. The Boers came on with a gallant dash, driving loose horses in front of them to disorder our outposts. Although this was at 3 a.m. our posts were alert and in a moment the Boers were met with a crushing fire from which they were forced to recoil, leaving 70 killed and wounded. 1,100 Boers were eventually killed, wounded or captured as the result of these operations against Botha.

In connection with the South African Campaign mention must be made of the invaluable services rendered to the country at the time by the militia and volunteers. Though it was not the good fortune of the Suffolk Militia to see service in South Africa, their embodiment made it possible to send more troops to South Africa, and the representatives of the volunteers who marched and fought in South Africa side by side with their comrades of the regular battalion, left a very favourable impression of their value on the minds of the generals under whom they served.

The total casualties of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 6 officers, 130 N.C.O. and men, killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 7 officers, 103 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment have gained the medal for Distinguished Conduct on the Field of Battle :—

For distinguished conduct during Afghan Campaign.—Private Jonathan Langworth.

For gallant conduct at Colesberg, on 6th January, 1900.—Sergeant G. Claridge ; Privates C. Childs, T. H. Darley, W. Hall, and G. Risby.

For gallant conduct at Bothaville, 6th November, 1900.—Corporal A. Fuller ; Private A. Oliver.

For distinguished conduct throughout the war.—Colour-Sergeant Godbolt ; Sergeants E. Ager, A. Wheaton, and G. Ford.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE PRINCE ALBERT'S

(Somersetshire Light Infantry).

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT." A Mural Crown, superscribed "JELLALABAD,"
 "TINGEN," "MARTINIQUE," "AVA," "AFGHANISTAN," "GHUZNEE," "CABOOL, 1842,"
 "SEVASTOPOL," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1878-9," "BURMA, 1885-87,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—TAUNTON.

MILITIA :

Battalion (1st Somerset Militia)	..	..	..	..	Taunton.
Battalion (2nd Somerset Militia)	Taunton.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

st	Bath.		2. 2nd	Taunton.
3. 3rd	Weston-super-Mare.

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THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

THE Somersetshire Light Infantry was called into existence by King James II, in 1685, the year of the rebellion of the ill-fated Monmouth.

In accordance with the practice of the time, it was formed partly of pikemen, partly of musketeers, and presented a smart appearance in its uniform of a scarlet coat lined with yellow, yellow breeches, grey stockings, and round broad-rimmed hats turned up and ornamented with yellow ribands. Four years after its formation it was called upon to face "Bonny Dundee" and his Highland host at the pass of Killiecrankie. On this occasion it gave an earnest of its future fame by being one of the only two regiments praised by General Mackay, who commanded the English army, for the cool valour with which they met the wild onset of the Highland clans. In the following year the regiment was in Ireland sharing the dangers and glory of the battle of the Boyne, a battle which finally placed the seal on the rejection of King James II. Peace being restored in Britain, the regiment went to Holland to take part in the campaigns which the ambition of Louis XIV of France had forced upon this country.

The year 1701 saw it hard at work at the various sieges which preceded the glorious campaigns of Marlborough, but in these the regiment was prevented from sharing, as, in

1703, it was ordered to Portugal to serve against the French and Spanish, and then in the midst of this campaign it was suddenly ordered to Gibraltar, which was threatened by the enemy. The regiment reached the fortress in time to join their comrades before the storm broke, and did gallant service in the siege which followed. Time after time the desperate attacks of the Spanish and French were repulsed, and the brave garrison ultimately had the satisfaction of compelling the enemy to withdraw his baffled forces. This service over, the Somersetshire Regiment returned to Spain in time to share the successes of the daring and romantic Earl of Peterborough. Under this dashing commander the small British force found its energies taxed to the utmost. Daunted by no dangers, and overcoming all obstacles of nature, the Earl of Peterborough's campaign will always be memorable for the astonishing successes gained by his comparatively small force, and perhaps one of the most singular and characteristic actions of this brilliant commander in the campaign was in connection with the Somersetshire Regiment. The regiment had nobly seconded the genius of its commander, and had well earned his regard, but it little expected the method by which he expressed his confidence in it. On parading one day in Spain for his inspection it received from him the astonishing announcement that it was to become a regiment of Dragoons, and forthwith 600 horses, fully accoutred, were led from behind a hill, and the regiment in a moment was turned from infantry to cavalry. It is another proof of Lord Peterborough's genius when we learn that these strangely constituted dragoons served with no little distinction in the subsequent events of the campaign.

In 1727 the regiment, having resumed its place as an infantry corps, was again manning the Rock of Gibraltar against the French and Spanish forces, and after a siege of four months again had the satisfaction of seeing the foe withdraw, shattered and unsuccessful. In 1743 the regiment

ght under the command of King George II, and was among the sturdy British infantry who shattered the proud squadrons of the French at Dettingen. In 1746 it fought in the battle at Culloden, which ended the hopes of the Young Pretender, and made a wandering fugitive of the would-be King. In consideration of the gallant conduct of the regiment on this occasion, the Duke of Cumberland directed that, as a mark of distinction, the sash should be worn by the officers and sergeants with the knot tied on the right side, a privilege which appears to have been confined to this regiment. 1791 saw the regiment among the swamps and forests of St. Domingo, fighting the revolted negroes, and, in 1801, ever on the move, it was amid the palm trees and pyramids of Egypt. Here, under the leadership of the brave Abercromby, the regiment took a gallant part in the struggle which first showed the nations of Europe that the legions of Napoleon were not invincible, and, by the overthrow of the French "Army of the East," dashed Napoleon's hopes of following the footsteps of Alexander the Great.

The regiment was stationed at Gibraltar in the years 1804-05, when it embarked for home service. During the voyage the transport carrying a portion of the battalion was saved from destruction by the heroism displayed by Private Patrick Gessey. A fire had broken out in the lower hold of the ship in close proximity to the magazine, when this soldier, covering himself in a wet blanket, threw himself among the flames, and, assisted by others who imitated his noble example, succeeded in quenching the conflagration. He was awarded a monetary gift of 20 guineas and thanked by the Government for his devotion.

In 1808-9, the regiment was in the West Indies, and by its gallant efforts, Martinique and Guadaloupe, two valuable islands, were added to the British Empire. In 1813, the services of the regiment were required in Canada, and equally

efficient among the snows of North America as among the sunny West Indian Islands, it took a successful part in the defence of Canada against the American Army. In 1822 the regiment was constituted a Light Infantry Corps. In 1824, while in India, it was called upon to take a distinguished part in the campaign in Burmah against the king of Ava. This eastern potentate had assembled an army of some 60,000 men with 300 guns to annihilate the small British force which had been sent to bring him to reason. Stockade after stockade, however, fell before the British, and at last the masses of the Burmese Army fled in hopeless confusion before the resistless bayonets of the English, and 240 of the guns were left as trophies of the valour of our troops, while a large accession of territory to the British Empire formed a permanent record of the victory. Of the doings of the Somersetshire Regiment the General wrote, "I never witnessed a more dashing charge"; and again, "Their conduct far exceeds all I can write in their praise."

Gallant, however, as the conduct of the regiment was in this campaign, it sinks into insignificance before the record it earned in Afghanistan in 1839-41. Shah Soojah having been driven from the throne of Afghanistan by a ruler unfavourable to British interests, a force was assembled to restore the fallen monarch, and the Somersetshire Regiment, with the rest of the army of the Indus, entered the wild passes of Afghanistan. Success seemed at first to crown the arms of the British force, and after storming the strong fortress of Ghuznee, the army reached Cabul and replaced the Afghan monarch on his throne. It was during the assault of the fortress of Ghuznee that by some mistake a bugler sounded the "Retire," when Bugler Wilson of the Regiment promptly sounded the "Advance, double," which averted what might have been a great disaster. Unfortunately Shah Soojah made himself hated by his fierce subjects, and disturbances arose which made it necessary for the regiment to leave

Cabul; and, joining a flying column under General Sale, was engaged in the toilsome work of pursuing and dispersing the wild tribesmen, as they gathered here and there in their rocky fastnesses against the British. Meanwhile, affairs were growing more serious day by day as the rising of the Afghans became general, and thousands of warlike foes hemmed in the British army at Cabul. To avoid communications with India being interrupted, it was resolved to occupy Jellalabad—a ruined stronghold in Afghanistan—so that the army at Cabul might have somewhere to retire to in the event of a retreat being necessary. Major Robert Sale, therefore, with his small force of 1,500 men, the principal part being the Somersetshire Regiment—at once set to work to repair the dilapidated fortifications, in spite of the fierce interruptions of the Afghans. Here, from November, 1841, to April, 1842, these brave men, amid the wildest scenery of Afghanistan, and cut off from the rest of their comrades, gallantly held this detached post in the hope that it would afford a place of security for their comrades from Cabul. Their hope was, however, in vain, for of the 17,000 men who started under promise of safe conduct from Cabul, only a few reached the shelter of the British flag at Jellalabad. The rest were taken prisoners, and the rest, worn with toil and spent with hunger, were treacherously slain amid the wintry snows by the ruthless Afghans. The massacre of the Cabul force inspired the Afghans to fiercer efforts against Jellalabad; but in spite of news of disaster, in spite of warlike Afghans, and even in spite of Nature herself, for over 100 shocks of earthquake shook the walls, the brave Somersetshire men with their gallant comrades set their teeth and defied them all. On the 7th of April, 1842, the beleaguered garrison sallied forth and decisively routed the Afghan army under Akbar Khan, which retrieved the honour and prestige of the nation in that distant part of the world and put an end to further hostilities.



This "Illustrious Garrison," as it was termed by the Government of India, was received on its return by special honours in all cantonments through which it passed.

For its services on this occasion Her Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to signify her wish that the regiment should bear the title of "The Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry," and that its facings should be changed from yellow to Royal blue, and that a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," should be worn on the appointments in addition to the inscriptions on its colours of the words "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," and "Cabul."

The regiment afterwards served in the Crimea, and won for its colours the word "Sevastopol," and in 1857 took part in quelling the Indian Mutiny, winning the battle of Azimghur under the command of Lord Mark Kerr. In South Africa, in 1878-09, it served in the campaign which broke the power of the Zulu nation, and at Kambula and Ulundi taught these fierce warriors that their reign of bloodshed was over. The regiment was represented during the campaigns in Egypt by a detachment which performed good service as part of the Camel Corps. The next war service of the regiment was in connection with the conquest of Burmah, where it earned an addition to the record of victories inscribed on its colours.

A detachment of the regiment was then employed in 1897 in the expedition against the wild Mohmand tribesmen on the northern frontier of India, being sharply engaged at Shabkadar, and in 1899 the campaign against the Boers called a battalion of the regiment to South Africa.

It joined the Natal Field Force in December, 1899, and as part of Sir Charles Warren's Division, had much hard fighting around the Tugela, and took a prominent part in the Spion Kop operations. During the fierce fighting on the 23rd

January, 1900, the Somersetshire Regiment occupied the hill between Spion Kop and One Tree Hill until it was decided to abandon operations on this line. In the subsequent fighting which ensued before the Boers were driven from the Tugela the battalion was several times actively engaged with the enemy, and notably so on the 21st February; and on the 3rd March, 1900, they had the reward of their exertions in their triumphant entry into the shot-battered streets of Ladysmith.

Moving on after the relief of Ladysmith much hard work fell to the Somersetshire men in following up the retreating Boers, and when the enemy's armies were dispersed and the long weary period of guerilla warfare ensued, the battalion, in common with the rest of the army, found ample employment in the numerous marches, night attacks, and drives, by which the Boer resistance was eventually worn down.

The losses of the battalion bear ample testimony to the extent of its exertions. 9 officers and 105 N.C.O. and men were either killed in action or died of disease, and 4 officers and 78 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The campaign also furnished an opportunity of distinction to the militia and volunteers of the regiment, of which the Somersetshire men took full advantage. The 4th Battalion (Militia) volunteered for active service in the early days of the war, and proceeding to South Africa served in that country for over two years. Although not engaged in any of the great battles, it had, perhaps, the harder task of guarding the bridges and lines of railway, on the safety of which the armies in the field depended for their supplies and very existence. The volunteer service company joined its comrades of the regular battalion, and braved the hardships and dangers of the campaign with a spirit that reflected the highest credit on the force it represented.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won the Victoria Cross or the medal for Distinguished Conduct on the Field of Battle :—

Victoria Cross.

Private Patrick Carlin and Sergeant W. Napier.—For gallant deeds during the Indian Mutiny in rescuing wounded comrades.

Major W. K. Leet.—For heroism in the Zulu Campaign in rescuing a brother officer.

*Distinguished Conduct Medal.**Jellalabad :—*

Armourer-Sergeant Ulyett, for capturing Mahomet Akbar's standard on 7th April, 1842.

Zululand :—

Private A. Page.—For gallantry during the Zulu Campaign.

Burmese Campaign :—

Colour-Sergeant E. Bath.—The officer commanding his detachment having been shot in action, Colour-Sergeant Bath continued the action and brought it to a successful conclusion.

Private Walter White.—For courageous conduct during the operation against the rebel Burmans at Pyatoway.

South African Campaign :—

Colour-Sergeant H. French.—Both officers of his company having been killed, he commanded it and brought it out of action in admirable order.

Private H. Hutchings.—For conspicuous bravery in bringing up ammunition repeatedly under a heavy fire.

Colour-Sergeant A. W. Ellis ; Sergeants W. Hitchcock, S. Hannam, S. Hewlett, J. Oates ; Corporal J. Galbraith.—For distinguished conduct in the field generally.

Privates J. Cutland, F. Marsh, C. R. Woods.—On the retirement of the battalion these men stayed out all night with a wounded sergeant and brought him in safely next morning from under the rifles of the enemy.

4th Battalion (Militia) :—

Sergeant-Major T. Tobias, Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Kemp, Colour-Sergeant J. Bastable.—For general good service during the campaign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN
 (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Prince of Wales's Plume. The White Horse. "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

Royal Tiger, superscribed "INDIA," "TOURNAY," "CORUNNA," "JAVA," "WATERLOO,"
 "BHURTPORE," "SEVASTOPOL," "NEW ZEALAND," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BUFF.

Depôt Headquarters—YORK.

MILITIA :

1st Battalion (2nd West York Militia)	..	..	..	..	York.
2nd Battalion (4th West York Militia)	York.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st	York.		2. 2nd	Bradford.
		3rd	Leeds.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (West Yorkshire Regiment).

THE West Yorkshire Regiment was raised by King James II at the time of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, but before its formation was completed, the battle of Sedgemoor had disposed of that unfortunate leader, and it was under King William III that the regiment proceeded on its first active service, to take part in the campaigns of that monarch against Louis XIV of France. It was present at the battle of Landen, in 1693, and at the capture of Namur, in 1695, King William's greatest military achievement.

In 1705 it was recalled to serve in Scotland, where the adherents of the deposed King James were in arms against the English. The battle of Sheriffmuir, however, practically ended the hopes of the Scottish Jacobites, and the last embers of this rebellion were extinguished at Glenshiel, where 400 Spanish troops, with the remaining hostile Highlanders, were defeated by an English force, part of which was the West Yorkshire Regiment. In 1727 the regiment was serving in garrison at Gibraltar, during the second of the three determined efforts made by the French and Spaniards to wrest it from us. The severity of the attack may be judged when we are told that for 14 days no less than 700 shots per hour were poured by the enemy upon the devoted fortress. The hearts of the garrison were, however, as staunch as the rock was hard, and the besiegers were at last forced to withdraw, leaving the battered and burst ordnance, and their ruined trenches, as memorials of their defeat. In Scotland, in 1745 and 1746, the regiment again was called upon to face the Jacobites. Although at the battle of Falkirk the fortune of war was against the English, the West Yorkshire emerged with credit from the action, and at Culloden assisted in putting the finishing stroke to the aims of the Scottish clans. In 1765 the good conduct of the regiment, while quartered at Windsor, attracted the

notice of King George III, and, as a mark of distinction, he ordered that the badge of the White Horse, and the motto, "Nec aspera terrent," should be worn by the regiment.

In 1773, at St. Vincent, the regiment was successful in ending a rebellion of the Caribs, which had threatened the settlers with destruction, and in 1775 and following years was engaged in various actions during the American War of Independence.

In the campaigns waged against the French Republic during 1793-4 the regiment added very considerably to its laurels. In an attack on the French camp at Famars the regiment not only gained a victory, but a piece of music, which has ever since been the regimental quickstep. Among the various pieces of revolutionary music which fanned the fiery zeal of the French Republicans was "Ça Ira," and to the strains of this they hurled themselves on their more sober opponents on one occasion, with an impetuosity which at first threatened disaster to the British troops. The colonel of the West Yorkshire Regiment, however, with a magnificent inspiration, called out to his men, "Come along, my lads, we'll break them to their own d——d tune," and bade his drummers strike up "Ça Ira." The effect was irresistible, and the French found themselves speedily flying from the sound of their own war hymn. At the siege of Valenciennes, which followed, the regiment was called upon to furnish 100 men for the storming party. The colonel addressed the regiment, pointing out the danger no less than the honour of the enterprise. He then ordered all who volunteered to recover arms. The whole regiment did so as one man, and the first 100 for duty were selected. With such a spirit animating the men, it is needless to say that Valenciennes speedily fell.

At the siege of Dunkirk the regiment still further distinguished itself, and with two other regiments, shortly afterwards gained great renown in the operations near Lille. The Austrians who were to have supported the British brigade had fallen back, leaving it the target of attack for an immense concentration of foes. After stoutly holding its own for a considerable time, the leaders of the brigade realised from the increasing numbers of its assailants that their allies had fled, and nothing could apparently save their men from the alternative of surrender or destruction. But British pluck would accept neither of them, and it was resolved that the brigade should fight its way back, and carrying their wounded colonel with them, the West Yorkshire and their undaunted comrades fought their way back in spite of barricades and hedges lined with masses of the enemy.

ter on, outside the walls of Tournay, this brigade, proud of its title of the "Fighting Brigade," by a gallant charge turned the tide of victory by its own unaided efforts, after their Austrian allies had abandoned the field in flight, and on this occasion the regiment earned the first distinction on its colours. In 1796, it was at the capture of some of the West Indian Islands, and at the attack on Porto Rico, a working party of the regiment displayed their native valour by defeating a Spanish force with no other arms than their pikes and bayonets. At Corunna, in 1809, the regiment made a gallant and successful charge for which it was specially commended by the Duke of Wellington, who succeeded to the command of the Army after the death of Sir John Moore. Battalions of the regiment were engaged in the capture of the Mauritius in 1810, and Java in 1811, their services at the latter island being commemorated on its colours. In this latter island the regiment was shortly afterwards called upon to storm a fortified palace of a ruler called the Sultan of Mataran. Although garrisoned by 17,000 untrained troops, assisted by thousands more of armed peasants, a small British force of 1,500 men quickly forced their way into the fortress, drove out its defenders and captured the Sultan. The next action which the colours of the regiment commemorate is the ever famous battle of Waterloo. The battalion of the regiment engaged had but recently been recruited, and owing to the youthful appearance of the men it was at first intended to leave it in garrison at Antwerp, but the glorious past of the regiment pleaded for it, and it was included in the army which defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. Its position was on the extreme right of the line, and its chief duty during the day was to hold back a large body of French cavalry. Although not so severely engaged as other of the British regiments, the very presence of the fierce excitement of hand to hand fighting and the patient valour required to stand firm under the distant, but pitiless cannonade, tested the endurance of the young soldier even more severely, a test which the battalion sustained in a manner worthy of the reputation of the regiment.

Meanwhile, another battalion of the regiment was winning laurels in India. In 1815, it was engaged against the Mahrattas in the second Nepaul war; in 1817, against the Rajah of Hatrass, whose robber stronghold was captured and destroyed, and his force of 8,000 men defeated and dispersed.

In 1826, an operation of greater magnitude awaited it. At Arrah, the great Jât fortress which had, 20 years before, successfully repulsed the British under Lord Lake, with

a loss of 3,000 officers and men, was assaulted and taken, and in recognition of the distinguished gallantry it had displayed in leading the assault, the West Yorkshire Regiment was placed in garrison there by the Governor-General of India, and in 1838, to commemorate more particularly the splendid services of the regiment, it was granted the badge of "The Tiger" and the word "India," while "Bhurtpore" was added to the list of victories on the colours.

In 1855, the regiment was serving in the trenches before Sebastopol, in 1861-3, against the Maories in New Zealand, and in Afghanistan in 1880, where, according to the official despatches, at Mazina, the young soldiers of the regiment satisfactorily maintained the fighting traditions of the "Old and Bold," by behaving in action with great steadiness, coolness and gallantry. "Sevastopol," "New Zealand," and "Afghanistan, 1879-80," on the colours form a lasting memorial of these three campaigns.

In 1876, His Majesty, then the Prince of Wales, presented new colours to the battalion of the regiment at Lucknow, and, as a testimony to its valiant deeds in the past, the regiment was honoured with the title of "The Prince of Wales's Own."

In 1895, the 2nd Battalion saw some campaigning in Ashanti, when King Prempeh was taken prisoner and escorted by the battalion to the coast, and in November, 1899, it was landed in South Africa for the serious work of the Boer Campaign.

Within a fortnight of its arrival it was actively engaged with the enemy at Willow Grange, where Sir Conan Doyle states, "the West Surreys and Yorkshires behaved very well." This was followed on the 15th December by the battle of Colenso. Here the West Yorkshires formed part of General Hildyard's Brigade, which took a principal share of the fighting. The brigade made an excellent advance and seized the railway station, and when withdrawn in consequence of mishaps in other parts of the field, returned under fire with admirable steadiness.

Again the battalion faced the enemy with marked success on the 21st January, in the Spion Kop operations, advancing coolly and deliberately on the Boer positions in the teeth of a fierce cannonade and rifle fire, and on the 18th February, by the capture of the Monte Christo ridge, practically made the relief of Ladysmith possible by turning the Boer position.

This action was followed by the successful assault of Pieter's Hill, and on the 3rd March, the West Yorkshires, with the rest

Sir R. Buller's army, marched triumphantly through the streets of beleaguered Ladysmith.

The battalion subsequently participated in the masterly movements by which Sir Redvers Buller forced the Boers to evacuate Laing's Nek, and thereupon advanced into the Transvaal.

After the capture of Komati Poort the war practically generated into a wearisome guerilla campaign, which threw incessant work upon our men, who were marched and counter-marched continuously, and gradually by night attacks and ambushes, wore down the restless Boer commandos. Space does not allow of the detailed account of the various skirmishes and actions of the West Yorkshires during this period, and mention can only be made of one of the occasions when the regiment particularly distinguished itself.

This was while it was under the command of General Smith-Dorrien, whose command was one of a network of columns pressing in upon General Botha's force in the early part of 1901. Realising his danger General Botha made a desperate effort to break loose from the net by a fierce night attack on General Smith-Dorrien's column at Lake Chrissie, on 6th February, but the words of Sir Conan Doyle, "the West Yorkshires, however, who bore the brunt of the attack, were veterans of the Boer War, who were no more to be flurried at three in the morning than at three in the afternoon." The attack was completely repulsed, and the morning revealed no trace of the enemy, except those left dead on the field. The net swept onwards, and the total haul amounted to 1,100 Boers, killed, wounded or captured.

No campaign more clearly demonstrated the value of the militia and volunteers than that in South Africa. The West Yorkshire Militia had volunteered for service before, and the word "Mediterranean" on its colours testified to its response to its country's call during the Crimean war, but its value on active service had yet to be proved. The Boer War settled the question for once and all, and both militia and volunteers must now be regarded as a valuable support to our fighting lines wherever it may be sent. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service on February, 1901, but was asked to go to Malta instead, to help garrison that important fortress. Although naturally preferring to be sent on active service there was no objection in the reply that the battalion was willing to serve anywhere, and it accordingly embarked for Malta, where it served for a year.

The 4th Battalion, more fortunate, had its services accepted for the field of war, and served for over two years during the campaign. During this time it performed invaluable service in the work of guarding the lines of communication, on the safety of which all depended, and which involved much hardship and danger. The volunteer service company also served side by side with their comrades of the regular forces and with an equal share of honour.

5 officers and 126 N.C.O. and men of the regiment were killed in action, or died of wounds, disease, &c., during the campaign, and 15 officers and 251 N.C.O. and men were wounded. The 4th Battalion lost 10 men by death and 3 were wounded.

The following officers and soldiers of the regiment won the Victoria Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal during the campaign :—

Victoria Cross.

Captain C. Mansel Jones.—For conspicuous gallantry at Pieter's Hill, February, 1900.

Sergeant W. B. Traynor.—For gallant conduct at Lake Chrissie, 6th February, 1901.

Medals for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Colour-Sergeants F. Kingsley, C. Busher, E. Ford ; Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Jordan ; Company Armourer-Sergeant H. Southern ; Sergeants H. Parkinson, W. T. Lintott, F. H. Poplar (killed in action), A. Walmsley ; Lance-Corporals F. Scott, J. Rawnsley ; Privates B. Woodhead, H. Goodyear, J. Banks (killed in action), A. B. Powell, and J. Moran.

4th Battalion (Militia):

Sergeant-Major J. Henry, Colour-Sergeant W. Chapman, Corporal A. Lumby.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
East Yorkshire Regiment.

BADGE.

The White Rose

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

HEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "LOUISBURG," "QUEBEC, 1759,"
"MARTINIQUE," "GUADALOUPE," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

FORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—BEVERLEY.

MILITIA :

Battalion (East York Militia) *Beverley.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

.. .. . *Hull. | 2. 2nd Beverley.*

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THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE East Yorkshire Regiment was one of the regiments which King James II caused to be formed at the time of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685, and was first armed part with muskets and part with pikes; the latter were, however, abandoned during the campaigns of Marlborough, when the superiority of the firearm became evident. The regiment was first called into the field in 1689, when it proceeded to Scotland, and was for some years engaged, often amid circumstances of much hardship, in establishing the authority of King William III among the Highland clans. In 1694, it was ordered to proceed to Flanders to take part in the contest which William III was waging against Louis XIV of France, and was there engaged with varying fortune until the treaty of Ryswick set a limit to the ambitious designs of the French monarch. The peace was, however, of short duration, and in 1701, the colours of the regiment were again displayed against the French. Under the gifted Marlborough, the regiment was engaged in the various successful sieges of which the early campaigns consisted, and in 1704, fought the famous battle of Blenheim. The East Yorkshire was one of the regiments which led the attack on the village of Blenheim, and on which fell the fiercest brunt of the battle. Under a tempest of fire from the 24 battalions of the French, which the village was held, the British troops marched

on, and not a shot was returned until their General struck his sword on the palisades of the village. Such a dauntless spirit was irresistible, and the close of the day saw the relics of the French and Bavarian army in headlong flight, leaving their commander and a host of prisoners in the hands of their conquerors. Again, in 1706, the regiment formed part of the army which in three hours completely overthrew the forces of France, Spain, and Bavaria, at Ramillies. And at Oudenarde, in 1708, it again vindicated the superior valour of the British forces and the genius of their commander by driving the French army with great slaughter from its fortified position, night alone saving its shattered remnants from destruction. The next important service of the regiment was the siege of Tournay. Here, owing to the numerous mines and other underground works of defence, the task of the besiegers was particularly trying. Mines had to be conquered by countermines, and often when working underground men were destroyed by explosions, drowned by water, or suffocated by smoke, and when the opposing forces met in the gloomy labyrinths, fierce life and death struggles were added to the other horrors of the situation. But British pluck was equal to the task, and Tournay was added to the list of our successes. At Malplaquet, the most sanguinary of Marlborough's victories, the East Yorkshire Regiment was in the reserve, and its losses were, therefore, but slight. After the tremendous defeats sustained by the French, their commanders were ordered to limit their exertions to holding the various fortresses which covered the frontiers of France, but their exertions in this respect were equally fruitless, for one by one, Marlborough and his brave soldiers stripped away these defences, and at last, when France lay bare to her enemies, Louis was forced to sue for peace. The names of the four great victories of these campaigns are inscribed on the colours of the regiment to perpetuate the memory of the

brave men, who on these occasions so signally proved the valour of the English nation. In 1719 the regiment was engaged at Glenshiel, in Scotland, where 400 Spaniards, who had landed to support the Jacobites, were forced to surrender, and their Highland allies had to seek refuge in flight. 1741 found them in South America, where they took part in the attack on Carthagena, but in spite of the utmost bravery on the part of the troops the attack failed in consequence of the fearful ravages the unhealthiness of the climate made among them. In 1758 the regiment made amends for this disappointment by the gallant capture of Louisburg, the strongly fortified capital of Cape Le Breton. Under the leadership of the heroic Wolfe, the regiment landed, in spite of the angry surf and the enemy's fire, and forming on the beach, fixed bayonets and carried the enemy's works by a determined rush. The capture of Louisburg was received with much enthusiasm in this country, and the colours captured from the enemy on this occasion were escorted with much ceremony from Kensington Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral.

This feat was followed the next year by one still more brilliant, the capture of Quebec. Again under Wolfe, the expedition, of which the East Yorkshire Regiment formed part, and consisting in all of some 9,000 men, sailed from England and anchored before Quebec in June, 1759. This city was, however, garrisoned by a force of 16,000 troops under the brave Montcalm, and its defences were so strong, that for two months bombardment and assault proved fruitless. The genius of the young English commander and the valour of his troops, however, refused to acknowledge defeat, and at last it was resolved to attempt a night attack. Throwing the French off their guard by their movements during the day, the troops embarked in boats during the night of the 12th September, and, rowing with muffled oars past the French sentinels, reached the foot of a

bush clad precipice. Disembarking here, the soldiers clambered up the crags to the level ground, and when daylight came it showed to the astonished eyes of the French commander the British Army, by this time reduced to 5,000, arrayed for battle outside the walls of Quebec. Without waiting to be attacked the brave Montcalm rushed with his troops on the English, and in the battle which ensued lost his life, and the French lost Canada. In the moment of victory Wolfe also fell, but not before he had seen the flight of the enemy.

Quebec was the spoil of the victory, and the Colonel of the East Yorkshire Regiment was made its governor, the regiment being placed in garrison. The French made a desperate effort to retake it in 1760, but were successfully and gallantly repulsed, and the same year the East Yorkshire formed part of the army which forced the French to surrender Montreal, by which the conquest of Canada was completed, and that vast dominion added to the British Empire. The regiment was then called upon to take part in attacks on Martinique and Havannah, in both of which enterprises complete success attended our arms. Then followed some severe service during the American War of Independence, in which, notwithstanding the issue of the contest, the regiment nobly sustained its reputation for gallantry, and notably so at Germantown and Brandywine. In 1778 the regiment took part in the capture of St. Lucia, and for the next few years were busily engaged in fighting the French among the West Indian Islands. The gallant defence of St. Christopher cannot be passed over without comment. Here the small British garrison, 600 strong, was attacked in 1782 by a formidable French armament of 8,000 troops with a powerful train of artillery. Unable to oppose so strong a force in the open ground, the English stationed themselves in an old and ruined fortification on a hill appropriately named Brimstone Hill, and here they stayed night and day under a tremendous storm of artillery fire, and would not relinquish

the contest until they were reduced to the last extremity, when the survivors capitulated and proudly marched out through the breach with all the honours of war. In 1809 the regiment added to its laurels by its particularly gallant conduct at the conquest of Martinique, and in 1810 again vindicated its unconquerable spirit at Guadaloupe, when the French were dispossessed of that island. Both of these actions were inscribed on the colours to commemorate the gallantry of the regiment. A long period then elapsed before any active service again fell to the lot of the regiment, and it was not till 1879 that it was ordered to Afghanistan, and even then it was not required to prove its valour on the field, as the power of the Afghans had been broken before it arrived on the scene of action; but the privations and hardships cheerfully borne by the regiment in its hasty marches under the burning sun fairly won for it the distinction on its colours, "Afghanistan 1879-80."

For nearly 20 years after the Afghan War the British Empire was, so far as it ever can be, at peace. In 1899, however, the peace was broken. The South African Republics declared war against Great Britain, and invaded Natal, Cape Colony, and Bechuanaland.

Early in April, 1900, a mounted infantry company of the regiment arrived at Bloemfontein. Forming part of Lord Roberts's Army, it crossed the "Vaal" on the 26th May, and on the 5th June, when Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, surrendered, it was at the head of the mounted troops who passed in review before the commander in chief. A few days later it aided in the defeat of the Boers at Diamond Hill, and then, travelling south with other troops under General Bruce Hamilton, an officer of the regiment, it took part in the operations leading to, and was present at, the great surrender in the Wittebergen, where General Prinsloo's Commando of 4,000 men laid down their arms and gave themselves up as prisoners of war.

The battalion of the regiment from which this company had been detached, had, meanwhile, in the operations in the Wittebergen, also done its share towards the accomplishment of Prinsloo's surrender. It formed part of the 8th Division, which, under General Sir Leslie Rundle, had been fighting at Thabanchu and elsewhere, and which was destined through two more years of warfare to give further proof that no hardships, no privations, no disease, could subdue the cheerful spirit or diminish the indomitable courage of the British soldier. After the surrender of Prinsloo, the 8th Division occupied the eastern part of the Orange Free State, the defence of Harrismith, then the terminus of the railway from Ladysmith and Durban, being entrusted to the East Yorkshire Regiment. While holding this very important town and depôt, the battalion furnished many men for duties with supply columns, transport signallers, staff officers, &c. It also detached a second mounted infantry company. Here it also took farewell of the services of an excellent volunteer service company, which had joined it at home from Beverley and Hull, and which, under the mistaken assumption that the war was practically over, was ordered to England, but only to be detained on the lines of communication when it was discovered that the war was still very far from completion.

In December, 1900, and January, 1901, the regiment held the town of Reitz, where nothing but ceaseless vigilance, and the judicious use of spade and wire, prevented the occurrence of disaster.

The battalion was now but 500 strong, scattered round a perimeter of 15 miles, while large forces of the enemy constantly hovered in the neighbourhood, waiting for an opportunity to crush, either by night or day, this isolated Yorkshire garrison, a garrison so self-reliant, however, that it proceeded to play off its annual regimental cricket tournament, and to plant some very fine plots with potatoes.

When Reitz was evacuated, January, 1901, convoys were successfully escorted to Bethlehem, to Vrede and to Standerton, through country admirably adapted to the guerilla tactics which the defeated burghers had adopted towards the close of 1900. From Standerton the battalion went to Newcastle and thence into the Eastern Transvaal, where it took part in General French's extensive operations. On its return to Harrismith, it rejoined the 8th Division, which then started for the Brandwater Basin and the Caledon Valley. In clearing these mountainous districts of the enemy, sharp fighting and intense cold were experienced, but numerous and important captures were made. After harrying the Langenberg, the East Yorkshire Regiment was, in June, 1901, detailed to garrison Bethlehem. Mounted columns had at this season begun to operate with great effect over the whole area of hostilities, and the Imperial Light Horse, working from Bethlehem, inflicted considerable damage upon the enemy, and drove within the outposts of the regiment a vast number of cattle, horses, sheep and goats.

In November, 1901, in order to liberate troops for the construction and occupation of lines of blockhouses, a hill commanding the town was fortified, and the garrison, detaching three companies to Harrismith, concentrated there.

The attempts of the Boers to frustrate the building of blockhouses, the network of which was being steadily spread over the conquered countries, were prevented by vigilance and good shooting, and in January, 1902, the battalion, five men in each house, held about 25 miles of the line between Bethlehem and Harrismith. A few of these blockhouses were fired into at night, but the strength of the enemy was broken and no serious attack was made. Meanwhile the 3rd (Militia) Battalion had arrived in the field, and was holding important railway lines in and south of the Orange River Colony, formerly the Orange Free State. Elsewhere in the theatre of operations, the two mounted infantry companies were also demonstrating that the

cautious "slimness" of the burgher was no match for the cunning boldness of the Yorkshireman.

At Bothaville, on the 6th November, 1900, one of these companies took part in the surprise of De Wet's laager, when eight guns, numerous wagons, and some 100 prisoners, fell into our hands. This was but one of many surprises and captures. Moving again southwards, through Edenburgh, Dewetsdorp, Bethulie and Ficksburg, the mounted column pursued and attacked the enemy's commandoes whenever the Boers dared to stand.

In February, 1901, it dashed after De Wet, then raiding the Cape Colony, headed him at the Brak River, and chased him over the Orange, taking 50 of his followers at Hopetown. Then followed months of hard riding and hard fighting between the Orange and the Vaal, months during which the strength and the resistance of the enemy were gradually worn down. The second mounted infantry company was employed in the Magaliesburg in December, 1900, in the Eastern Transvaal under General French till April, 1901, and subsequently in the Ermelo District under General Bruce Hamilton. In December, 1901, it greatly distinguished itself, covering the retirement of a mounted infantry battalion that was surprised near the town of Ermelo. With great gallantry and coolness it held the enemy in check till the battalion gained a place of safety. Afterwards it took part in General Bruce Hamilton's very successful "drives" in the Eastern Transvaal.

In May, 1902, it went to Heidelberg, Transvaal. It was there when, on the 31st of the month, the Boer delegates assembled at Vereeniging, accepted the conditions offered by His Majesty's Government, and articles of peace were signed.

The losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 6 officers and 77 N.C.O. and men, killed in action, or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 3 officers, and 55 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment gained the medal for Distinguished Conduct during the war :—

Sergeant-Major J. W. Springhall ; Colour-Sergeant J. Kilpatrick ; Quarter-master-Sergeant A. Lyne ; Sergeants D. Johnston, J. Hendry ; Corporals C. C. Teesdale, J. Morganti ; Privates J. T. Benson, J. P. Donnelly ; Drummer T. Carney.

GOD SAVE THE KING.





The Bedfordshire Regiment.

BADGE.

The United Red and White Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "SUEINAM," "CHITRAL,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE

Depôt Headquarters—BEDFORD.

MILITIA:

3rd Battalion (Bedford Militia)	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Bedford.</i>
4th Battalion (Hertford Militia)	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Hertford.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1. 1st	<i>Hertford.</i>	3. 3rd	<i>Bedford.</i>
2. 2nd	<i>Hemel Hempstead.</i>	4. 4th	<i>Huntingdon.</i>

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THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE history of this old and distinguished regiment reaches back for over 200 years, as it was formed in the reign of King James II in the year 1688. In accordance with the custom of the time it consisted of musketeers and pikemen, and was clothed in a smart uniform of a red coat, lined and faced with white, white waistcoat, white breeches, and round hat, the brim of which was turned up and ornamented with white ribands. Probably few corps can boast of having seen so much service as this regiment during the first twenty-five years of its existence. Directly on the accession of William III the regiment was ordered to Holland to take part in the campaign which the English King was waging against the ambitious designs of the powerful Louis XIV of France, and almost immediately on its arrival had an opportunity of proving its courage. On the 25th of August, 1689, the Bedfordshire Regiment had been sent out in advance of the Allied Army to cover the numerous foraging parties which were gathering food in the surrounding villages and farms. The French commander endeavoured, by an unexpected attack in force, to cut off these scattered parties, and the Dutch and Danish cavalry, who were allied to the English, were speedily driven in. The commanding officer of the Bedfordshire Regiment, however, determined to save the foragers, and, after firing guns to recall them, lined the hedges with his musketeers, and notwithstanding the very superior numbers of the French, held them in check until the foraging parties had returned safely to camp. Then the regiment fell back fighting until the village of Walcourt was reached, when with one other corps it forced the enemy, though numbering nearly

10,000 men, to retreat with severe loss. At the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, the regiment again fought bravely, its gallant colonel being killed at the head of the regiment by a cannon ball. Then followed various minor conflicts until the 29th July, 1693, when the regiment was engaged in the battle of Landen. Here the French brought some 80,000 men into the field, while the allied army, of which the Bedfordshire Regiment was part, numbered only 45,000. Although the stress of numbers forced the allies to retreat, it was with no loss of credit to the valour of our troops, as we read in the report of the battle, "Our troops in general behaved extremely well, but the English did particularly distinguish themselves."

In 1695, the regiment was engaged under the command of King William III in the celebrated siege of Namur, the capture of which strongly fortified town is reckoned as King William's greatest military achievement. It also took an active part in the subsequent campaigns of that monarch, until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 successfully ended the eight years' war. But the breathing time the regiment enjoyed was but short, for in 1701, the French King flung treaties to the wind, and war was again declared. But this time the regiment was to fight under the great Marlborough, and its gallant conduct in no less than 34 successful battles and sieges firmly established its warlike reputation. Space, however, forbids us to speak of all. The regiment was with Marlborough in his daring march from the Low Countries to the Upper Danube in 1704, stormed the heights of the Schellenberg, and on Sunday, the 13th August, faced the foe at Blenheim. In the glorious victory which was here gained, the Bedfordshire was one of the corps on which fell the brunt of the battle, and well might Marlborough say in reply to the captured French marshal, who at the close of the day congratulated him on having overcome "the best troops in the world": "Sir, I hope you will except the troops by whom you have been defeated."

In 1706, the colours of the Bedfordshire waved triumphantly on the field of Ramillies, where, in three hours, the armies of France and Bavaria were driven in headlong flight from

all their positions. They were again victorious at Oudenarde, in 1708, where darkness alone saved the shattered relics of the French from utter destruction; and yet again at Malplaquet, the following year, where, notwithstanding the carefully prepared defences of the French army, the close of a long day's fight found it shattered and wrecked, and in full flight for the shelter of the forest of Ardennes. Equally, as in the open field, did the regiment sustain its gallant reputation in the arduous labours and perils of a besieging army. At the capture of Lisle, a strongly fortified town, garrisoned by 15,000 men, Sergeant Littler of the regiment gained great renown by swimming a river in the face of the enemy, and with a hatchet cutting the fastenings of a drawbridge to enable the troops to cross. For this daring act he was promoted to be an officer. At Tournay the regiment took an active and distinguished part in the underground struggles which the nature of the defence made necessary, and amid mines and countermines, nobly maintained its courage and reputation. The regiment was subsequently actively engaged in the sieges and movements by which Marlborough gradually stripped France of all her carefully prepared defences, and when the allies were on the point of devastating her fair provinces the French King sued for peace.

In 1715, the regiment was in Scotland where the Jacobites were in arms, but was not actively engaged. In 1741, a detachment of the regiment took part in the expedition against Carthagena, but, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate of that part of South America, the attempt failed, and the detachment was almost annihilated by disease.

The regiment returned in 1742 to the scenes of its former services, and took part in the battle of Dettingen in 1743. The bravery of the infantry in this engagement has never been surpassed. The French themselves generously commended their bravery, and declared they saw them advancing, not like men, but devils, in the face of the whole batteries, which fired directly into them, sweeping down all ranks without being able

to break them. On the 28th June the regiment composed part of a detachment of 4,000 men ordered to march to secure the city of Ghent. The Royals, 16th, and 20th were the English regiments in this service. The French planted 10,000 men in ambuscade, in the direct road they were obliged to pass, and when they arrived at the spot, two batteries of 8 and 10 guns opened on them, after which the French troops presented themselves in the order of battle, and were instantly attacked with fury by the British, who forced a passage through them. The regiment remained on the Continent until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

The next war service falling to the regiment was in 1779, in Florida, where a detachment of the regiment was engaged with an overpowering force of Spanish troops at Baton Rouge, and forced to surrender; but at Savannah, shortly afterwards, the regiment made amends by taking part in a defence of determined gallantry, by which the attacks of a combined French and American force were repulsed with great loss to the assailants, the Bedfordshire men and the officers who commanded them gaining no little credit by a skilful sally during the defence. In 1781, at Pensacola, in Florida, the regiment had again to sustain an attack from an overwhelming force of some 9,000 Spanish troops, supported by a numerous fleet. Notwithstanding that the English mustered only 1,200 men, a gallant defence was made, until a shell exploded the magazine, when most of the defences were destroyed; and even then the brave garrison refused to surrender, except with all the honours of war.

In 1795, the regiment rendered signal service to the planters of Jamaica by defending them against the Maroons. These were slaves who had escaped from their masters and had taken refuge in the mountains and forests, from which they conducted fierce marauding expeditions which made havoc among the settlements. The operations of the regiment had to be carried on in the wilder parts of the island where no European had previously penetrated, but such was the skill and courage displayed that, driven from post to post, the Maroons were at

last brought to complete submission. In 1804, the regiment was engaged in the capture of the Dutch colony of Surinam, and while in garrison in the island a small party of the regiment, under a subaltern officer, holding a detached post, was attacked by a large force of predatory negroes and banditti, but the attack was bravely repulsed, although not until the greater part of the English force had died at their post. The officer in command was afterwards presented with a valuable sword by the colonists as a token of their gratitude for having broken the power of these scourges of the colony.

The 2nd Battalion was formed on 15th March, 1858.

The 1st Battalion, whilst serving in India in 1892, received orders to proceed on field service, the object being to punish the Isazai Tribes who were harbouring Hashim Ali. Although very little fighting took place, the expedition was allowed to reckon as war service for all ranks, owing to the extreme hardships undergone during the campaign.

In 1895 the regiment took part in the Chitral expedition, formed for the relief of some of our Indian frontier posts which had been beleaguered by the wild tribesmen. The Malakand Pass was stormed and an action fought near the Swat Valley, and, on the successful conclusion of the campaign, the services of the regiment were recognised by the addition of the word "Chitral" to the colours.

The next active service that fell to the lot of the regiment was in the Boer War in 1899.

The 2nd Battalion sailed for South Africa on 16th December, 1899, and on disembarking at Port Elizabeth proceeded to Rensburg in Cape Colony to take part in the operations under General French. The battalion was, however, only under his orders for a few weeks, when he left for Orange River Station to take command of the mounted troops who were intended for the relief of Kimberley, and with him went nearly all the mounted men in the command, including "A" Company of the battalion, which went to form part of what was afterwards the famous 6th Mounted Infantry. The original mounted infantry section, furnished by the regiment, under

Lieutenant Stevens, had already seen considerable service, having arrived in South Africa two months before the battalion.

General Clements now assumed command of the Colesberg operations, and on the 9th February, 1900, our troops were attacked at Rensburg on both flanks by an overwhelming force of the Boers. Fighting continued until the 13th, and the morning of the 14th found the whole command successfully concentrated at Arundel, all ranks having earned the warm praise of the General for their endurance and pluck.

On the 27th February the force under General Clements again advanced, and, on the 15th March, crossed the Orange River by a pontoon bridge constructed at daybreak that day. The battalion then marched through the Western Orange River Colony to Bloemfontein, where, by the 3rd of May, it had been reinforced by various drafts from England, including the volunteer service company under Captain Green.

On the 18th May, 1900, the battalion left Bloemfontein for Winburg, and from this date till the 3rd September, was continually on the move, attached to various columns, and took part in numerous fights, notably at Rietspruit, when Lieutenant Fitzgerald and five men were severely wounded; at Senekal, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th June; at Slabbert's Nek; and in the Wittebergen, from the 23rd July to the end of the month, when its exertions were rewarded by the surrender of General Prinsloo and 4,000 Boers.

On the 27th August, the battalion entrained from Winburg for Bloemfontein, but as the train moved off, heavy firing commenced, which proved to be Commandant Olivier, with 1,500 men, attacking the town; it was mainly owing to the smart work of the leading companies of the Bedfordshire Regiment that the Commandant together with his three sons were captured. This action brought very warm praise from Lord Roberts and General Hunter.

On the 3rd September, the battalion was told off to garrison Thaba Nchu, and from the 5th September, when Colonel Pilcher took over the command, until November the 7th, it

kept the Boers very busy day and night. A headquarter mounted infantry company consisting of 100 men, backed up by men in carts and wagons, was organised, and was ever ready to reinforce any part of the line of posts which had been constructed and manned by men of the Bedfordshire Regiment, from Thaba Nchu to Leeuw River Mills, a distance of 20 miles. Many prisoners were at this time made by the local Bedfordshire Mounted Infantry.

On the 16th November a small patrol under 2nd Lieutenant Paxton was surrounded at Eden, a high hill, north-west of Thaba Nchu, 2nd Lieutenant Paxton and three men being killed, one severely wounded and two taken prisoners.

On the 14th of December at dawn, De Wet, with 3,400 men, being driven by General Knox and Colonel Pilcher's columns from the south (after his effort to invade Cape Colony), was seen about three miles to the south of Hut Post, against which the enemy advanced, but finding the fire too hot they turned off west hoping to find an opening elsewhere, which at the fourth attempt they did. In their passage, however, they had to leave behind one 12-pounder, one pom-pom, 32 prisoners, 12 wagons, over 300 horses, and all their prisoners, except one officer (Lieutenant Boyle, who was eventually murdered); one officer of the Bedfordshires was wounded in this engagement.

On the 27th December, a draft of 70 N.C.O. and men arrived from England and was sent to Kroom River, under Lieutenant Wilmer. Here in an engagement on the 9th March, Lieutenant Wilmer was wounded (he was killed in action some 12 months later), one sergeant and one man killed, and four men wounded.

Private W. Tipton was promoted to be Corporal for good conduct and gallantry on the occasion of the capture of a Boer convoy at Rooival, Rustenburg District, 8th June, 1901; and Sergeant F. Merritt was especially brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief for gallantry and good leading in action on the same occasion, and also on another occasion, when he pursued a sniper four miles alone and eventually killed him.

On the 19th September, the headquarter mounted infantry was surrounded at Vlaakfontein, south of the waterworks, Orange River Colony, and lost three killed and four wounded. Corporal J. Simms was promoted Sergeant by order of the Commander-in-Chief for coolness and courage on this occasion, as was also Lance-Sergeant G. Sells, of the volunteer service company, for the tenacity with which he held a position.

On the 27th October, 1901, the Battalion being still between Thaba Nchu and Bloemfontein, four companies were ordered to join Colonel Henry's Column, with which they remained till the 28th April, 1902, being continually on the move through the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony, and in action at Leeuwkop, Bassburg, and Camelfontein, besides several smaller fights.

On the 13th and 14th November, the headquarter mounted infantry, under Captain G. D. Jebb, captured 25 Boers of the same commando who had captured them on the 19th September.

On April the 28th, 1902, the headquarters moved to Brandfort, where it stayed till peace was proclaimed on 31st May, 1902.

"A" Company of the battalion, which formed part of the 6th Mounted Infantry, was in the fight of Paardeberg, when Captain Waldy, Lieutenant Selous, and Corporal Williams were killed and six men wounded. It then proceeded from Paardeberg to Bloemfontein and thence to Johannesburg in the general advance under Lord Roberts. It took part in the operations at Pretoria, 5th June, 1900; Diamond Hill, 11th and 12th June; Wittebergen, from 12th to 30th June; and Bothaville, 9th November, when they captured 9 guns and 197 Boer wagons, &c. It was also heavily engaged near Britstown, March, 1901, and took a prominent part in the capture of De La Rey and De Wet's laager, 6th June, 1901, when Lieutenant C. P. Strong and five men were killed and Captain Finlay and nine men wounded. Private Hill was promoted to Corporal for gallantry on this occasion.

The 4th Battalion (Militia) also performed excellent service in the campaign. It volunteered for active service, embarking

for South Africa on 27th February, 1900, and did not return home until 11th June, 1902. During its stay at the seat of war, it did much good service in escorting convoys and in guarding the safety of the long lines of communication on which our armies depended. It saw service in all of the three colonies, and furnished an excellent company of mounted infantry. The following testimony of the general under whom it served is sufficient to show how well its work was performed :—

“ The General Officer Commanding, Western District, cannot let the 4th Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, leave his command without expressing his admiration at their good conduct and gallantry in the field during the time they have served under his command. The battalion, helped by the 3rd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, supplied a company of mounted infantry, which, for gallantry in the field and endurance of continuous hardships was second to nothing in the division. The high state of efficiency reached by these two fine battalions is due to the high tone and knowledge of their duties which exists amongst their officers and N.C.O., the men having perfect confidence in their leaders.”

The service companies furnished by the volunteers have already been alluded to, and nothing is more certain than that the regular army will look in future with confidence for the ready and welcome support of the militia and volunteers, whenever circumstances may again furnish an opportunity.

The losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 5 officers, 98 N.C.O. and men killed or died ; and 4 officers, 65 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following distinctions have been bestowed on soldiers of the regiment for their gallant conduct :—

Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant H. Lysons.—For gallantry in South Africa, 1879.

Medals for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Corporal W. H. Race.—For gallantry at storming of Malakand Pass.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902 :—

Sergeant-Major H. Cressingham ; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Cummins ; Sergeant F. Merritt ; Corporal G. Finch ; Lance-Corporals G. Horner, H. Smith ; Privates J. Dimery, C. King.

4th Battalion (Militia).—Sergeant-Major W. Bond ; Sergeant-Instructor D. Clark ; Colour-Sergeant F. Shaubrook ; Privates H. Maylin, W. Maylin.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

Leicestershire Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "HINDOOSTAN,"

"LOUISBURG," "AFGHANISTAN," "GHUZNEE," "KHELAT," "SEVASTOPOL." "ALI MASJID,"

"AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79,"

"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—LEICESTER.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Leicestershire Militia) *Leicester.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALION :

1st *Leicester.*

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THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

RAISED in 1688 by command of King James II, the Leicestershire Regiment saw its first war service in the campaigns waged by King William III against Louis XIV of France, and at this early period of its existence gave ample promise of the fame it was to win in after years. At the siege of Namur, in 1695, the capture of which strongly fortified town is considered King William's greatest achievement, the Leicestershire Regiment was selected to lead the assault, and with drums beating and the colours flying, advanced in gallant style and proved its devotion to duty at the cost of the colonel, and 250 officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded.

In the earlier part of Marlborough's campaigns the regiment was engaged in the capture of the various fortified places in Flanders, by which the great General prepared the way for his future triumphs, but in these triumphs the regiment was not fortunate enough to participate, as it was ordered to Spain, where it served with equal gallantry but unequal success. The campaigns in Spain, though illumined for a short time by the genius and brilliancy of the erratic Earl of Peterborough, ultimately failed owing to the apathy of our allies.

At Almanza the British forces sustained a severe reverse, being deserted by the Portuguese. They fought, however, with such desperate courage against overwhelming numbers, that the Leicestershire Regiment mustered after the battle but 266 officers and men.

In 1715, the regiment was engaged at the battle of Sheriffmuir, in Scotland, an action which practically ended the rebellion on behalf of the Old Pretender. In 1758, it took part

in the siege and capture of Louisburg, the capital of Cape Breton, a feat which really heralded the conquest of Canada, as it deprived the French of the harbours, dockyards and arsenals, which formed the base of their power in North America. Continuing its victorious career on the mainland, the regiment was with the force which made its way through pathless woods, over lake and stream, to Ticonderago, where they drove away the French and their ruthless Red Indian allies, and by the capture of Montreal, in 1760, completed the work which transferred the sovereignty of North America from France to England. In the ensuing year the regiment was distinguished by its conduct at the capture of several West Indian islands, and of Havannah, in the Island of Cuba, a valuable possession which was wrested from the Spanish, but afterwards exchanged for Florida.

During the American War of Independence the regiment experienced all the vicissitudes of that unfortunate contest, but whatever were the omissions and blunders of that war, the British soldier on his part did his duty in the midst of much hardship and suffering with a gallantry and endurance which were the admiration even of his opponents.

One exploit of the Leicestershire Regiment during the campaign must be mentioned. In January, 1777, it had been ordered from Princetown to join Lord Cornwallis at Trenton, and left its station for this purpose early in the morning of the 4th of that month. Washington, however, had been informed by his spies of the movement, and rapidly threw himself with the whole American Army in the path of the regiment. Fog prevented the English from seeing the force of their opponents, and on meeting the van of the opposing force they instantly attacked it, but speedily found themselves enveloped and surrounded by the American Army. Retreat was impossible, and surrender not to be thought of, and with a well justified confidence in the valour and resolution of his men, the colonel ordered the regiment to break through the enemy with the bayonet. Undismayed by the multitude of their opponents, the regiment rushed upon the ranks of the enemy, bore down all opposition, and triumphantly continued its march.

In 1799, the regiment was engaged against the French republicans in Holland, and in 1804 proceeded to India, where, during a period of 18 years, it took a distinguished part in building up our mighty Indian Empire, and its services were specially acknowledged by the grant of the badge of the

“Royal Tiger,” and the word “Hindoostan,” “in lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of the corps.” After a comparatively short period of home service the regiment was again in India, this time to win fresh laurels amid the rocky mountains and wastes of Afghanistan. In 1838, it marched with the army which forced its way through Scinde, the hostile cities of Hyderabad and Kurrachee being captured on the way. Arriving in Afghanistan, Kandahar was taken possession of, and, proceeding onwards, the army found itself, in 1839, before the walls of Ghuznee, a fortress of great strength, and garrisoned by 3,000 Afghans. The Leicestershire Regiment had the honour of leading the assault on the citadel, and its colours were soon waving triumphantly from the summit of the fortress. Returning to India, the services of the regiment were at once required against the treacherous Khan of Khelat. The gate of his fortress was blown open, and the Leicestershire Regiment with their brave comrades charged the 2,000 defenders, and after a short but desperate struggle the last hostile stronghold of Beloochistan had fallen, and the Khan and his chiefs were lying dead in its ruins. “Afghanistan,” “Ghuznee,” and “Khelat,” on the colours of the regiment, are the record of the gallantry and fortitude of the regiment during these campaigns.

In 1841, the Arabs at Aden experienced the courage and efficiency of the regiment, which marched 40 miles on the sandy plains of Arabia in 22 hours, including an engagement of two hours, in which the hostile Arabs were dispersed. In the trenches before Sevastopol, and at the fierce assault of the Redan, the regiment gallantly earned “Sevastopol” for its colours, and the coveted Victoria Cross was gained in this campaign by a Corporal of the regiment.

In 1878, the regiment was again in a field of war, where 40 years before it had gained distinction, and in the Afghan campaign of 1878-79 it showed that the colours of the regiment were in the keeping of men no less brave than their predecessors.

The regiment was engaged at the capture of Ali Masjid, and was greatly distinguished at the action of Futtehabad, losing, however, a gallant subaltern, who, dashing far in advance of his men in a gallant effort to capture an Afghan standard, fell covered with wounds before support could reach him. Throughout the campaign the regiment earned the highest praise, and was specially commended by Sir Samuel Browne for “its good discipline and the heartiness with which it entered into any work it had to do.” “Afghanistan 1878-9”

and "Ali Masjid," form a permanent record on the colours of its gallantry and efficiency.

The next field service of the regiment was given in Burmah, where much hard service in marches and petty skirmishes with the dacoits, was required to teach the turbulent villagers that order must reign supreme throughout the British Empire.

The outbreak of the Boer war found the regiment serving in Natal, and it was accordingly one of those upon which the first brunt of the storm broke. Under the gallant Sir William Penn Symons it took part in the successful engagement at Talana Hill, on 20th October, 1899, but although this was a British victory, the rapidly converging Boer armies made it necessary to withdraw the small force from Dundee before it was overwhelmed by numbers. Marching at night it made its way to Ladysmith, a distance of some 60 or 70 miles, through a rough country in the pelting rain, with the enemy closing in fast around them, and to the Leicestershire Regiment fell the honourable task of forming the rear guard during this perilous but successful march.

On the 30th October the regiment took part in the battle of Ladysmith, and then for 121 days they, with their gallant comrades held the open town of Ladysmith against the bulk of the Boer army. The defence of Ladysmith under Sir George White, forms one of the proudest feats of the British Army, and the endurance and valour of its brave garrison were of inestimable importance to the welfare of the British Empire. In the course of the siege no less than 16,000 shells are calculated to have fallen upon them, they repulsed two assaults, and made two successful sorties, and one-tenth of the garrison had given their lives for their country before the gallant relieving force made their entry. The wasted and weakened ranks of the Ladysmith garrison, which lined up to greet Sir Redvers Buller's men as they marched in, bore an eloquent testimony to the privations and danger of the noble defence they had made.

Under Sir Redvers Buller the Leicestershire men, rested and restored, advanced from Ladysmith to carry the war into the enemy's country. They took part in the operations which compelled the Boers to abandon their strongly fortified position at Laing's Nek, and were present at the taking of Amersfort, at Ermelo, and the attack and capture of Belfast.

They also shared in the successful operations around Lydenberg in September, 1900, when after much hard work in a wild and mountainous country, the main army of the Boers was dispersed and President Kruger driven from South Africa.

Towards the close of the war the regiment again experienced much difficult work, when, under Sir John French, it was chasing and harassing the various bands of Boers who took refuge in the wild and broken country between the Delagoa Bay and Natal railways, a work it is needless to say, which was satisfactorily and cheerfully performed.

The 3rd Battalion (Militia) volunteered for the war in South Africa on the 24th February, 1902, and proceeded to Burghersdorp, where it did good service in the blockhouse line between that place and Knapdaar, until the cessation of hostilities.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, furnished a service company in February, 1900, which, under the command of Captain W. A. Harrison, joined the regiment on the 24th March, at Colenso, and was present at the attack of positions at Ingogo, Amersfort and Bergendal (Belfast), and the operations round Lydenberg. A second service company was sent out to South Africa on 23rd March, 1901, and joined the Leicestershire Regiment at Middelburg on the 3rd of May, when it took part in the operations against Ben Viljoen, round Vryheid, in October, 1901.

The following soldiers of the regiment have gained special distinctions for their gallant conduct on the field of battle :—

Victoria Cross.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Lance-Sergeant Philip Smith, for distinguished courage in rescuing the wounded after the assault on the Redan.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeant T. Pegg; Corporals J. Gurney, J. Hutchinson, C. Yeomanson, R. Anderson; Privates R. Brown, F. Foreman, J. Hanley, P. Huddleston, W. Harriott, J. Mills, W. Pinkney, T. Weare, J. Bourke, and T. Code.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Colour-Sergeants A. Wood, G. Jones; Corporals M. P. Gillespie, C. Harris (now C. Smart), J. Withers; Lance-Corporal J. Bradshaw; Privates R. Allen, F. T. Green.

Specially Promoted.

Corporal A. H. Modley; Privates S. Johnson, and F. Ward.

GOD SAVE THE KING.





THE

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The *Harb and Crown*. In each of the four quarters, Escutcheon of the *Arms of Nassau*.
"Fortuna Imperatrix Prætorum."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The *Sphinx*, superscribed "EGYPT." The *Lioness*, superscribed "CHINA." "BLINKBERG."
 "BAMILLIES." "OUDENARDE." "MALDRAQUE." "PRIG." "SEVASTOPOL."
 "NEW ZEALAND." "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80." "EGYPT, 1882." "TEL-EL-KHAYAT."
 "NILE, 1884-85."
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—CLONMEL.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Wexford Militia)	...	...	...	Wexford.
4th Battalion (North Tipperary Militia)	Clonmel.
5th Battalion (Kilkenny Militia)	Kilkenny.

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THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

THIS old and gallant corps, the oldest of the Irish regiments in the service, was raised in Ireland in 1684, although it was not incorporated in the British Army until 1688. In 1692 it proceeded to Flanders where, during the campaign which William III waged against the French, it speedily showed the daring valour for which it has ever been distinguished. At the taking of Namur, the greatest achievement of King William's campaigns, the regiment, we are told, performed "prodigies of valour." On the 20th August, 1695, it was called upon to support the Grenadiers of the army, who, in accordance with the custom of the time, were to lead an attack on the breach. The regiment was, however, stationed half a mile away, and before it could arrive on the scene, the Grenadiers had been beaten back by the tremendous fire of the defenders. Undaunted, however, by the failure of those whom they were to support, the Irishmen swept forward, and pressing through the tempest of fire, and surging over the ruins of the breach, they never paused until the colours of the regiment were waving triumphantly from the summit of the breach, amidst the cheers of the survivors. This gallant feat, performed under the eyes of the King, won for the regiment the distinguished title of the Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland, a title subsequently changed for its present more convenient form of "The Royal Irish Regiment." In addition to the title, the gratified monarch conferred his own arms on the regiment, with the motto, "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium." To show that its first distinction was not cheaply won, it should be mentioned that the regiment had 296 officers and soldiers killed or wounded on this occasion. In 1701 the regiment was again in Flanders, and, under the command of

the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, nobly sustained its gallant reputation throughout the battles and sieges which shattered the warlike power of France, and on its ruins reared an imperishable monument to the genius of the commander, and the valour of the British soldier. The names of "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde" and "Malplaquet," on the colours of the regiment, tell of its share in that glorious quartette of victories, although it leaves unrecorded the desperate and gallant work it performed in the many sieges successfully undertaken by Marlborough's army. At the siege of Venloo, for instance, the Royal Irish Regiment, supported by parties from other corps, was ordered to drive the enemy from an outwork of Fort St. Michael, and performed the duty with such gallant courage that, not content with seizing the outwork, they followed its flying defenders, sword in hand, into the ravelin and across the moat to the ramparts of the fortress, when the dismayed garrison laid down its arms and surrendered, victors and vanquished being alike astonished at the rapidity of this success. At the siege of Tournay, celebrated for its underground defences, the regiment lost heavily by the explosion of the enemy's mines, and in the work of countermining, a party of the regiment was suffocated in the subterranean galleries, while others were killed in the desperate combats which took place underground between the opposing parties of miners; when the pick and shovel had to be hastily left for the sword and pistol. A curious incident occurred at the battle of Malplaquet. In the course of the battle the regiment found itself engaged in a musketry conflict with a regiment of the French Army, which, however, after a short time broke before the discipline and resolution of the Royal Irish, and took shelter in a wood. On advancing to the place it had occupied, it was ascertained from the wounded men left on the ground that it was the "Royal Regiment of Ireland," in the service of the King of France.

After its heroic efforts during Marlborough's campaigns, the regiment rested on its laurels until the American War of Independence, in the early stages of which, including the first fight at Lexington, the regiment took part. In 1793 it formed part of a small force which was sent to Toulon, and which held that town for two months against an enemy of four times its number. This siege is memorable from the fact that the great Napoleon here made his first acquaintance with the British soldier, and was wounded by a bayonet thrust in one of the sorties. In 1794 the regiment captured Corsica, and in

1801 proceeded to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, where it formed part of the gallant force which compelled Napoleon's vaunted Army of the East to evacuate Egypt, and at a critical time showed the cowed nations of Europe that the French were not invincible. For its services in Egypt the Royal Irish Regiment was especially commended by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the badge of the Sphinx and the word "Egypt" were emblazoned on its colours.

In 1840 the regiment was called upon to measure its strength against the mighty Empire of China. Confident in their enormous numbers, and unacquainted with the valour and discipline of the Western "barbarians," the Chinese laughed at the small force sent to bring them to reason, but their confidence was rudely shattered when the "barbarians," reckless of odds, scattered their armies and stormed their towns with startling rapidity. At Canton, Amoy, Chusan, and Ningpo, the Royal Irish Regiment was ever among the first to dash at the hordes of the enemy, and by the time the Chinese rulers craved for peace the regiment had greatly added to its distinguished reputation. Its services in this campaign are commemorated on its colours by the badge of the "Dragon," and the word "China." Hong Kong was added to the British possessions as the fruit of this campaign. After China came hard service in "Burmah," where the regiment won "Pegu" for its colours, and then followed the wintry campaign in the Crimea, where, in the trenches before the frowning walls of Sebastopol, and in the fierce assault on the Redan, the regiment lost many a gallant Irish heart, its total loss in this service reaching the appalling figure of 369 officers and men killed and wounded. "Sevastopol," however, records on the colours the fact that they did not die in vain. The Maories, in New Zealand, were the next foes the Royal Irish had to encounter, and much hard and perilous service ensued before the fortified and stockaded "Pahs," hidden amid bush and forest, yielded to the discipline and courage of the troops. In both the Crimean and New Zealand campaigns officers and men of the regiment won the soldier's greatest prize—the Victoria Cross.

In 1879 the regiment was in Afghanistan, and, although not fortunate enough to take part in the more important actions, fairly earned by its conduct and arduous duties the distinction of "Afghanistan" for its colours. In the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and the Nile campaign of 1884-5, the regiment showed that its warm Irish courage and dash were as conspicuous as ever. Under the command of Lord Wolseley

the regiment was in the thrilling night march across the desert to Tel el Kebir, and when at last the Egyptian entrenchments loomed before them in the grey of the early dawn, the assault was delivered, and in the words of Lord Wolseley, "The Royal Irish Regiment particularly distinguished itself by its dash, and the manner in which it closed with the enemy." In the Nile expedition the regiment again signally distinguished itself by winning Lord Wolseley's prize for the best boat work done during that arduous but unsuccessful race to reach Khartoum in time to rescue the heroic Gordon. In 1888 the regiment was in the Black Mountain expedition, and at Kot Kai the wild tribesmen to their cost made the acquaintance of the men of the Royal Irish Regiment.

In 1896 a mounted infantry detachment of the regiment took part in the expedition organised to put down the rising of the natives in Rhodesia, and the following year the Tirah Campaign called the 2nd battalion to active service amid the wild scenery of the north-west frontier of India. It took part in the relief of Fort Lockhart and the operations on the Samana and in the Bara Valley.

The Boer War next furnished the Royal Irish with an opportunity for gaining fresh distinction. They landed in South Africa in January, 1900, and until peace was proclaimed in May, 1902, were continuously at the front, being frequently mentioned in orders for their excellent work, admirable marching powers and wonderful spirit and endurance during the most trying of times.

Space will not permit the many and varied operations in which the regiment took part to be recounted in detail, and it must suffice to mention one or two episodes of the campaign where the well-known dash of the regiment was particularly conspicuous.

After performing excellent service in the operations around Colesberg which baffled the invasion of Cape Colony by the Boers, the regiment found itself under General Clements opposite the town of Bethlehem, where, on the hills surrounding the town the Boers had strongly intrenched themselves. The Royal Irish were ordered to attack the centre of the position, and without hesitation the regiment went forward in the face of a severe fire. 40 or 50 men were shot, but nothing could check the ardour of the regiment, and as they neared the crest the Boers fled down the reverse slope of the ridge. On the top of the hill was found a British 15-pounder gun which had been lost in the Stormberg disaster, and which the Royal

Irish now had much pleasure in restoring to the gallant artillerymen.

They next distinguished themselves by the capture of Slabberts Nek, in the "Wittebergen," in July, 1900. This post was of vital importance to the Boers under General Prinsloo, as its loss meant their eventual capture or annihilation, and, recognising this fact, they had fortified it elaborately, and a first attack had been made unsuccessfully.

Under cover of darkness it was resolved to attempt a surprise, and four companies of the Royal Irish and two of the Wiltshire Regiment were selected for the enterprise. Over the precipitous rocks with the utmost silence and caution the men climbed, sometimes crawling on their hands and knees in places where a false step would have meant being dashed to pieces on the rocks below. At last their goal was reached, and the enemy, being completely surprised, hastily fled, leaving the key of the position in the hands of our men. Within a week afterwards General Prinsloo and over 4,000 of his Boers surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The taking of Lydenberg and the arduous march to Komati Poort must be passed over, but the heroic defence of Belfast demands more particular mention.

This town was defended by a series of little isolated forts making a perimeter of some 15 miles. Taking advantage of the thick mist, the Boers made a sudden and desperate onslaught on a post held by Captain Fosbery and his company of the Royal Irish. Fighting against overwhelming odds, in a short time Captain Fosbery and half his men were killed or wounded and the post was captured, but not before Private Barry had earned the Victoria Cross by his splendid courage in endeavouring, though wounded more than once, to render his maxim gun useless to the enemy.

This gun, it is pleasing to know, did not remain in the hands of the Boers, as not long afterwards it was recaptured and was presented by the Government to the Royal Irish as a token of their valour.

Much good and gallant service was rendered by the mounted infantry of the regiment, as the inborn love of every Irishman for a horse made this work especially congenial to them, but space only permits our saying that their work, as well as that of the volunteer company which shared the hardships and successes of the regiment, was carried out with a spirit worthy of the best traditions of the regiment.

During the war the regiment lost 5 officers, 45 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, 1 officer, 35 N.C.O. and men died of wounds, disease, &c., and 7 officers and 133 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The following officers and soldiers of the regiment have been awarded special distinctions for acts of gallantry on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Captain Thomas Esmonde.—Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.

Captain Hugh Shaw.—New Zealand Campaign, 1865.

Private John Barry.—South African Campaign, 1899–1902.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.—Sergeant Henry Burton; Corporals McEgan, Thos. Murphy; Privates N. O'Neill, Robt. Marshall, Edwin Erwin, Richd. Baglin, Thaddeus Flannery, Willm. Major, Henry Forrest, James McGuinness, No. 2830 Patrick Whelan, John Sessman, No. 3521 Patrick Whelan.

New Zealand Campaign, 1865.—Private John Brandon, George Clampit, James Kearnes, John Graham, John Hennigan, James Acton.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Sergeant Edwd. O'Donnell.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major J. Bergin; Sergeants T. Connelly, H. Loney, J. O'Conner; Corporals P. Doyle, E. Lovely; Lance-Corporals P. Dunphy, W. Tytherleigh; Privates T. Baker, M. Maher, J. Murphy, J. Radigan, W. Sweeney.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN (YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

BADGES.

The White Rose.

The Princess of Wales's Cypher and Coronet.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"MALPLAQUET," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "TIRAH,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—GRASS GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—RICHMOND.

MILITIA:

3rd Battalion (5th West York Militia) *Richmond.*
4th Battalion (North York Militia) *Richmond.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1. 1st *Northallerton.* | 2. 2nd *Scarborough.*

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ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN (Yorkshire Regiment).

THIS distinguished regiment was raised in 1688 to assist the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III, on his being invited to this country to preserve its religion and liberties. Its first war service was in Flanders, where, in 1692, it fought at Steinkirk and in the following year at Landen, and in 1695 was present at the siege and capture of Namur, the crowning achievement of King William's foreign campaigns.

In the meantime another regiment raised by the gallant Erle in 1689, became, in 1691, the second battalion. It fought all through the Irish War, at the Boyne and Aughrim, being particularly distinguished in the latter engagement. This battalion was disbanded in 1697, after the peace of Utrecht. In 1702 the original battalion was engaged in an expedition against Cadiz, and the next year had severe fighting in the West Indies. In 1707 it was sent to Flanders, where it participated in 1709 in the most sanguinary of Marlborough's victories, the battle of Malplaquet, besides engaging in several of the sieges which constituted the latter part of that great commander's campaigns.

At the siege of Douay in 1710, so desperate was the work the regiment was called upon to do that it had no fewer than 312 officers and men killed and wounded. In 1745 the regiment fought at Fontenoy, a battle where, notwithstanding the heroism with which the British fought, full of the recollection of Marlborough's victories, the failure of their Dutch allies brought disaster upon them, and the regiment left 109 officers and men on the battlefield. In 1746 it took part in the action at Roucoux, where a gallant defence was made against a force six times as strong; and the following year distinguished itself at Val or Lauffeld, where again, opposed to very

superior numbers, the British soldiers refused to recognise the hopelessness of the contest until ordered to retreat. The Yorkshire Regiment lost 160 officers and men from its ranks, a striking testimony to the determined valour with which it had fought.

It was about this time that the regiment became known as the Green Howards, a name that is still very popular with all ranks. This was to distinguish it from another regiment commanded by a Colonel of the same name, Howard, the facings being added as a distinction. In 1751 it was ranked as the 19th regiment.

In 1761 the regiment was employed in the capture of Belle Isle, a strongly fortified island belonging to France, off the coast of Brittany.

In 1781 the 19th proceeded to South Carolina and took part in severe fighting towards the close of the American War. In 1782 the regiment became the "19th or First Yorkshire North Riding." It formed part of the army in 1794-5 which endured almost unexampled hardships and privations in the winter's campaign against the French in Holland, a campaign in which the English were vastly outmatched in numbers and which was only redeemed by the gallant action at Tournay, where the French General Pichegru, with 50,000 men, attacked the British Army of 30,000, but was completely foiled by the steadiness and determination of the English.

In 1799 the regiment, while stationed in Ceylon, sent five companies to India to take part in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib, who seriously menaced the British power in India. After a desperate defence, Seringapatam was taken by assault, and the fierce Tippoo was slain, fighting in the defence of his last refuge. Although Ceylon had been taken from the Dutch in 1796, it was soon found that they had possessed only the sea coast region, while the interior, almost inaccessible to the European, was under the sway of a native king who reigned at his capital of Kandy. In 1803 the atrocities of this monarch called the regiment into the field, and a force penetrated to the capital, where a treaty was set on foot by the native ruler. When, however, the small British force had been by this means lulled into a feeling of security, it was suddenly surrounded by a mass of hostile natives and, with the exception of a few individuals, the whole detachment, including 178 officers and men of the Yorkshire Regiment, were barbarously murdered. The remainder of the regiment

was speedily in the field to avenge its slaughtered comrades, and much perilous and harassing work fell to its lot in the operations which followed; but an ample retribution was exacted from the treacherous people. In 1809 the regiment proceeded to India to take part in the operations against the Rajah of Travancore, whose country was taken possession of and the Rajah was forced to submit to the British Government. The regiment returned to Ceylon on the termination of the expedition. In 1810 four companies took part in the capture of the Mauritius.

Although the British Government had carefully respected the treaty rights of the King of Kandy, the cruelties and oppressions of that ruler drove his subjects into rebellion in 1815, and an invasion of British territory again brought the Green Howards into the field against him. Once more the regiment had to traverse the wildest regions of the island to penetrate the interior, and on arriving at the capital the King was handed over to the British force by his own exasperated subjects and an assembly of chiefs deposed him and handed over the country to be united to the British dominions. The whole of the valuable island of Ceylon, with its varied and costly natural productions, was thus added to the British Empire.

Many years elapsed before the regiment was again called into action, and it was not till 1854 that it next had an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels. Then came the stern work of the Crimean Campaign, at the close of which the regiment had earned for its colours "Alma," "Inkerman" and "Sevastopol." Although the majority of the men were in action for the first time in their lives, the regiment made the trying ascent of the heights of the Alma in the face of the Russian bullets, with the regularity and firmness of a parade. At Inkerman they shared the glories of that soldier's battle where 8,000 British troops, aided later in the day by 6,000 of the French, gallantly kept the heights of Inkerman against a Russian force four times as great; and in the trenches before Sevastopol, as well as at the final assault of the Redan, officers and men alike nobly upheld the reputation of the regiment.

In 1857 the North Riding Regiment proceeded to India in time to aid in stamping out the embers of the great Mutiny. In 1868 it took part in the expedition of that year against the tribesmen of the Black Mountain, and was thanked for its services by the Viceroy of India.

The presentation of new colours to the regiment by the

Princess of Wales afforded in 1875 an opportunity of recognising the long established merit of this distinguished corps by the title of "The Princess of Wales's Own."

In Lord Wolseley's campaign on the Nile in 1884-85, the regiment was employed in guarding the communications, and on the 30th December, 1885, under the command of Sir F. Stephenson, fought in the engagement at Giniss, as the result of which the forces of the Mahdi were hurled back broken into the desert, and Egypt saved from the desolation of an Arab conquest.

A second battalion, raised in 1858, was engaged in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98 on the Punjab Frontier, where it earned universal praise by its splendid fighting qualities. In this campaign, which lasted six months, the men suffered great hardships and were under fire from the Afridis almost daily. The battalion had 50 officers and men killed and wounded.

The 1st Battalion was called to the front in the late South African War in the winter of 1899. It took the field at Colesberg early in the next year, and after fighting for a month in this district was transferred to Modder River and accompanied Lord Roberts on his march to Bloemfontein, taking a leading part in the relief of Kimberley.

In the magnificent march which headed off the fierce Cronje at Paardeberg, the Yorkshires were well to the front, and in the action of the 18th February, 1900, the regiment did splendid work in driving the Boers from their defences on the river bank and penning them into closer quarters, in which the artillery fire could have greater effect. The surrender of Cronje and over 4,000 Boers on the 27th February repaid them for their losses in the action, which amounted to 161 officers and men killed and wounded.

Again, marching with the Commander-in-Chief the regiment was in action at Driefontein and was with the leading troops at the entry of Johannesburg and Pretoria. In the advance to the Eastern Transvaal the battalion was engaged at the battles of Diamond Hill and Belfast, and marching into the Crocodile Valley remained in this unhealthy district for a year, after which it was stationed at Pretoria, Ladysmith and Elandsfontein, guarding the communications to the end of the war.

The total losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 1 officer, 150 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 11 officers and 132 N.C.O. and men wounded.

Since the South African War no account of the services of the regiment can be complete without reference to the splendid service rendered at the time by the militia and volunteers of the regiment.

The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active services and embarked for South Africa in February, 1900, where for over two years it did excellent service in the harassing and often dangerous duty of guarding the long line of communications on which the safety and success of our armies depended. The services of the 4th Battalion were not called for until February, 1902, when it was also asked to volunteer. Doing so almost to a man, it embarked on 11th March and at once proceeded to man a line of blockhouses, and so remained until peace was concluded. The volunteer service company also rendered much good service, sharing as they did with excellent spirit the hardships and dangers of their comrades of the regular forces.

The Yorkshire Regiment was subsequently represented in the Somaliland Field Force by 2 officers and 60 men who formed one-half of the British mounted infantry serving with it.

The following is a list of soldiers of the regiment who have won special distinctions on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

In Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Privates Samuel Evans and John Lyons.

At the battle of Paardeberg, 18th February, 1900.—Sergeant A. Atkinson.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

For gallantry in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeants-Major P. Champion, J. Magner; Colour-Sergeant D. Bell; Corporals J. Austin, H. Mitchell, H. McClister, T. Donaghoe; Privates F. Collins, P. Brown, J. Watson, M. Renehan, W. Siddle, J. Glennon, I. Wilcocks, T. Mullaney, P. Smiley, and N. Barr.

For gallantry in the Tirah Campaign, 1898.—Colour-Sergeant M. H. Himlan; Lance-Corporals John Mathers, F. A. W. Brunton; Privates James Purvis, H. G. Dangerfield.

For gallantry during the South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeants-Major J. Walker, G. J. Smith; Quarter-master-Sergeant J. Lowther; Colour-Sergeants E. Pickard B. Williams; Sergeants H. Parkinson, J. Conroy, A. Couldrey H. Wilson; Corporal G. F. Collins; Lance-Corporals G. T. Atkinson, H. Beecroft, J. M. Hyland, W. Philpot; Privates H. Edmonds, F. Eyre, J. Hayes, W. Pearson, W. Usher and E. Carss.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



The Lancashire Fusiliers.

BADGE AND MOTTO.

The Red Rose.

"*Omnia Aulac.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT," "DETTINGEN," "MINDEN," "EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "MAIDA,"
 "VIMIEEA," "CORUNNA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "ORTIES," "TOULOUSE,"
 "PENINSULA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW," "KHARTOUM,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—BURY.

MILITIA :

5th and 6th Battalions (7th Royal Lancashire Militia) *Bury.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1. 1st *Bury.* | 2. 2nd *Rochdale.*
 3. 3rd *Salford.*

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THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

THE Lancashire Fusiliers were raised in 1688, and first fought in the Irish campaign against the deposed James II and his Irish-French army.

In 1702, the services of the regiment were required abroad, and in the course of that year it participated in attacks on Cadiz and Guadaloupe; then followed service in Portugal where the regiment shared the glory earned by the British troops, by their splendid stand at the battle of La Gudina.

In 1726 the regiment took part in a successful defence of the famous Rock of Gibraltar, then besieged for the thirteenth time. At Dettingen in 1743, the regiment gained the first of the glorious roll of victories emblazoned on its colours. "Dettingen," the last battle in which a British monarch commanded an army on the field of battle, in its circumstances recalls the ancient victory of Agincourt. The British, fewer in number than their enemies, and in a position where, according to all rules of warfare, nothing but absolute and inevitable destruction awaited them, nevertheless inflicted a severe defeat on their enemies, and destroyed a large force of the best cavalry of France. Two years after, the regiment was at Fontenoy, showing the same valour as at Dettingen, but owing to the defection of the Dutch, the British troops were forced to retire. The regiment was then brought home hastily to meet the Highland clans in the rebellion of 1745, and took part in the battle of Culloden, which gave the finishing stroke to the hopes of the Young Pretender. In 1749, Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, was appointed to the regiment, and served with it for eight years, during which time he impressed his gallant and devoted spirit upon the already high character of this distinguished corps, a spirit which was fully manifested at the battle of Minden in 1759.

The British at Minden formed hardly one-fourth of the force under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, but upon them fell the brunt of the fight. The six regiments of British

infantry were in the centre of the allied force, and advancing with cool and resolute courage through a cross fire from the enemy's artillery, they received and shattered the charge of the 10,000 French horse, upon whom the hopes of the enemy rested, and made it easy for their allies to drive the rest of the enemy from the field. "It was here," said the Duke of Brunswick years afterwards, "that the British infantry gained immortal glory." Out of the total loss of the allied army, one-half was from the British force, the Lancashire Fusiliers having alone 321 officers and men killed and wounded. In addition to the name of the victory, a laurel wreath was ordered to be worn on the colours and appointments, and the colonel was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Brunswick in recognition of the gallant services of the regiment. On the day after Minden the regiment was excused from duty "in consequence of its severe losses," but two days afterwards was ordered to resume duty "at its own request," the officers and men having assured the General that their spirit would replace the loss of their comrades. This gallant spirit was fully shown in the subsequent battles of the Seven Years' War. At "Warburg," "Kirch Denkern," and "Wilhemstahl," the regiment, in common with its gallant fellows, displayed a courage so devoted that their loss was out of all proportion compared with that of their allies, and caused the German historian of this campaign to exclaim—"Braver troops you will not find in the world, that is a truth." In the American War of Independence, the Lancashire Fusiliers nobly bore their share until the day of Saratoga, when environed by five times its number of foes, and worn out by toil and privation, General Burgoyne's army surrendered to the Americans.

The next war service of the regiment was in San Domingo in 1792-6, and the result of battle and pestilence there left only 6 officers and 70 N.C.O. and men to return to England. Restored after a year or two at home, it next formed part of the force which invaded Holland under Sir Ralph Abercromby to check the French army there. At Krabbendam the regiment, despite the fact that it was almost wholly composed of recruits, was given the defence of an important post, which was fiercely assaulted with all the frenzy of the French republicans, but so early had the men imbibed the gallant spirit of the regiment that "Remember Minden," their colonel's rallying cry, raised an enthusiasm which drove the French in headlong rout before it, and shortly afterwards earned the distinction

“Egmont-op-Zee,” for the colours by their conduct at that action. In Egypt, in 1801, the regiment gallantly captured the enemy’s outposts at Alexandria, a feat almost directly followed by the surrender of that town and of the “Invincible Army of the East” with which Napoleon had fondly hoped to overrun the Eastern world.

“Egypt” and the “Sphinx” commemorated this campaign on the colours, to be shortly followed by the names of no less than seven victories won in a period of nine years, viz:—“Maida,” “Vimiera,” “Corunna,” “Vittoria,” “Pyrenees,” “Orthes,” “Toulouse,” and “Peninsula,” the last in recognition of minor combats and sieges. At Maida, the first of this glorious roll, the regiment, only just landed, arrived on the field in double quick time at a critical moment, and its presence turned the tide of victory against the French. In the long and hazardous march to Corunna, watched by a vigilant and more numerous foe, the regiment had the honourable, but perilous duty, of covering the rear, and such was its discipline that, notwithstanding its almost daily conflicts with the enemy, it lost fewer men than the corps in advance, who left many stragglers behind. On reaching Corunna, the famous battle was fought which forced the French to watch from a safe distance while our gallant army leisurely embarked. At Roncesvalles, in the Pyrenees, one company of the regiment charged a whole French regiment with a noble self-sacrifice to gain time while their comrades hurried into position. At Sauroren, the Duke of Wellington said of the division to which the Lancashire Fusiliers belonged, “It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of this division”; and in a speech made by him at the Tower of London, on 7th July, 1838, the regiment received the following high eulogium:—“From my own recollection I also declare that of the many distinguished regiments of the British Army which I have had the honour to command, this, the best and most distinguished, is entitled to all the eulogiums I may have bestowed upon it.” As a fitting sequel to their gallant achievements in the Peninsular War, it fell to the lot of the regiment in after years to mount guard at St. Helena over the great Napoleon, until his death, when 12 of its Grenadiers carried his body to its temporary tomb in that island. Among the treasures of the regiment is a “Life of Marlborough,” which the fallen Emperor shortly before his death gave to that “brave regiment,” as he truly described it. A long period of peaceful service in various quarters of the globe was ended by the outbreak of the

Crimean War, and "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol" on the colours of the regiment speak of the share it took in this campaign. At Inkerman especially did the men of the Lancashire Fusiliers nobly sustain their high reputation. Time after time, amid the fog of that gloomy day, was heard the old "Minden yell," as the heavy Russian masses fled down the slopes of the heights of Inkerman before the bayonets of the scattered parties of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and when the roll call was made, the losses of the regiment in the fight were found to exceed those of any other corps, the Guards excepted.

The word "Lucknow," on the colours, records the capture of that city from the rebels during the Indian Mutiny, when much desperate house to house fighting fell to the share of the regiment before the despairing efforts of the rebels yielded to the resolute courage of the British troops. In addition to the capture of Lucknow, much severe work was performed by the regiment in the pursuit and destruction of various armed bands of rebels, a work in which there was no rest until the last embers of the Great Mutiny had been stamped out. Although not war service, the services of the regiment in Japan in 1864 deserve record. It was suddenly ordered to that country at a critical time when the reactionary nobles, incensed at the presence of foreigners, were on the eve of commencing a struggle against the more liberal minded of the Japanese Government, which would probably have involved the massacre of all Europeans in the country. The advent of the regiment, however, its discipline, and its calm and fearless bearing, prevented the outbreak, and the British Minister in Japan thanked the colonel in the following words:—"Of all the triumphs a soldier can win, none can be more satisfactory or so entirely without alloy as a moral victory such as has now been gained. thanks to you, your officers, and the men, who have thus peacefully, but most efficiently upheld the interests and dignity of our country."

The regiment next saw service in the Soudan, where, at the battle of Khartoum, it helped to give the finishing blow to the Mahdists, who for years had outraged and devastated the country with ruthless and ignorant savagery, and this service was followed by the occupation and pacification of Crete.

In 1899, the Boer War called the Lancashire Fusiliers to sterner work, and the regiment found itself, under Sir Redvers Buller, facing the formidable defences of the Boers at the

Tugela River, and forming part of the celebrated Lancashire Brigade.

To this brigade, composed of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the South Lancashire, and York and Lancaster Regiments, was entrusted the task of seizing Spion Kop.

In the darkness of the night of the 23rd January, 1900, the Lancashire men climbed up the steep winding track to the summit, where they completely surprised the sleepy Boers, who hastily fled and then the brigade waited for daylight. Directly the light revealed their position a tempest of shot and shell was rained upon them by the Boers. From the front as well as from the right and left of their position came the deadly hail, and in their trenches and shallow defences the Lancashire men dropped fast. But there was no giving way; parched with thirst they grimly held on throughout the whole day, until no less than 1,300 British soldiers lay killed or wounded on the narrow plateau. When night fell the order was given to retire, and the survivors marched down, worn with fatigue and thirst, but with the consciousness of duty nobly done. The Fusiliers had the heaviest list of casualties, and Sir Redvers Buller in his despatch stated that "the Lancashire Fusiliers in exceptionally trying circumstances had magnificently upheld the best traditions of the British Army."

The Lancashire men took their revenge within a month, however, when they charged at Pieter's Hill and swept away the Boers from the trenches, opening at last a road that enabled them, with their war worn comrades, to carry relief into the shell swept streets of Ladysmith.

The battalion then took part in the operations which drove the Boers from Laing's Nek, but space does not permit a detailed account of the marches and fights which subsequently ensued in the long drawn out campaign, but mention must be made of the gallant defence of Vryheid on the 11th December, 1901, when a determined attack of the Boers in the middle of the night was after much desperate fighting completely repulsed by the garrison, which included 150 of the Lancashire Fusiliers. The mounted infantry of the regiment was also represented in the successful defence of Fort Itala in Zululand, a defence against overwhelming odds, which inflicted such heavy losses on the Boers as effectually checked General Botha's intended invasion of Natal.

The primrose hackle worn on the left side of their head-dress commemorates the gallantry of the regiment in the war;

a gallantry which was amply testified by the fact that the losses of the regiment amounted to 9 officers, 161 N.C.O. and men, killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 21 officers and 283 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The South African Campaign was memorable for the evidence it furnished of the quality of the militia and volunteer battalions of the regiment. The 5th and 6th Battalions (Militia) both volunteered for South Africa and rendered much good service in the harassing and dangerous work of guarding the long lines of communication on which our armies depended, while the volunteers furnished three gallant companies who shared with excellent spirit the perils and privations of their regular comrades.

The following soldiers of the Lancashire Fusiliers have received the Medal for Distinguished Conduct on the field of battle :—

Crimea, 1854-56.

Colour-Sergeant P. A. Farrell; Sergeant Thady Haplin; Corporals J. Gee, J. Turner; Privates E. Andrews, T. Catling, D. Connolly, J. Gibson, W. Hennessey, D. Laughland, W. Mann, P. Sherlock.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.

Colour-Sergeant W. Evans; Corporal J. Porter.

South Africa, 1899-1902.

Sergeants-Major W. Moss, G. Pilkington; Colour-Sergeants R. J. Potter, R. V. Couchman, W. Watson; Sergeants T. J. Farrell, J. B. Quinton, E. Lowe; Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Pitt; Lance-Sergeant J. Holmes; Lance-Corporals J. Sefton, F. Wood; Privates J. Royle, T. Bamford, F. Lomax, J. Turner, M. Lowe, M. Lyons, A. Moseley, F. Power, and J. Thomas.

Militia.—Sergeant-Major A. McGarry; Colour-Sergeant J. Crowcroft.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Thistle within the Circle, and motto of the Order of the Thistle.
 In each of the four corners, the Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "DETTINGEN,"
 "BLADENBURG," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1879,"
 "BURMA, 1885-87," "TIRAH," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF
 LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—AYR.

MILITIA:

3rd Battalion (Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia) *Ayr.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1. 1st *Kilmarnock.* | 2. 2nd *Ayr.*

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THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

THE regiment known as the Royal Scots Fusiliers was formed in Scotland in 1678, during the reign of King Charles II. Its first important war service was in the campaigns which King William III waged in Holland and Flanders against the ambitious designs of Louis XIV of France. Although the British Monarch gained no great victories, he allowed none to his enemies, and after some eight years of war Louis was glad to conclude a treaty.

The Fusiliers fought at Walcourt and were in the stubborn three hours' fight at Steinkirk in 1692, where, unsupported by their Dutch allies, the British forces had to bear the brunt of the enemy's attack. The regiment lost six officers and many of its brave soldiers in this fight.

At Landen in 1693 it gained great distinction by its vigorous defence of its post against superior numbers. In the next campaign against the French, during the war of the Spanish Succession, the regiment fought under a commander whose genius raised the military renown of Britain to its highest pitch—the celebrated Marlborough—and with him marched from Holland to the Danube, storming the heights of Schellenberg on the way, until they faced the armies of the French under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria at Blenheim

on 13th August, 1704. The regiment in this battle was among the brave battalions which steadily marched to the attack of the village of Blenheim, the strongest part of the enemy's line, and garrisoned by 12,000 men. The brigadier was the colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and by his orders not a shot was fired in reply to the tempest of fire which greeted them, until he was near enough to strike his sword on the palisades, and then with sword and clubbed muskets the gallant soldiers attacked the foe. Ere night fell the French Marshal and thousands of his army were prisoners of war, while the fields were strewn with their killed and wounded and the remainder were in headlong flight. The regiment was among the corps which guarded the march of the prisoners to Holland.

In the fight of Ramillies, in 1706, when three and a half hours' fighting turned the mighty French army under Villeroi into a flying rabble—in the dark struggle of Oudenarde in 1708, when the night alone saved the French from utter destruction, and in the red field of Malplaquet, the most bloody of Marlborough's victories, the Scots Fusiliers displayed their Scottish valour, and both at Blenheim and Malplaquet the colonel of the regiment, as well as numbers of its brave officers and men, fell on the field of battle. The campaigns of Marlborough are commemorated by the names of these four great victories on the colours, which, however, do not mention the desperate and gallant work it was called upon to perform in the capture of the mighty fortresses in which the French King trusted, but which fell, one by one, before the genius of Marlborough and the valour of his soldiers.

In 1743, the Fusiliers proceeded to Germany and had the honour to distinguish themselves under the eye of King George II at the battle of Dettingen on the 27th June, when the French troops were driven from the field of battle with great slaughter, and the loss of a number of standards and colours. Thus the

Royal Scots Fusiliers have been engaged with the enemy under the personal command of two Kings of Great Britain, and have had the honour of fighting under the last of our Kings who has led his army in person to battle. The regiment was engaged at the battle of Fontenoy with distinction in 1745, and suffered so severely that it became necessary to move it to Flanders. Here again duty called it into the field, and in 1746 they were fighting at Val and at Lafeldt.

In 1761 the regiment was sent with the force which captured Belle Isle, a strongly fortified island off the coast of France. The resistance was severe, but the Fusiliers gained distinction by the speed and gallantry of their onslaught. Then followed the American War of Independence, in which whatever may be our views of the justice of the conflict it at least is clear that the British soldier nobly did his duty. Fighting, marching vast distances, with the population hostile almost to a man, often amid trackless wastes, forests and mountains, our troops were called upon to undergo severe privations and hardships. These were intensified in the case of the Scots Fusiliers, who saw their utmost efforts doomed to end in disaster at Saratoga when 5,000 British troops under General Burgoyne, environed with five times its number of foes, foodless and without ammunition, were forced to capitulate—an event which practically determined the result of the war.

In 1793 the regiment was busily engaged in wresting from the French the valuable islands of the West Indies, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe falling in quick succession before our arms.

In 1807 the regiment formed part of the second expedition to Egypt; and on returning to Sicily in 1809 its services preserved that island from Murat, upon whom Napoleon had bestowed the Kingdom of Naples. At Messina in particular, the regiment successfully prevented the landing of a large force of the enemy and captured over 1,000 officers and men. In

1814 the Fusiliers were at the taking of Genoa, and on the 8th March, 1814, the regiment was engaged in the attack of Bergen-op-Zoom, when much severe fighting took place before hostilities were ended by the abdication of Napoleon. The colours of the Royal Scots Fusiliers carried in this campaign are now deposited in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, along with the venerated, tattered, and glorious, old colours of other Scottish regiments.

Then again the regiment proceeded to America, and at Bladensburg the American army, which guarded Washington, was put to flight, and the city was triumphantly entered by our troops; a treaty of peace shortly afterwards put an end to hostilities, but not, however, before the regiment had lost over 200 killed and wounded in a desperate attack on New Orleans. Then followed a long period of peaceful service in various quarters of the globe broken only in 1823 by the suppression of the revolted negroes of Demerara. To commemorate the valuable services rendered by the regiment the inhabitants of the colony presented a silver centrepiece of the value of 500 guineas for the officers' mess.

In 1854 the Royal Scots Fusiliers landed with the army in the Crimea and took part in the battles of Alma and Balaklava. At the battle of Inkerman, on the memorable 5th November, they again lost their colonel. The regiment on that glorious day stood in the front of battle—in the very gap—crying for more ammunition and fighting the livelong day without food. They took their share in the long winter's work of peril and patience in the trenches, were at the fall of Sebastopol—the greatest siege in the history of the Wars of the World; and were at the expedition to Kinburn; everywhere performing their duty, everywhere to be depended upon. The colours carried by the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Crimea had been presented to the regiment in 1827 by King William IV. During the battle of Inkerman one officer

was killed and two were severely wounded carrying the colours, whilst 17 N.C.O. and men were killed or wounded in escorting them. These noble relics are now deposited in the old parish Church at Ayr.

In 1879 the regiment was in the field against the Zulu nation at Ulundi, and subsequently against Sekukuni, the chief of the Basutos. In the Boer rebellion in the Transvaal, the regiment was split up into detachments, each of which was beleaguered by the Boers, and each of which made a defence against superior numbers which added to the high reputation of this gallant corps.

As a sample of its spirit, an incident in the siege of Potchefstroom may be mentioned. A party of 30 Boers having established themselves in a position to annoy the garrison by their fire, a party of an officer and ten men volunteered to dislodge them. Three of the Scots Fusiliers were shot down at once, but the remainder charged the Boers with the bayonet, and killed no less than half, forcing the remainder to seek safety in rapid flight.

The regiment then served in Burmah, where, after the dispersion of King Theebaw's army, much hard work was required in the pursuit and dispersion of the dacoits (bands of armed robbers) who infested the country, and in 1897 it saw service among the wild passes of our Indian frontier as part of the Tirah expedition.

On the outbreak of the South African War in October, 1899, the 2nd Battalion embarked for South Africa and on arrival formed part of the 6th or Fusilier Brigade.

Half of the battalion was present at the action at Colenso, where 11 N.C.O. and men were killed, and 28 were wounded.

For his gallantry at this action Private G. Ravenhill was awarded the Victoria Cross. Under heavy fire he left his sheltered position as one of the escort three times to assist

in withdrawing the guns of the 14th and 66th Field Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, when the detachments serving them had fallen or been driven from them.

The battalion was with the Ladysmith Relief Force throughout General Buller's operations, and for 13 continuous days in February, 1900, was daily in action, being specially mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's dispatches for the capture of Green Hill.

It also took a prominent part in the severe fighting on the day of the assault and capture of Pieters Hill, and on that day alone 4 officers and 24 N.C.O. and men were killed in action or died of wounds, and the colonel, 8 other officers and 60 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

It was the signalling sergeant of the Scots Fusiliers who received the first message from Ladysmith after its relief.

The battalion subsequently saw fighting in Cape Colony, including the action at Rooidam, and was the first British regiment to enter the Transvaal, taking part in the hoisting of the British flag at Christiana, the first Transvaal town captured.

An interesting occurrence took place about this time when the colonel with a party of three officers, the pipers and 105 N.C.O. and men proceeded to Potchefstroom, formerly mentioned in this history as gallantly held by a detachment of the regiment against the Boers in 1880 and 1881, and there hoisted a British flag. This flag, buried at the time of the Peace of 1881 by the loyal residents of Pretoria, had shortly afterwards been disinterred by Colonel Gildea, a former commanding officer of the regiment, and remained in possession of his family until it was once more hoisted on the re-occupation of the Transvaal by the British.

The battalion experienced much hard fighting in the Transvaal. Two Companies were mentioned for their great dash at the action at Venkerstroom, and later in October, 1900,

for three continuous weeks it was almost daily in action, during the last six days of which it formed part of a small force surrounded at Frederickstad by General De Wet and 3,000 men. In the successful final attack on the Boer position the utmost gallantry was shown by the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who suffered heavily, 2 officers and 11 N.C.O. and men being killed and 5 officers and 36 N.C.O. and men wounded.

During the remainder of the war the battalion was engaged on trek, in garrison, and on the lines of communication on blockhouse duty, and in arduous and trying circumstances upheld the reputation of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Whilst engaged on trek it made the record march by night of 35 miles in 16 hours and was specially thanked by Lord Kitchener for this performance.

During the progress of the war five officers from the Territorial Militia Battalion, the Ayr and Wigtown Militia, who had volunteered for duty, did good work with the battalion, and included in the numerous drafts sent out to replace casualties, were the Militia Reservists of that battalion, who bore their part well throughout the long period of hostilities.

The call made in January, 1900, for a volunteer Service Company from the Territorial Volunteer Battalions of the Regiment, was quickly responded to, and a Company, complete in strength and detail, joined the battalion after the relief of Ladysmith, and served with it continuously until after the action at Frederickstad, distinguishing themselves by their steadiness, coolness, and soldierlike behaviour. The company then proceeded down country for home, but was detained for garrison duty at Smal Deel for seven more months, a tedious and irksome duty, which they carried out most cheerfully and well.

A further service draft of Volunteers of 1 officer and 23 N.C.O. and men was raised in the early part of 1902, and joined the battalion at Middelburg, Transvaal, in March, 1902.

This draft served with the battalion on blockhouse duty until the volunteers proceeded home in June, 1902, on peace being proclaimed.

Many honours were gained individually during the war by officers, N.C.O. and men. Amongst the latter one man was awarded the Victoria Cross, one warrant officer and nine N.C.O. and men the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and three privates were promoted corporals for gallantry in the field.

On the representation of Colonel Carr, C.B., who commanded the battalion throughout the campaign, the Royal Scots Fusiliers were again permitted to wear the white plume in the sealskin head-dress as a recognition of their services in South Africa. This highly valued distinction was previously worn by the regiment, and when it was abolished about 1860, its loss was greatly felt.

The battalion returned to England in February, 1903, after having served in South Africa for over three years.

The total casualties during the war amounted to 7 officers and 114 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 12 officers, 143 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won special distinction for their gallantry on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Private G. Ravenhill.—Battle of Colenso, 15th December, 1899.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.—Colour-Sergeant G. Yeates; Corporals T. Denton, W. T. Morgan, W. Steggles, G. Woolcott; Privates G. Blackwell, No. 2381 J. Campbell, No. 2826 J. Campbell, R. Campbell, D. Curley, M. Gremmison, J. Kite, J. McGuire, M. Maddigan, P. Murray.

Boer Campaign, 1881.—Lance-Corporals H. Hampton, P. Cunnief; Private H. Bush.

Tirah Campaign, 1897.—Sergeant Stewart Donald.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major J. Steel; Colour-Sergeants W. Kimberley, A. Ferguson; Sergeants F. C. Roberts, R. Taylor; Lance-Corporal J. Shields; Privates W. Farr, R. McAllester, W. Downie, A. Curdie.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The united Red and White Rose.
 Acorn and Oakleaf.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

“LOUISBURG,” “MEEANEE,” “HYDERABAD,” “SCINDE,”
 “SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02.”

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BUFF.

Depôt Headquarters—CHESTER.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (1st Royal Cheshire Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Chester.</i>
4th Battalion (2nd Royal Cheshire Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Macclesfield.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1. 1st ..	..	<i>Birkenhead.</i>	3. 3rd ..	..	..	<i>Knutsford.</i>
2. 2nd	<i>Chester.</i>	4. 4th	<i>Stockport.</i>
		5. 5th	<i>Congleton.</i>
		1st Cadet Battalion	<i>Northenden.</i>

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THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Cheshire Regiment was raised in 1689, on the accession of William III to the throne, and at once saw active service in Ireland, where the deposed King James was making his last stand for the throne. The regiment shared in the victory of the Boyne, and in the sieges of Limerick and Carrickfergus, capture of Galway and Battle of Aughrim, until all resistance to William III had ceased, when it proceeded abroad to guard our growing Colonial Empire, and while on duty at Minorca a portion of the regiment was sent to Gibraltar and took part in the successful defence of that fortress in 1727.

A detachment of the regiment was present at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, where King George II commanded in person. The King was at one time hotly pressed by the French cavalry, when the detachment formed round him under an oak tree and drove the enemy away. The King plucked a leaf of the tree and, handing it to the Commander, desired the regiment to wear it in memory of their gallant conduct. The oakleaf is worn in the head dress, and on the colours, on all occasions of inspections and reviews.

In 1758 the regiment embarked to take part in the conquest of Canada, then in the hands of the French, with whom we were at war. The first great blow to France was the capture of Louisburg on Cape Breton, which formed the depôt and base of operations for the French in Canada. Strongly fortified as it was, the skill of our commanders and the valour of the British troops overcame all obstacles, and Louisburg, with its stores and shipping, became a British possession. The Cheshire Regiment, except the Grenadier Company, remained to guard its capture, while the gallant Wolfe overthrew the French at Quebec.

The Grenadier Company of the regiment, with those of the 40th and 45th Regiments, were temporarily formed into a regiment known as the "Louisburg Grenadiers." This regiment took part in the siege of Quebec and was in the first line of attack on the Heights of Abraham. It is claimed that the great General Wolfe died in the arms of one of the grenadiers of the Cheshire Regiment.

In 1760 the regiment, re-united with its comrades, proceeded to Montreal, the fall of which placed the whole of the magnificent territory of Canada, with its boundless possibilities, under the British flag. This glorious conquest is now commemorated by the word "Louisburg" on the colours of the regiment.

In the few years immediately succeeding, the regiment was employed in dealing heavy blows at the power of France and Spain among the valuable West Indian Islands. Then followed the American War of Independence, and from 1775 to 1783 the regiment gave much noble and devoted service, gaining great distinction in the various actions in which it was engaged, although the result of the unhappy contest forbids the record of its victories on the colours. Whoever blundered, it is at least certain that the British soldiers, who had only to obey their orders, gave their lives with a noble devotion that would have graced a better cause. Against a more congenial enemy the regiment once more descended on the West Indian Islands, which had been handed back to France; and once more, in 1794, the British colours waved triumphant over Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe.

In India, in 1803, the regiment, under Lord Lake, taught prudence to Scindia and Holkar, the warlike chiefs of the Mahrattas, and the following year hurled itself with impetuous energy against the massive fortifications of Bhurtpore. Again and again did the gallant soldiers muster for the assault, and three times was the forlorn hope led by a sergeant of the Cheshire Regiment, but in vain; the walls were too massive, the difficulties too tremendous, and outside the walls of Bhurtpore many a gallant soldier fell before the fire of the fierce defenders. And yet not altogether in vain, for although the fall of Bhurtpore was deferred for a few years, the Rajah was so shaken by the struggle that he made peace, and the British army withdrew.

In 1810 the island of Mauritius was added to the British Empire, after a short but vigorous defence by its French defenders. 1831 saw the regiment engaged in suppressing a

formidable insurrection of negroes in Jamaica, and then again India claimed its services, and in 1843 was written the brightest page in the history of the Cheshire Regiment, when the vast Indian province of Scinde was added to the British Empire in India. The Ameers of Scinde having been guilty of treacherous conduct as regards the negotiations as to the navigation of the Indus, it was resolved to strike at the fort of Emaum Ghur, the stronghold of the Beloochees. To reach this, the force under Sir Charles Napier had to march for eight days across a gloomy desert, painfully dragging their cannon through the sand, and tormented by a scanty supply of water. The fort was reached, its defenders fled, and after the fortifications with vast stores of powder and grain had been destroyed, the British withdrew, without the loss of a man. This blow so disconcerted the Ameers that they signed a treaty of peace, but with Oriental treachery, immediately afterwards attacked the residence of Major Outram, the British representative in Hyderabad, with 8,000 troops and six pieces of artillery. Three officers and 100 men of the Cheshire Regiment formed the whole of the garrison, and for four hours these brave men kept the whole force of their assailants at bay, and eventually made such an impression on the foe that, with Major Outram, they were enabled to withdraw in safety, and join the British forces. Having thus thrown off the mask, the Ameers mustered their whole strength to overwhelm the small British army in Scinde, and on 17th February Sir Charles Napier's force of 2,500 men, of which the Cheshire Regiment was the only British corps, found itself confronted at Meeanee by a Beloochistan army of 22,000, with a numerous artillery. The left of the position of the Beloochees was covered by a wall, in which, however, an opening had been left for the evident purpose of enabling them to issue forth to take the advancing British line in the rear. To stop this a company of the Cheshire was ordered to bar the opening against the enemy at all costs. "You are to die there, if it must be, never to give way," said Sir Charles Napier to the brave captain and his men, and to the letter was the order obeyed. The captain and many of his men died there, but the enemy never got through. With the rest of the regiment leading, the British force went straight at the enemy, and with bayonet against shield and tulwar, the gallant Cheshire men forced back the screaming masses of the Beloochees till they fled in hopeless dismay, leaving guns, treasure and standards a prey to the conquerors. Stung by this great

defeat, the Ameers made one more struggle, and again 20,000 Beloochees advanced against the British at Hyderabad. On the 24th March the British attacked, the Cheshire Regiment again in the post of honour in the van. Without deigning to reply to the heavy musketry fire of the enemy, the regiment steadily advanced to within 40 yards of their entrenchments, and then a magnificent rush placed them in the midst of the enemy. Vain then were the frantic struggles of the fierce Beloochees, for the discipline and valour of the British soldier split the huge mass into fragments, and before the determined courage of our men they fell in hundreds, and then broke and fled for safety into the desert; 11 pieces of cannon and 17 standards were among the trophies of the victory. A touching story is told of 10 brave soldiers of the Cheshire Regiment who had been wounded in this last battle, and who were discovered in the desert struggling on after their corps (which had gone in pursuit of the enemy), bearing the pain of wounds and the agony of thirst under a burning sun, in the hope of following their colours to another victory. These two victories added Scinde to our Indian Empire, and the words "Meeanee," "Hyderabad" and "Scinde" speak from the colours of the regiment of the glorious part it took in the conquest.

In 1844-45 the regiment was on service in the Kolapore District and took part at the sieges of Punalla and Pownghur and other engagements, and in 1853-4 it was fighting the Afridis on the north-west frontier of India.

A second battalion was raised in 1858. In November, 1887, both battalions arrived in Burma; during the following year the 2nd Battalion was on field service in Upper Burma, and the 1st Battalion took part in the Karen and Chin Lushai Expeditions, 1888-89.

A detachment of signallers of the Cheshire Regiment was selected for duty with the China Field Force in 1900.

The 2nd Battalion was mobilised for service in South Africa in 1899; on the reservists of the regiment being called up only one did not respond, this man was subsequently found to have re-enlisted and proceeded to South Africa with another regiment.

On arriving in South Africa the battalion at once joined Lord Methuen's force on the Modder River, taking part in the movement which ended in the capture of Cronje and over 4,000 Boers at Paardeberg; it was present at the capture of Jacobsdal, the march to and occupation of Bloemfontein, the engagement at Karee Siding, Lord Roberts' march from

Bloemfontein to Johannesburg, during which it was engaged with the enemy at Zand River, and on other occasions. The battalion remained at Johannesburg until near the end of 1900, when it was employed in guarding the railway line on either side of Potchefstroom; after this, various detachments were sent out with mobile columns, and finally the construction and occupation of a blockhouse line from Klerksdorp to Ventersdorp was allotted to the battalion.

The mounted infantry companies of the Cheshire Regiment during the war formed part of the 1st and 8th Mounted Infantry Battalions, and were in the field continuously from the commencement and were constantly engaged with the enemy. The 1st Mounted Infantry Section took part (among other engagements) in the actions of the Modder and Riet Rivers, relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Sanna's Post, Vet River, Zand River, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill; operations in East Transvaal, Cape Colony and Orange River Colony.

The 8th Mounted Infantry company took part in the actions of Wolverskraal, Jacobsdal, Paardeberg, Karee, Brandfort, Yet River, Zand River, Boschrand, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Kaalfontein, and in the operations in Western Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Marico districts.

The volunteer battalions of the Cheshire Regiment furnished three successive companies which in turn were attached to the line battalion and shared with it the arduous duties of the campaign.

The 3rd Battalion (1st Royal Cheshire Militia) having volunteered for active service embarked on the 23rd January, 1902, and was employed in the Orange River Colony until the declaration of peace.

The 4th Battalion (2nd Royal Cheshire Militia) also volunteered and proceeded to South Africa on the 25th February, 1900, where it was engaged in holding the Bethulie bridges over the Orange River and the town of Burghersdorp.

During the campaign, Sergeant-Major M. Foley, Colour-Sergeants H. G. Cowan and H. Grayston, Sergeants J. Latimer, S. Young and A. H. Hope were awarded the medal for distinguished conduct and general good service before the enemy and throughout the war.

Colour-Sergeant J. H. Holland was awarded the medal for gallant service at the capture of a laager, when he, single-handed and far from his men, captured two Boers under a heavy fire, and Privates Oultram and Mason were awarded

the same distinction for carrying ammunition to an outlying post under fire on the 12th January, 1901, on the occasion of an attack on Kaalfontein.

Sergeant-Major J. G. Willis, Sergeant-Instructor M. E. Davies and Corporal W. Shaw of the 4th Battalion received the medal for consistent gallantry during the campaign.

The casualties of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 1 officer and 56 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of disease, and 1 officer and 53 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

A memorial has been erected in Chester Cathedral bearing the names of all men of the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer battalions of the regiment, who lost their lives in South Africa.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

Colonel-in-Chief .. H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. In the first and fourth corners the Rising Sun; in the second corner, the Red Dragon; in the third corner, the White Horse, with motto, "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT," "BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "DETTINGEN," "MINDEN," "CORUNNA," "MARTINIQUE," "ALBUHERA," "BADAJOS," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHES," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW," "ASHANTEE," "BURMA, 1885-87," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH," "PEKIN, 1900."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

(*This Regiment wears "The Flash."*)

Depôt Headquarters—WREXHAM.

MILITIA:

3rd Battalion (Royal Denbigh and Flint Militia) *Wrexham*
4th Battalion (Royal Carnarvon and Merioneth Militia) *Carnarvon*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1. 1st *Wrexham.* | 2. 2nd *Hawarden*
3. 3rd *Carnarvon.*

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ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

THE Royal Welsh Fusiliers commenced its distinguished career in the year 1689, when it was raised in Wales for the support of William III, against the deposed King James, and it accordingly first saw active service in Ireland, where it participated in the famous victory of the Boyne, as well as in the other sieges and engagements which followed, until the authority of King William was firmly established.

The regiment was then required in Flanders against the French, and in 1695 the gallantry of the regiment caused it to suffer severe loss at the taking of Namur, one of the most strongly fortified towns in Europe, the capture of which ranks among the greatest military achievements of King William's campaigns. In the campaigns of Marlborough during the war of the Spanish Succession, the regiment nobly earned for its colours the names of the four great victories of "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet," besides taking part in the many desperate sieges which were required before France, stripped of her defences, was forced to submit. In 1743, it shared the glory of the victory at Dettingen, the last occasion on which a British King commanded on the field of battle, and which was won against every adverse circumstance.

Two years later, the regiment was on the fatal field of Fontenoy, where, inspired with the recollection of past victories, the British fought with a desperation that, had their Dutch allies, it is said, but fired one shot, a victory would have been won. But deserted, and in the face of overwhelming numbers, the British were forced to a sullen retreat, and the Welsh Fusiliers alone left no less than 323 officers and men on the field.

In 1756, the regiment was one of four which, from the 18th April to the 29th June, defended the Island of Minorca under stout General Blakeney, against a French force of 16,000 men, with a powerful artillery, and when, reduced to the greatest extremities, the garrison at last capitulated with the honours of war, the French Commander himself described their efforts as "a noble and vigorous defence." It was his failure to relieve this garrison that Admiral Byng was slain. In 1758, the regiment was employed in harrying the coasts of France, and in the following year won undying lustre as one of the six famous regiments of British infantry which won the battle of Minden. In this battle these gallant corps, reckless of odds, shattered the attack of line after line of horse, on which the hopes of the French were centred, and then swept away two brigades of French infantry, as well as a body of Saxon foot, which ventured to bar their triumphant progress. "It was here," said the Duke of Brunswick, years afterwards, on revisiting the battlefield, "that the British infantry gained immortal glory."

In the other battles of the "Seven Years' War," at "Worms," "Campan," and "Kirch Denkers," the regiment sustained its gallant traditions with no less courage, and at the termination of the war the conduct of the British troops had established for their country a reputation for valour and endurance far beyond that of the other nations engaged. A reputation which they proudly placed beyond challenge.

losses on the field of battle out of all proportion to their strength as compared with those of their allies.

The regiment's next field of war was in America, when the North American Colonies broke from the mother country, and although its colours bear no trophies of victory, the service it gave in this unhappy contest was as severe and gallant as at any period of its existence. In the words of an American author, it was "distinguished alike for its courage and its losses," from the desperate battle of Bunker's Hill until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, when, after a fierce struggle, in which the Welsh Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves, a British force which numbered 4,000 effectives was forced to surrender to the 20,000 French and Americans, by whom they were surrounded. A campaign in St. Domingo, where disease wrought havoc in the regiment, was followed by service in Holland against the French, and then, in 1801, the regiment formed part of the force, under the gallant Abercromby, which expelled the "Invincible" army of Napoleon from Egypt, and earned for its colours in commemoration of its gallant service "The Sphinx, superscribed Egypt."

In 1807 the regiment was at Copenhagen, preventing the Danes, much against their will, from becoming a weapon in the hands of Napoleon, and in the following year it shared in the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore, which terminated so gloriously in the victory of "Corunna," the name of which was added to its colours.

In 1809 it assisted in wresting the island of "Martinique" from the French, thus winning another name for its colours; and in the next year proceeded to the Spanish Peninsula to take part in the war in which, under the all-conquering Wellington, the French were driven from Spain. Forming part of the gallant Fusilier Brigade of the celebrated 4th Division, the regiment earned in these campaigns a record second to none, and by the close of the war the following noble list was added

to their battle honours, "Albuhera," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." Never in a field of battle were men more distinguished than were the Fusiliers at "Albuhera." At a time when, owing to the thickness of the atmosphere, as well as the doubtful wisdom displayed in the handling of the troops, all was confusion in the British lines, when the enemy's cavalry were riding furiously in the midst of our troops and the infantry advancing with shouts of triumph, the Fusilier Brigade was called upon to restore the fight, and nobly did it respond. Advancing with measured tread and even formation it drove the hostile cavalry from its path, and pausing but for a moment before the iron tempest which assailed it, it charged the opposing columns with such desperate vigour that, after a short interval of dreadful carnage, the enemy's masses broke and fled down the slopes of the hill, and the battle was won. 329 officers and men killed and wounded attested the valour of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and one company emerged from the dreadful struggle under the command of a corporal only, so terrible had been its losses.

At the close of the war the strength of the regiment was still further reduced by the discharge of many of its old soldiers and consequently when, in 1815, the return of Napoleon called Europe to arms again, the ranks had to be filled hastily with young recruits. At "Waterloo," however, the inherited gallantry of their nation served as well as an experience of a hundred fights, and the Welsh Fusiliers gallantly took their place among those red squares which so nobly bore the pitiless cannonades and fierce cavalry charges of that memorable 18th of June. The colonel was killed in the midst of the square, and many a brave soldier died with him, but the close of the day found the regiment in that victorious advance which swept Napoleon and his shattered army away once and for all.

A long period of peaceful service followed Waterloo, and then came the stern strife of the Crimean Campaign. On the red slopes of the Alma, on the heights of Inkerman, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, gallantly did the Welsh Fusiliers maintain the honour of the regiment, and the distinctions added to the colours were earned with a devotion worthy of its glorious past.

At the battle of the Alma, a captain of this regiment, by his gallantry and promptitude, captured a Russian gun with its team of horses, the gun being now in the barrack-square at Wrexham. It was during the Crimean Campaign that Sergeant Luke O'Connor won the Victoria Cross, with the rank of ensign, for his heroism on the field of battle, and it is gratifying to know that he afterwards lived to command a battalion of the regiment, retiring only on being promoted to the rank of general officer.

Following hard upon the trying work in the Crimea came the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Here the regiment won "Lucknow" for its colours by its services with the force which brought rescue to the heroic defenders of Lucknow, and took part in the arduous operations which followed, before the embers of the great mutiny were finally stamped out.

In 1873, on the pestilential coast of West Africa, the regiment added "Ashantee" to its list of honours, when the savage race of that name received an exemplary chastisement at the hands of Sir Garnet, now Lord, Wolseley, and his gallant little force. The next distinction on its colours is "Burma, 1885-7," which speaks of the final conquest and pacification of the extensive territory of Upper Burma, where the regiment was engaged against the forces of Theebaw, and more seriously, against the scattered bands of dacoits which infested the country.

The next war service was in the Black Mountain Expedition against the Hazaras in 1891, for which the India War Medal was granted to the officers and men engaged.

In 1897, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers formed part of the British force in Crete when that island was occupied by the Allied Powers, and by its excellent conduct upheld the fame of the British Army before the troops of the foreign powers. In 1899, the outbreak of the Boer War gave the regiment an opportunity of increasing its high reputation, an opportunity of which it gladly availed itself.

In the fighting around the Tugela, the Fusilier Brigade was especially distinguished, and on the 27th February, 1900, gained their commander's warmest praise for the manner in which they attacked, captured, and held under a galling fire the first of the heights which barred the way to Ladysmith. In this action Lieutenant Salt and Corporal Roberts were mentioned for conspicuous gallantry in keeping the maxim gun in action until the foresight was shot away. Lieutenant Salt had a bullet through his helmet, Corporal Roberts was dangerously wounded, and there were 51 bullet marks on the gun carriage. After the relief of Ladysmith, the Welsh Fusiliers found themselves under General Hunter's command, and at Rooidam, on 5th May, 1900, we read that "the advance of the Fusiliers was irresistible, and for once the Boer loss, as they were hustled from kopje to kopje, appears to have been greater than the British." Captain Mantell was mentioned in despatches for his gallant and skilful leading on this occasion. At Venterskroon, on the 7th August, and at Dwarslei, on 9th October, the Welsh Fusiliers again gained commendation.

At Frederickstadt, on the 19th October, 1900, Barton's Fusilier column was surrounded by a large force of Boers under De Wet, and for six days had to endure an investment of ever increasing severity. At last the Boers took up a position which commanded the British water supply and the Fusiliers were ordered to clear them out. A mile of flat ground had to be traversed under a terrific fire and men fell fast, "E" Company of the regiment alone losing one-third of its numbers. There was

no hesitation, however, and the men closed in on the Boers and then had their revenge. 36 Boers were afterwards found dead, 30 were wounded, and 30 were captured. Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Colleton and Private James were mentioned for gallantry at Frederickstadt.

In apologising for the absence of the regiment at the Annexation Ceremony at Pretoria, which was held on the same day, the official account very happily described the situation in the following words:—"Wales would have been represented by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, but that distinguished corps is engaged to-day adding fresh laurels to its splendid reputation."

Space does not permit us to follow the regiment in its numerous marches and fights, and the briefest mention can only be made of its many gallant services. On 24-25th January, 1901, the regiment marched 37 miles in 24 hours, and again on 7-8th March, 44 miles in 30 hours. Four different times were officers and men thanked for their gallant and successful defence of convoys, and twice for successful night surprises. From all of its commanders the regiment received the highest compliments. General Hildyard officially praised its coolness and gallantry in the Tugela operations, General Barton, in bidding the regiment farewell after 12 months' service in his brigade, said, in addressing the officers and men at Potchefstroom, "You belong to one of the most distinguished regiments in the British Army, and you may pride yourselves that you have not only maintained the reputation of your regiment, but have greatly increased it"; and General Babington, in praising their convoy work, said, "I have seen a good many regiments, but I know none to equal this regiment in its discipline, and in the way all duties are performed."

Although neither of the militia or volunteer battalions of the district went as units to the seat of war, they were well

represented, as no less than 15 officers, and 345 N.C.O. and men of the militia, and 8 officers and 366 N.C.O. and men of the volunteers, shared the dangers and hardships of their regular comrades in the campaign.

The losses of the regiment during the war were 7 officers and 159 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 15 officers and 160 N.C.O. and men wounded.

In 1900, the other battalion of the regiment was on active service in China, and took part in the fighting by which the Legations besieged in Peking were relieved, and order restored in other parts of China.

The following is a roll of officers, N.C.O. and privates, who have received the Victoria Cross :—

Captain, afterwards General, E. W. D. Bell, at the battle of the Alma, 20th September, 1854.—Captured single-handed a 16-pounder gun with two horses, the only effective field gun captured from the Russians.

Sergeant, afterwards General, Luke O'Connor, at the battle of the Alma, 20th September, 1854, when no officers were available, carried the Queen's colour through the engagement, although badly wounded.

Assistant Surgeon Sylvester.—At the attack on the Malakoff, 8th September, 1855, went out under a galling fire and dressed the wounds of Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Dynely, who was lying wounded close to the Russian work.

Corporal R. Shields.—At the attack on the Malakoff, 8th September, 1855, went out with others over the open under a heavy fire, and brought in safely to the camp, Lieutenant and Adjutant D. Dynely, who was lying wounded close to the Russian work.

Lieutenant, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel, T. B. Hackett.—At Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, during the Indian Mutiny, 18th November, 1857, went out with others exposed to a heavy

musketry fire, and brought in a corporal of the 82nd Regiment, who was lying in the open badly wounded.

Boy, afterwards Private, G. Monger.—At Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, during the Indian Mutiny, went out with Lieutenant T. B. Hackett, under a heavy fire, and assisted to bring in a corporal of the 82nd Regiment, who was lying in the open badly wounded. Boy Monger carried in the wounded corporal's rifle.

Soldiers who have received the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field :—

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.

Sergeant-Major W. H. Smith ; Corporals J. Dawson, T. O'Donohue, E. Luby, T. Rees ; Privates T. Callan, T. Kellan, T. McGwire, M. Manning, W. Millwood, J. Molyneux, J. O'Beirne, J. Owens, J. Thomas, J. Chadwick.

Ashanti Campaign.

Colour-Sergeant R. Elphick ; Sergeant G. Attewell ; Private J. Cummings.

Operations in China, 1900.

Sergeant C. W. Taylor ; Privates J. Doodson, Jackson and Crew.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Sergeant-Major E. A. Parker ; Colour-Sergeants W. G. King, C. Whinyates, E. A. Stretch ; Sergeants S. Hotchkiss, W. Hill, J. Cottrill, G. Darragh, E. Fisher ; Corporal W. Roberts ; Lance-Corporals J. Townsend, T. James ; Privates T. Evans, Price, J. Marshall, and E. Smith.

Promoted for Gallant Conduct :—

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Privates G. Duglord, W. Davies and R. Gray.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET,"
 "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806," "TALAVERA," "FUENTES D'ONOR," "SALAMANCA,"
 "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA,"
 "PUNJAB," "CHILLIANWALLAH," "GOOJERAT," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1887-8-9,"
 "BURMA, 1885-87," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—**BRECON.**

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal South Wales Borderers Militia)	..		..	<i>Brecon.</i>
4th Battalion (Royal Montgomery Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Welshpool.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS

1. 1st	<i>Brecon.</i>		3. 3rd..	<i>Pontypool.</i>
2. 2nd	<i>Newport.</i>		4. 4th	<i>Newport.</i>
			5th	<i>Newtown, Montgomery.</i>

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THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

THE South Wales Borderers, formerly the 24th Regiment of Foot, was raised in 1689, to support the choice of the nation, when King William III replaced the deposed King James II, and its first years were spent in establishing King William's authority in Ireland. It then proceeded to Flanders to take part in the war of the Spanish Succession—a war made famous in history by the genius of one of the greatest commanders the world has seen, the Duke of Marlborough. The South Wales Borderers has a special interest, too, in these campaigns, from the fact that the great Duke was at the commencement of his victorious career the Colonel of the regiment. Fighting under the eye of so distinguished a chief, the regiment fully vindicated its courage and efficiency at the glorious quartette of victories, "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," and "Malplaquet," besides taking part in the tremendous sieges of the campaigns, at which the work was as desperate, and infinitely more arduous than on many a battlefield.

After minor operations against Vigo in Spain, in 1719, and Carthagena in South America, in 1741, the regiment next won distinction in the defence of the Island of Minorca in 1756, where four British regiments gallantly withstood for nearly three months the attacks of a powerful French fleet and army of 16,000 men, and when starvation at last forced

them to surrender, the French Commander, in honour of "the noble and vigorous defence," granted them every honour of war.

In 1760 the regiment proceeded to Germany with the small British contingent which was sent to aid the Empress Maria Theresa during the Seven Years' War. It shared in the victories at "Warburg," "Fellinghausen," "Wilhelmstahl," and other half-forgotten places, and, by the close of the campaign, to use the words of the Duke of Brunswick, who commanded the allied army, the "indescribable bravery" of our troops had placed the pre-eminence of British valour beyond challenge. In the unhappy conflict between Britain and her North American Colonies the South Wales Borderers bore its part in the severe and arduous struggle with a soldier-like devotion to duty, under circumstances of exceptional difficulty and privation. At the battle of Saratoga, when Burgoyne's force was compelled to retreat, the left and centre being in complete disorder, the Light Infantry and the South Wales Borderers checked the fury of the assailants, and the remainder of the column with great difficulty effected its return to camp (Creasy).

Again in America, the regiment was in 1793 successfully defending the early settlers on the frontiers of Canada from their ruthless neighbours, the Red Indians, and then in Egypt it shared the glory of the British Army which, in 1801, tamed the pride of Napoleon's "Army of the East," and taught the cowed nations of Europe that the French were not invincible. The capture of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope followed in 1806, and on its way thence to India a portion of the regiment gained considerable credit for its gallant behaviour in beating off an attack made by French ships of war on the transport in which it was embarked.

The regiment was represented in the Peninsular War by a second battalion, which won for the regiment the names of

the victories of "Talavera," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," and "Orthes." At the first of these victories the battalion fought so heroically and suffered so severely, that its loss was no less than 355 killed and wounded, which left it to go through the remainder of the war somewhat weak as to numbers, a deficiency, however, which its spirit and resolution did much to make amends for. At the siege of Burgos in 1812, in particular, it won high praise from the Duke of Wellington for the gallant manner in which, in broad daylight, it stormed the outer defences; and again, speaking of the desperate combats in the Pyrenees, the great Duke found it "impossible to extol too highly" the gallant conduct of the brigade of which the South Wales Borderers formed part, and said of the attack on the heights of Eschalar, that it was "the most gallant and finest" he had ever witnessed. While the 2nd Battalion was thus winning glory on Peninsular fields the 1st Battalion was in India teaching the sturdy Ghoorkhas to respect the British power.

In 1838 the regiment was engaged among the snows of Canada in repressing serious disturbances which had arisen, but 1848 found it again in India, mustering under Lord Gough, to tame the warlike pride of the Sikh nation. At Chillianwallah, a Sikh army of 23,000 men, with many guns, was found in position, and Lord Gough at once ordered it to be attacked. The South Wales Borderers, with two native infantry regiments, were detailed to assault the centre of the Sikh position, and moved forward after a short but stirring address from Sir Colin Campbell. The way lay through a dense jungle which rendered it impossible to see a hundred yards in any direction, and into this the men plunged eager to strike at the Sikh guns, which were playing on them with considerable effect, and which they had been ordered to carry with the bayonet alone.

The impetuosity of the regiment left the two native regiments of the brigade far in the rear, and the South Wales Borderers dashed alone and unsupported at the Sikh battery. In a moment the guns were won, the gunners slain or driven off and the guns spiked, when, seeing how few were the assailants, the Sikhs rallied, and the regiment was furiously attacked on all sides by an overpowering mass of foes. Knowing how near their supports were, officers and men alike fought with desperate gallantry and devotion, and not till two-thirds of the officers and fully one-half of the men were killed or wounded, did the Sikhs succeed in forcing them from the captured guns, and then the survivors rallied in groups in the jungle, but the native regiments could not be brought up to the attack. The enemy however, retired in the night, leaving 12 of their guns in the hands of the British. Of the conduct of the South Wales Borderers Sir Colin Campbell wrote: "It is impossible for any troops to have surpassed it in the gallantry displayed in the assault;" and Sir Charles Napier, the then Commander-in-Chief in India, in his remarks on the action, said, "Their conduct has never been surpassed by British soldiers on a field of battle." In this engagement the regiment lost 13 officers killed and 10 wounded, while 231 N.C.O. and men were killed, and 236 wounded. The battle of Goojerat followed, when the Sikhs were entirely defeated, and shortly afterwards their submission completed the conquest of the Punjaub. The words "Punjaub," "Chillianwallah," and "Goojerat," record this memorable campaign on the colours of the regiment.

In the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the regiment did much to limit the bounds of the revolt by disarming and overawing disaffected and dangerous bodies of native troops, a service which was not performed without some loss in officers and men. In 1867 the doctor and four privates of the regiment won the Victoria Cross for gallantry displayed in rescuing a

party of the regiment under circumstances of imminent peril in the Andaman Islands.

In 1875 the 1st Battalion of the regiment proceeded to South Africa, where it was joined in 1878 by the 2nd Battalion. In 1877 and 1878 much good service was performed in a Kaffir war against the chiefs Sandili and Kreli; but in 1879 a far more formidable opponent came forward in the person of Cetewayo, the king of the famous Zulu nation, long the terror of his neighbours and a standing menace to the prosperity of the British colony. On the morning of the 22nd January, 1879, the British force marched out of their camp at Isandhlwana under Lord Chelmsford to endeavour to discover the Zulus who were reported to be in the vicinity, the camp being left in the charge of five companies of the 1st Battalion, one company of the 2nd Battalion, and about 100 men of the Royal Artillery and Mounted Infantry, together with some companies of the native contingent. Eluding, however, the force under Lord Chelmsford, the Zulus, some 14,000 strong, appeared close to the camp, and, with the usual British impulse to get at the enemy, the force in camp at once moved out to attack them. The numbers of the Zulus soon enabled them to surround the British, but as long as the ammunition held out they were kept at bay. When that failed, however, it was realised that all was over, and the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Pulleine, ordered Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill to endeavour to save the Queen's Colour, and turning to his men bade them fight it out to the end, and with sword and bayonet against shield and assegai, he and the whole of his gallant force died where they stood, after a desperate fight against hopeless odds. Lord Chelmsford reached the camp in the evening, after a forced march, too late to save its brave defenders, and after a troubled night among the dreadful evidences of the catastrophe, the force proceeded early next morning to the depôt at Rorke's Drift,

which it was feared might also have been destroyed. On nearing it a column of smoke from a burning house seemed at first to prove the truth of their fears, but a burst of hearty cheering re-assured them, and soon they learnt of the gallant defence made by the one company of the regiment left in charge under Lieutenant G. Bromhead, and numbering only about 80 men of all ranks, by which 3,000 Zulus had been, after hours of hard fighting, repulsed with a loss of 400 men. To commemorate the gallant struggle of Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill who died to save the Colour, and also the defence of Rorke's Drift, the Queen bestowed a silver wreath to be carried on the Queen's Colour of both battalions, and no less than eight Victoria Crosses were won by officers and men of the regiment. At Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift the loss of the regiment in killed alone reached the appalling total of 21 officers and 590 N.C.O. and men.

The next war service of the regiment was in Burmah, where much hard work was necessary for the pacification of this extensive territory. Considerable credit was gained by the pursuit of the celebrated dacoit leader Boh Shwé, who was surprised and killed by a party of the regiment. "South Africa, 1877-8-9," and "Burma, 1885-7," are the inscriptions on the colours which now tell of the gallant services of the South Wales Borderers in these campaigns, in which so many of its brave soldiers died for their Queen and country.

The Boer War then called the South Wales Borderers into the field. The 2nd Battalion embarked from home on the 13th January, 1900, and reached South Africa on the 3rd February. It was brigaded with the 2nd Cheshire, 2nd East Lancashire and 2nd North Staffordshire Regiments, forming the 15th Brigade.

On the 12th February it started on the celebrated march to Pretoria. On the 15th, however, it was diverted to Jacobsdal, a town occupied by the Boers, and which could not be

left, as it threatened the flank of Lord Roberts' army. The battalion here first came into contact with the enemy, who gave way after a short fight, in which the battalion lost one man killed and six wounded. The 15th Brigade remained holding Jacobsdal until 6th March, being occupied in guarding and escorting the convoys which daily proceeded to Paardeberg. During this period Cronje and his army had been surrounded and captured, the mounted infantry of the regiment being present at the fighting which preceded the surrender.

On marching out of Jacobsdal the battalion pressed forward and reached Bloemfontein on the 22nd March. The following extract from Lord Roberts' congratulatory order shows the difficulties that had to be encountered during this march:—

“Exposed to extreme heat by day, bivouacking under heavy rain, marching long distances (not infrequently with reduced rations), the endurance, cheerfulness and gallantry displayed by all ranks is beyond praise.”

On the 28th March the battalion was ordered to take part in an attack on the Boer position at Karee Siding, where, securely entrenched on a line of hills and kopjes, the enemy barred the road to Pretoria. The troops advanced against the position on the 29th, and, as no reply was made to the artillery fire, it was thought that the position had been abandoned. A fierce outburst of musketry, however, as the troops came near told another tale, and for some few hours a hot musketry duel took place. At 4.30 p.m. an advance was made against the centre of the position, and on the crest being reached the Boers were seen streaming away in the distance.

The South Wales Borderers had 3 N.C.O. and men killed and 1 officer and 23 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The battalion remained at Karee, holding the position until the 3rd May, when the advance to Pretoria was resumed.

After brushing away the Boer opposition at Brandfort the Boers were again attacked at the Zand River on the 10th May.

The artillery fire broke down their resistance and they retired before the infantry came to close quarters. Only one man of the battalion was hit, who belonged to the Volunteer Service Company, which had joined a few days previously to share the hardships and perils of their regular comrades.

On continuing the march great hardships were experienced from the bitter cold of the nights and this was often intensified when the troops outmarched their supplies. For instance, on the 28th May the battalion was supplied at dawn with two and a-half ration biscuits per man, the next supply being at noon on the 30th, when a further similar issue was made. The night of the 29th added to the discomfort, being bitterly cold with a piercing wind, and without tents, great coats, or blankets, the battalion suffered considerably.

Johannesburg was reached on the 31st May, and here the battalion remained for some time as part of the garrison.

Its services during the rest of the campaign consisted of interminable marching and skirmishing, much escort duty and the holding of towns and blockhouse lines, services too numerous to relate in detail. On the 9th September, half of the battalion marched for 18 hours continuously, and the battalion on the 23rd marched 17½ hours out of 25, and out of 83 hours spent 56 in marching or fighting, the difficulties of moving about a difficult country being aggravated by the heavy guns which accompanied the columns. On one occasion a big gun required 42 oxen and 80 men to get it across one of the passes.

At Modderfontein on the 29th January, 1901, a small post, held by 200 men of the regiment with a party of the Imperial Yeomanry was attacked by 2,000 Boers, but successful resistance was made during the whole of the day. A heavy storm of rain came on in the night, and under cover of this, and the pitch darkness, the Boers rushed the defences and overwhelmed and captured the garrison, who were, however

released shortly after; 26 officers and men were killed or wounded.

The successful defence of a convoy on the 22nd May must also be mentioned. The Boers had chosen a spot for the attack where the convoy had to pass a drift, naturally a slow process with heavy wagons and tired oxen; but the clever dispositions of the officer in charge baffled all their efforts and the convoy was safely brought in. Major Travers and Captain Purchas were thanked by the General Officer Commanding, the latter officer being specially promoted by the Commander-in-Chief.

The total casualties of the regiment amounted to 3 officers, 141 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 3 officers, 92 N.C.O. and men wounded.

Much assistance was rendered throughout the war by both the Militia and Volunteers of the regiment. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service, and embarked for South Africa on the 14th February, 1900, and returned home on the 24th March, 1902. While at the seat of war it performed much valuable service in watching the safety of the lines of communication, as well as in escorting numerous convoys. Both Militia and Volunteers conspicuously demonstrated their soldierlike qualities.

The following soldiers of the South Wales Borderers have won special honours for acts of courage.

The Victoria Cross.

Little Andaman Island, 7th May, 1897.—Assistant-Surgeon C. M. Douglas; Privates T. Murphy, J. Cooper, D. Bell, W. Griffiths.

Ashanti Expedition, 1873.—Lieutenant Lord Gifford.

Zulu War, 1879.—Lieutenants T. Melvill, N. J. A. Coghill, E. S. Browne, G. Bromhead; Corporal W. Allen; Privates J. Williams, H. Hook, W. Jones, R. Jones, F. Hitch.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Zulu War, 1879.—Colour-Sergeant F. Bourne; Privates J. Power, W. Roy.

South African Campaign, 1900–1902.—Sergeant-Major E. G. Busby; Colour-Sergeants W. H. Keppy, H. Standen, C. West, J. R. Phelps, J. Griffiths; Sergeants E. Fathers, G. Francis, J. L. Jones, R. J. Soper, W. Potter; Corporal H. Rand; Lance-Corporal H. Blair; Private A. Howells.

Promoted for Gallantry.

South African Campaign, 1900–1902.—Privates Cox, Price, G. Price, Beynon.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

BADGES AND MOTTOES.

The Castle of Edinburgh, with the motto "*Nisi Dominus frustra.*"
 In the first and fourth corners the Royal Crest, with the motto, "*In Veritate Religionis confido.*" In the second and third corners the White Horse, with "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"MINDEN," "EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "MARTINIQUE," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "CHITRAL,"
 "TIRAH," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-1902," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

MILITIA :

3rd (Scottish Borderers Militia) *Dumfries.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1. 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk *Melrose.*
 2. 2nd *Duns.* | 3. 3rd *Dumfries.*
 4th Galloway *Maxwelltown.*

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THE
KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

THE King's Own Scottish Borderers was raised in Edinburgh, on 19th March, 1689, by the adherents of King William III, and is stated to have been completely recruited up to a strength of 1,000 men within the short space of four hours, a facility of recruiting certainly unparalleled in its subsequent history. Within four months of its formation it was called upon to face a formidable opponent, in the person of "Bonnie Dundee," who, at the head of the Highland Clans, was in arms for King James II. The opposing forces met at the Pass of Killiecrankie. Of the troops under General Mackay, only two regiments bore themselves with any degree of resolution—one of these was the King's Own Scottish Borderers, which thus early showed a courage and efficiency, which it has steadily maintained for over 200 years.

When the authority of King William III had been firmly established in Scotland, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and took part in the campaigns in that country, until King James and his Irish and French allies were driven from the United Kingdom. When this service was ended, the regiment embarked for Flanders, where the ambition of Louis XIV of France had called the British monarch into the field. The regiment was present at the hard fought battles of Steinkirk, 1692, and Landen, 1694, and in the following year took part in the siege of Namur, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The capture of this place ranks as one of the greatest achievements of King William III; and the magnitude of the operation may be gathered from the fact that it cost the besieging army a loss of 12,000 men. The King's Own Scottish Borderers suffered heavily, losing on one occasion only, no less than 20 officers and 500 men, by the explosion of one of the enemy's mines. It was during the taking of Namur that the regiment was somewhat roughly made acquainted with an improved method of fixing the bayonet to the musket. The British practice was to screw the bayonet into the muzzle of the gun, which of course could not then be fired. The Colonel of the King's Own Scottish

Borderers, seeing a French regiment approaching with fixed bayonets, ordered his men to fix theirs, and calmly awaited the charge, with perfect confidence as to the result. He was, however, rudely awakened when the French regiment presented their pieces, and fired a volley at close range, a feat which they were enabled to perform by having their bayonets fixed outside the muzzle instead of inside. The Borderers, however, quickly recovered from their surprise, and routed the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The Treaty of Ryswick put an end to this campaign in 1697, when the regiment returned home.

In 1719 it formed part of an expedition which proceeded to Vigo, a port of Spain, where a large quantity of stores, collected for an invasion of England, was destroyed, and the project thereby frustrated. At Gibraltar, in 1732, the regiment had to endure a siege, when for four months they successfully bore the persistent attacks of a Spanish force of 20,000 men, and the assailants were eventually forced to retire, leaving Gibraltar still under the British flag.

The regiment suffered heavily at the battle of Fontenoy, where, owing to the apathy of their Dutch allies, the British were obliged to quit the field. Such, however, was the vigour of the British attack, that at one period of the battle, it is said, that if the Dutch had fired but one shot, the victory would have been ours. A loss of 206 officers and men attest the courage and desperation with which the King's Own Scottish Borderers fought.

The regiment embarked for Germany in 1746, as part of the British contingent, which, under treaty, was sent to assist the heroic Empress of Austria, Maria Theresa, the French, of course, fighting on the other side. In the war which followed, never did British valour gain greater pre-eminence, and at the close of the war the British troops had wrung from their foreign allies a verdict which placed them first and foremost among the many nations which had taken part in the conflict, a verdict which they had placed beyond challenge, by losses on the field of battle out of all proportion to those of their allies.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers fought at Roucoux, at Val, and in the celebrated battle of Minden in 1759, when it was one of the famous six British regiments which received and repulsed charge after charge of 60 squadrons of the best cavalry of France, routed two brigades of French infantry, and swept away a body of Saxon foot, and all this under a

heavy cross-fire of artillery. Well might Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who commanded the Allied Army, say, on re-visiting the spot years afterwards, "It was here that the British Infantry gained immortal glory."

At Warburg, Campen, Fellinghausen, and Wilhelmsthal alike did the regiment signally show its gallantry and devotion, returning home in 1763 with a reputation second to none. At Newcastle-on-Tyne a curious and interesting ceremony was performed by the regiment, when its tattered and war-worn colours, which for 20 years had led it from victory to victory, were buried with military honours.

In 1782 the regiment proceeded to reinforce the hard-pressed garrison of Gibraltar, which under the stout Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, was engaged in resisting the fiercest efforts of France and Spain. It was in time to share the glory of repulsing the culminating effort of the besiegers, when the royalty and nobility of France and Spain had gathered on the surrounding hills to witness the success of the famous floating batteries which had been prepared at enormous expense to annihilate the stubborn garrison. British pluck and red-hot shot, however, dissipated their hopes, and, exhausted by their efforts, the shattered foe withdrew. In 1793 the regiment transferred its services from the land to the sea, and acted as Marines, in which capacity they were fortunate enough to earn a large amount of prize money by the capture of a vessel of the value of £1,000,000, and to participate under Lord Howe in the glorious victory over the French fleet off Brest on the 1st June, 1794. Part of the regiment was also present at the siege of Toulon, where Napoleon, then a lieutenant of Artillery, was wounded by a British bayonet; and at the capture of Corsica.

The regiment was then called upon to proceed to Grenada, in the West Indies, where a detachment made a most noble defence against a much superior force of insurgents, and it was while the regiment was here that the gallant spirit of its men was shown in the following manner. While proceeding to the West Indies the ship in which a party of the regiment was embarked was captured by an enemy's vessel. The officers were disembarked and placed in prison, whilst the rest of the party were transhipped for conveyance to another place of captivity. On the way, however, the men, under the leadership of a sergeant, overpowered the French crew, and forced the captain to take them to Grenada, where they rejoined their headquarters.

In 1799, the regiment earned for its colours "Egmont-op-Zee" in the campaign in Holland, under the Duke of York, and in 1801 took part in the expedition which forced Napoleon's army out of Egypt. The capture of Martinique in 1809 earned still another distinction, and a detachment of the regiment also took part in the capture of Guadaloupe. From August, 1814, till the end of 1815, the Borderers were engaged in garrison duty in Holland.

After this, a long period of peaceful service ensued, broken only in 1842 by a Boer insurrection at the Cape, which was promptly and successfully repressed, and by an attempted invasion of Canada in 1866 by the Fenians, which was as easily dealt with. The regiment was next engaged in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-80, when the murder of the British envoy was avenged, and a ruler susceptible of British power established on the throne. The services and privations of the regiment amply earned for it the name of this campaign on its colours.

In 1888 the King's Own Scottish Borderers were defending Suakim in the Eastern Soudan against the Dervishes, and fought in the action at Gemaizah, the good conduct and perfect discipline of the battalion earning General Grenfell's special approbation.

The regiment then saw service among the wild tribesmen on our Indian frontiers. It was represented by a half battalion in the Chin Lushai Expedition in 1889, and formed part of the Chitral Relief Force in 1895, fighting successfully at the Malakand Pass, Swat River and Panjkhora River. Still severer work was experienced during the progress of the Tirah Campaign of 1897, in which it endured much hardship and danger during its marches through ice-cold streams and amidst the precipitous hills and passes of the north-west frontier, constantly exposed to the bullets of the tribesmen. The battalion was in action 23 times, including the capture of the heights of Dargai, Sampagha Pass, Arhanga Pass, Tirah and Bara Valleys, at Bagh and the Shimkanar Pass, and had 4 officers and 32 N.C.O. and men killed or wounded during the operations.

In 1899 the outbreak of the Boer War called the home battalion to South Africa, where it formed part of the army of Lord Roberts. As part of the 7th Division it moved forward in pursuit of General Cronje, and at Waterval Drift, on the 15th February, 1900, lost 8 men in making its first acquaintance with the Boer riflemen. On the 18th February, it took part in the battle of Paardeberg, and on the 27th, had the pleasure of

witnessing the surrender of Cronje and over 4,000 Boers. This was followed, on the 7th March, by the action at Poplar Grove, but the speedy flight of the Boer army gave little opportunity of fighting. On the 29th March, however, the King's Own Scottish Borderers were called upon more seriously. Bloemfontein had been occupied by our victorious army, but at Karee, some 20 miles off, the Boers occupied a formidable line of hills which lay across the line of our further advance, and Lord Roberts resolved to attack them. This task was allotted to the 7th Division and to the Scottish Borderers fell the honour and brunt of the fight. As they advanced, so silent seemed the hills that it was thought that the Boers had abandoned the position, when suddenly at short range a tempest of fire opened upon two companies of the regiment. These got under cover and reformed and then followed a hot artillery and musketry duel between the opposing forces. The numbers of the Boers and the strength of their position made it impossible for some time to push the attack, but the flanking movement of the cavalry brigade under General French at length alarmed the Boers, and late in the afternoon they abandoned their trenches and fled, leaving the path clear for the advance of Lord Roberts to Pretoria. In this hotly contested action the Scottish Borderers had 83 officers and men killed or wounded.

The limits of this short history do not permit a detailed account of the numerous marches and fights which followed for the regiment before the war was over, but in speaking of the force of which it formed part when under the command of General Ian Hamilton, Sir Conan Doyle says that it "put in as much hard work in fighting and marching as any body of troops in the whole campaign."

The fight at Vlakfontein, however, on the 29th May, 1901, must be mentioned. On this occasion the regiment was part of a small column under General Dixon, operating in the dangerous country near the Magaliesberg range of hills, a neighbourhood which had been the scene of more than one mishap to the British forces. On its way back to camp, the column found a veldt fire raging, and suddenly from out of the smoke 500 Boer horsemen dashed upon the rear guard, under the support of a fierce musketry fire from another party of Boers. In a few minutes two British guns were captured and turned upon the rest of the column, and the rear guard was broken and scattered. The companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, with those of the Derbyshire Regiment, however, came speedily to the rescue, and in a dashing charge recaptured the guns and drove

back the Boers who vanished into the smoke, leaving 41 of their number dead on the field. In this gallant encounter it is gratifying to know that the volunteer service company shared in the honours of the day.

The mounted infantry of the Borderers did much excellent service, and while serving with it, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. H. B. Coulson won the Victoria Cross on the 18th May, 1901, by his heroic self-sacrifice in rescuing a comrade from danger, after having on many previous occasions displayed great coolness and gallantry under fire. He unfortunately did not survive to wear it.

The militia and volunteers were in no way behind their regular comrades in the spirit shown by them during the campaign. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service, and proceeded to South Africa in March, 1900, and did not return until June, 1902. In the meantime it did excellent service in the arduous and dangerous work of guarding the lines of railways from the marauding Boers, while the volunteer service companies joined the regular battalion and shared with it the hardships and perils of the campaign.

The total casualties of the regiment amounted to 11 officers, 126 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 5 officers and 90 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the field of battle :—

Afghanistan, 1880.

Sergeant John Hamilton, for gallant defence of a convoy near Jagdullock.

Tirah Campaign, 1897.

Colour-Sergeants T. Cross, W. Milton; Sergeants G. Armstrong, D. Watson, H. Jackman; Drummer F. Challis.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Colour-Sergeants G. Alexander, A. H. Kennington, J. P. Larkin, R. Newton, W. Simpson; Sergeants A. Green, J. Jack, A. Macwhinnie; Lance-Corporals J. Murdison, J. Murray; Privates T. Duncanson, W. Fessey, H. Fraser.

3rd Battalion.—Sergeant-Major W. Smith, Quartermaster-Sergeant H. W. Soper, Colour-Sergeant J. Anderson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed " EGYPT." The Dragon, superscribed " CHINA."
 " BLENHEIM," " RAMILLIES," " OUDENARDE," " MALPLAQUET," " MANDORA,"
 " CORUNNA," " MARTINIQUE," " GUADALOUPE," " SEVASTOPOL," " LUCKNOW,"
 " ABYSSINIA," " SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7, 1877-8-9," " SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
 " RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—GREEN.

FACINGS—DARK GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—HAMILTON.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (2nd R. Lanark Militia) *Hamilton.*
 4th Battalion (2nd R. Lanark Militia) *Hamilton.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Lanarkshire 261, <i>West Princes Street, Glasgow.</i>	3. 3rd .. <i>Victoria Road, Glasgow.</i>
2. 2nd <i>Hamilton.</i>	4. 4th 138, <i>Stirling Road, Glasgow.</i>

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THE CAMERONIANS (Scottish Rifles).

THE Scottish Rifles consist of two battalions, each of which inherits the traditions and glories of a distinguished regiment. The 1st Battalion was formerly the 26th Cameronians, and the 2nd Battalion the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry. Each had a record which placed it among the most distinguished regiments of the British Army, and now united into one corps, present a history second to none in its fulness and variety.

The "Cameronians" (the title which the 1st Battalion gave to the regiment) commemorates its origin among the sturdy followers of the champions of religious liberty in Scotland during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Within 10 miles of the present depôt headquarters were held, over 200 years ago, the principal meetings of those zealous opponents of the State religion during the reigns of those monarchs. With the courage of their convictions, they faced the King's soldiers at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. Successful against Claverhouse at the first place, they were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth at the latter; but, lurking in hiding-places, they bided their time until the Revolution of 1688 brought their principles uppermost, and, in one day, a regiment was enrolled from among them to support the cause of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., which was subsequently known to fame as the "26th Cameronians," and now as the "1st Battalion Scottish Rifles."

Under the leadership of the Earl of Angus, they speedily showed their courage and determination against the adherents of the deposed King James, and notably so in the heroic defence of Dunkeld, where, 1,200 strong, they repulsed with immense loss four times their number.

In King William III.'s foreign campaign they displayed their stern Scottish valour with no less effect at Landen, and at the battle of Steinkirk, where Lord Angus, their colonel, and many a brave officer and man, fell fighting against heavy odds.

At the capture of Namur in 1695, which cost the allies under King William III. 12,000 men, the gallantry of the regiment again caused it to suffer heavy loss. The treaty of Ryswick in 1697 checked for a time the ambition of Louis XIV., but only two or three years afterwards his aggressions again called the British into the field. The regiment accordingly again proceeded to Flanders, and, under the great Duke of Marlborough, again and again vindicated British genius and British valour. It fought at Blenheim, where it killed, wounded and missing, the French lost 40,000 men; at Ramillies, where in three hours a mighty French army was driven from its positions in hopeless disorder; at Oudenarde, where darkness alone saved the enemy from complete destruction, and at the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet.

In addition to these four great victories, the regiment performed much gallant and desperate service at the capture of the great fortresses on the frontiers of France and Flanders. The underground defences of Tournay and the fortification of Douay, in particular, called for much hard fighting and severe losses before they yielded to the British arms.

In 1727 the regiment was engaged in one of the successful defences of Gibraltar, which had then been a British possession for some 20 years, and which the utmost efforts of France and Spain failed to wrest from our grasp. In the American War of Independence the 1st Battalion, in common with other regiments of the British Army, was called upon to endure much hardship and privation in the campaigns, which were carried out over a great extent of country, and bore them with a spirit and endurance that, notwithstanding the issue of the conflict, reflected no small credit upon its already gallant reputation.

In 1794 the 2nd Battalion (the old 90th Perthshire Light Infantry) was formed by Mr. Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. This battalion was first employed in harassing the coasts of France, and gained its first distinction in Sir Ralph Abercromby's memorable expedition to Egypt in 1801. At Mandora, shortly after landing, the battalion gained great distinction by its stubborn and resolute conduct, and took an active part in the subsequent operations, by which Napoleon's boasted "invincible Army of the East" was completely expelled from Egypt. The 2nd Battalion then formed part of the force engaged in the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe, two valuable West Indian islands. At the latter place they took, among other trophies of victory, "an Eagle," the regimental standard of the French.

In 1809 the regiment was represented by the 1st Battalion at the celebrated battle of Corunna under Sir John Moore, a victory which fitly closed a masterly retreat in the depth of winter, and in the face of superior forces of the enemy. After the fall of Napoleon peace ensued for many years, and it was not until 1840 that the services of the 1st Battalion were again required in the field.

In this year the Chinese authorities were guilty of certain outrages on British subjects, and, confident in their enormous numbers, refused redress. Owing, however, to the activity and valour of the force sent against them, they soon saw their Tartar hordes dispersed, and many important cities captured, and were obliged to submit to the British demands—amongst which was the cession of Hong-Kong, which was accordingly added to the British Empire. The Scottish Rifles distinguished themselves on many occasions in this campaign, and particularly so at the capture of Amoy, where they were the first to mount the walls. In 1846-7 the 2nd Battalion was employed in protecting the growing Cape Colony from its troublesome Kaffir neighbours, and proceeded to the Crimea in 1855 in time to take part in the hard and perilous work before the walls of Sevastopol. Here officers and men alike nobly availed themselves of the opportunities given them for distinction, and in the assault on the Redan many fell, their bodies being afterwards found in the place which marked the farthest limit of the British advance. Among the young officers who won distinction was a Lieutenant Wolseley, who here laid the first foundations of the distinguished career which has made Lord Wolseley's name a household word.

In the Indian Mutiny of 1857 the 2nd Battalion again added to its reputation by the numerous acts of individual gallantry performed by its officers and men. It formed part of Havelock's gallant force, which broke through the rebel lines and brought the long-looked for relief to the heroic defenders of Lucknow, besides taking part in the arduous work of pursuing the rebels when, in armed bands, they fled to the most difficult parts of the country. In 1868 the conduct of King Theodore of Abyssinia in imprisoning British missionaries again called the Scottish Rifles into the field, and the 1st battalion accordingly proceeded to Abyssinia with a British force under the command of Sir Robert Napier, afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala. Little was known of Abyssinia at the time, except that from the nature of the country great difficulties would have to be surmounted. The discipline

and endurance of the soldiers, and the careful and wise arrangements of their General, however, made the expedition complete success; and King Theodore was found lying dead when his rocky fortress of Magdala yielded to the British arms.

The next war service of the regiment was in 1878-79, when the 2nd Battalion was called to arms to protect our colonies against the formidable Cetewayo and his Zulu host. Under Sir Evelyn Wood, himself an officer of the battalion, the Scottish Rifles emerged with credit from the hard fighting that took place at Inhlobane, where Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler were awarded the Victoria Cross for clearing out a cavern whence the Zulus kept up a dangerous fire. At Kambula they were also hotly engaged, and were present at the final battle of Ulundi, which completed the overthrow of the Zulu nation.

The Scottish Rifles next saw service in the Boer War 1899-1902, and formed part of the gallant army under Sir Redvers Buller which, after much splendid exertion, brought relief to their besieged comrades at Ladysmith.

At the Battle of Colenso on the 15th December, 1899, the Cameronians were one of the regiments of General Lyttleton's Brigade. This brigade was told off in support of the attacking line, but had not become seriously involved in the fight when the loss of the artillery made it necessary to withdraw. It did useful service, however, in covering the retirement of the attacking brigades.

At Spion Kop the regiment had a harder task. This now celebrated hill had been seized by the Lancashire Brigade on the night of the 22nd January, and on the following day the Cameronians were sent up to reinforce them.

On a narrow plateau over 3,000 troops were enduring terrific fire from the surrounding Boer positions which the nature of the ground gave them little chance of avoiding or retaliating.

Shells pitched among them, it is stated, at the estimated rate of seven a minute, but they held grimly on throughout the long day.

Before night came nearly 1,300 British troops had been killed or wounded in this narrow space, and it was then decided to abandon this costly position. Exhausted, and parched with thirst, but with no haste or panic, the survivors marched down from the fatal hill, conscious of having successfully endured a test such as seldom has fallen to the lot of the British Army.

Undaunted by the failure of the Spion Kop operations a few days later found the Scottish Rifles gathered with the other units of their brigade in front of the Boer position at Vaalkranz, waiting the order to advance.

Vaalkranz was an isolated hill the possession of which it was hoped would have turned the Boer position. In the full daylight the brigade advanced to the attack under a rain of bullets. Taking advantage of all available cover, but with a spirit that nothing could check, the Cameronians and their comrades climbed to the summit, and swept the Boers off the hill at the point of the bayonet.

Hasty intrenchments were made, and in spite of a severe cross fire, and a counter attack by the Boers, the brigade held the hill until relieved by General Hildyard's Brigade.

Vaalkranz, however, did not prove to be the key to open the road to Ladysmith, and it was subsequently abandoned, and still another effort was called for.

These further operations culminated in the battle of Pieter's Hill on the 27th February, 1900, and before the furious charges of the Scottish Rifles and other gallant regiments, the Boers gave way, and, with a loss of 500 men, they fled northwards, leaving at last a clear way to Ladysmith.

Supplies were at once hurried to the half-starved garrison, and on the 3rd March the relieving force marched into the battered streets of Ladysmith between the cheering ranks of its war-worn defenders.

The regiment took part in the subsequent advances of Sir Redvers Buller's army and shared the credit of the masterly manœuvres and fights by which the Boers were forced to evacuate their strongly fortified position at Laing's Nek.

Pressing forward, the Transvaal was entered and slowly but surely the Boer armies were pressed back until Kruger fled to Europe and Komatipoort was occupied.

In the long guerilla war which followed much hard and good work was done by the regiment which space does not allow to be particularised, but the total losses of the regiment bear ample testimony to the value of its services.

12 officers and 111 N.C.O. and men were killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 10 officers and 130 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

Both militia battalions volunteered for active service, the 4th Battalion embarked for South Africa on 20th February, 1900, and the 3rd Battalion on 16th April, 1901. During their stay they rendered much valuable service in convoy duty and

in guarding the long lines of communication against the incessant raids of the Boers.

Nor were the volunteer battalions of the regiment less forward. The service companies furnished by them joined the line battalion and shared the work and risks of their regular comrades with a spirit which fully demonstrated the value of the great force they represented.

The following list of soldiers of the Cameronians who have won special decorations for acts of courage on the battlefield speaks eloquently of the spirit which has always animated this distinguished corps :—

The Victoria Cross.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-55.—Private John Alexander.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Major J. C. Guise ; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Rennie ; Surgeon A. D. Home ; Assistant Surgeon, W. Bradshaw ; Sergeant S. Hill ; Private P. Graham.

Zulu War, 1879.—Lieutenant H. Lysons ; Private E. Fowler

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean War, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeant R. Gibbins ; Sergeants W. Brittle, J. Smallie ; Corporals J. Bawells, G. Humphries, P. Finn, R. Henning ; Privates D. Parry, G. Green, T. Kelly, J. Seymour, J. McClelland, E. Sweeney, S. Carnegie, E. Callan.

Kaffir War, 1878.—Colour-Sergeant S. Smith.

Afghan War, 1880.—Sergeant John Hamilton.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeants-Major J. Graham, J. Hardie, P. W. Carroll ; Colour-Sergeants C. Waters, J. Campbell ; Sergeants W. Langrish, G. Elliott, A. MacDonald, T. Morris, J. Chalmers, T. Chalmers ; Corporal H. Poole, G. Godfrey ; Privates A. T. Howe, E. Brown, J. Lewis, A. McKay, J. Welding.

Ashanti, 1901.—Sergeant-Major T. Slattery.

Uganda, 1903.—Sergeant G. Wood.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Castle of Inniskilling with three turrets, and St. George's colours flying. In each of the four corners the White Horse, with the motto "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"ST. LUCIA," "MAIDA," "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES,"
 "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1835, 1846-7," "CENTRAL INDIA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
 "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—OMAGH.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Fermanagh Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Enniskillen.</i>
4th Battalion (R. Tyrone Militia)	<i>Omagh.</i>
5th Battalion (Donegal Militia)	<i>Ballyshannon.</i>

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THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

THE gallant and successful defence of the town of Enniskillen in 1689 so signally proved the warlike ability of its defenders that a large portion of the garrison were formed into regiments of the British Army, and at the present moment, Enniskillen is represented in the British Army by two regiments—the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The birthday of the Inniskilling Regiment of Foot was the 20th June, 1689, the date of its first Colonel's (Colonel Tiffin) commission as Colonel of the regiment. At that time, and until 1751, it bore the name of the Inniskilling Regiment of Foot, with its Colonel's name, and for the 130 years succeeding, viz., from 1751–1881, was known as the 27th Inniskillings. In 1881, the present title, "Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers," was given to the regiment.

The Inniskilling Foot proceeded to Flanders, and was present at the taking of Namur, in 1695, an undertaking which cost the Allies a loss of 12,000 men, and was one of the striking successes of the campaigns. In 1745 it served in Scotland in the rebellion of that year, and proceeded in 1756 to North America, to commence those operations which resulted in the conquest of Canada from the French. At Ticonderoga and Crown Point the French were driven from their positions, and the fall of Montreal in 1760 added the vast and valuable province of Canada to the possessions of the British Crown. The

regiment was then directed against the French and Spanish settlements of the West Indies; Martinique and Grenada were quickly seized, as well as Havannah, the valuable capital of Cuba, which was wrested from the Spanish, but was subsequently exchanged for the province of Florida. During the American War of Independence, the Inniskillings were actively engaged under circumstances of much hardship and privation, and notwithstanding the issue of the contest had at least no cause to feel dissatisfied with the manner in which they had carried out the duties laid upon them.

After a descent upon St. Lucia, in 1778, the regiment was next engaged in the desultory campaign under the Duke of York in Holland, in 1794-5, against the forces of the French Republic, and the following year formed part of an expedition which proceeded, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, to again oust the French from the Island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies. The numerous operations in which Great Britain was at this time engaged necessitated much recruiting, and the regiments which formed the expedition were of necessity composed of many young soldiers of little experience, or military efficiency. The conduct, however, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers stood out in marked contrast during the operations which followed the landing of the British on the island; and, notwithstanding their very superior numbers, the enemy would never meet the bayonet charges which the Inniskillings were always ready to deliver at every opportunity. Such conduct, performed under the eyes of men like Sir Ralph Abercromby and Sir John Moore, did not fail to earn a fitting reward. When Morne Fortuné, the stronghold of the French, capitulated, its garrison of 2,000 men were ordered to lay down their arms to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and the King's colour of that regiment was displayed for one hour upon the captured fortress to mark whose was the lion's share of the success which had been gained.

The following is an "Abstract of General Orders issued by Lieut.-General Ralph Abercromby, Commanding the Forces in the Island of St. Lucia, 26th May, 1796 :—

"Parole—Inniskilling. Countersign—Gilman.*

"The 27th Regiment, under the command of Brigadier-General Moore, will this day at twelve o'clock take possession

* Colonel of the regiment.

of Fort Charlotte, the present garrison (about 2,000) having first marched out and laid down their arms on the glacis to that regiment.

“Brigadier-General Moore will then plant the colours of the 27th Regiment on the fort.

“The Commander-in-Chief is proud to say that the services which have been performed by Brigadier-General Moore, have been so auspicious—that it is unnecessary for him to detail them. His conduct, in particular on the 24th of May, could not but attract the attention of the whole Army; and the behaviour of the Inniskilling Regiment of Infantry, who acted on that day with him, was so worthy of praise, that it deserves the Commander-in-Chief’s highest approbation.” The regiment lost 8 officers and 120 men in this engagement.

In 1799, the regiment was again in Holland under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and, at Callansterg and Bergen, their soldier-like conduct earned the thanks of their General on the field of battle. In 1801, the regiment again won distinction under the gallant Abercromby in Egypt when Napoleon’s “Army of the East” was forced from that country. In 1806, the Inniskilling Fusiliers were engaged in preserving Sicily from Murat, whom Napoleon had made King of Naples, and their undaunted spirit and discipline at the battle of Maida again added to their high reputation. During the Peninsular War, when the all-conquering Wellington forced the French back from Spain over the Pyrenees, the Inniskilling Fusiliers earned their full meed of glory. They fought at “Badajoz,” “Salamanca,” “Vittoria,” in the passes of the Pyrenees, at “Nivelle,” “Orthes,” and “Toulouse.” Among the minor conflicts of the war which are represented by the term “Peninsula,” on its colours, the regiment took part in a serious engagement at Castella, where a picturesque incident occurred. A regiment of French Grenadiers confronted the Inniskilling Fusiliers, but the shock of conflict was arrested by a French officer, who, advancing in front of the line, challenged anyone of the Inniskillings to single combat. His wish was immediately complied with by Captain Waldron, of the Grenadier Company, who sprang eagerly to meet him, and, after a few rapid passes, laid the Frenchman dead at his feet. Excited by the victory of their champion, the Inniskillings dashed forward with the bayonet, and the enemy broke and fled before their irresistible onslaught. Captain Waldron bore away from the field, as a trophy of

his victory, the sword of his opponent, a sabre of honour, which had been presented to him by the Emperor Napoleon.

The regiment was next present at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, and never was its power of endurance more severely tested, nor more triumphantly vindicated. Duty called them to a position where they had to endure throughout the day a pitiless cannonade from the French batteries without the possibility of reply, and were exposed to incessant rushes of French cavalry from behind the walls of La Haye Sainte, a position captured by the French early in the battle. Throughout that long day they stood in an ever diminishing square, and when, at last, defeat closed round Napoleon's legions, all the officers and two-thirds of the Inniskilling Fusiliers lay dead or wounded on the ground, their loss being the heaviest of any British regiment on the field. Speaking of the 27th a few years later, the great Duke of Wellington said: "That is the regiment which saved the centre of my line at Waterloo."

The services of the regiment were not again required until 1835, when, in that year, and in 1846-7, they were engaged in protecting our Colonists against the Kaffirs and Boers. Useful, if unobtrusive service was also performed by it during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, in watching and disarming native regiments of doubtful fidelity, and thus limiting the scope of the outbreak.

In 1881 the 108th Foot was constituted the 2nd battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. This regiment commenced its career as the 3rd Madras Europeans of the East India Company's Service, in 1854, and its conduct and efficiency during the Mutiny, and the years immediately succeeding, gained for it the distinction "Central India," which is now borne on the colours of the united battalions. At the same time (*viz.*, 1881) the Fermanagh, Tyrone, and Donegal Militias were constituted the 3rd, 4th, and 5th battalions of the regiment, and are justly proud of their enrolment as "Innis-killings." The three days which the Inniskilling Fusiliers regard with peculiar pride, and keep as regimental anniversaries, are the 20th June, the birthday of the regiment; the 24th May, St. Lucia Day; and the 18th June, Waterloo Day.

The regiment was not again employed on active service until the year 1897, when the 2nd Battalion, at that time quartered in India, took part in the Tirah Campaign on the Indian Frontier.

On the outbreak of the Boer War, the 1st Battalion, strengthened by its reservists, went to South Africa with a strength of 29 officers, 971 N.C.O. and men, and formed part of the Irish Brigade of General Buller's Army. On the 15th December, 1899, was fought the battle of Colenso, and under the leadership of its gallant Brigadier-General Hart, the Irish Brigade gave a memorable exhibition of its native courage. Pressing on under a murderous fire the brigade was brought to a standstill right under the enemy's muzzles by the deep unfordable river, and although every effort to cross was vain, and officers and men were dropping fast from the cross-fires to which they were exposed, no one thought of retreat until Sir Redvers Buller himself gave the order, and only then did they reluctantly come back disgusted and disappointed.

In the operations that subsequently ensued the Inniskilling Fusiliers were actively engaged at Venter's Spruit, Spion Kop, and Vaalkranz, but it was at the assault of the Railway Hill (afterwards known as Hart's Hill or Inniskilling Hill) that the regiment gained their proudest, if their dearest, experience.

The Irish Brigade was here ordered to assault the trenches and sangars with which the Boers had studded the slopes and crest of the hill. Under a heavy fire some 60 men of the brigade fell before the ascent had even begun, but with the Inniskillings leading, the brigade advanced to the attack with an ardour which has made it famous in an army of brave men. At last the loose boulders and rocks among which they had scrambled upwards came to an end, and before them lay a bare clear slope to be traversed before the enemy could be got at, and which the thousands of practised Boer marksmen awaiting them might sweep with a fire in which nothing could live. Without a moment's hesitation the Inniskillings dashed at the slope, but it was a task more than mortals could accomplish, and before the survivors staggered back to the rocks they had quitted, their Colonel and half the battalion had fallen under the pitiless fire.

Checked, but by no means defeated, the gallant Irishmen stuck to the rocks in front of the Boer position and no efforts of the Boers could drive them away, and so long as they grimly held on the enemy dared not weaken his line. Thus they held the Boers while Sir Redvers Buller swung round his army, and on the 27th, they had their revenge when the Pieter's Hill defences went down before the British attack and the way to Ladysmith at last lay open.

When on the 3rd March, the regiment marched with their

comrades through the shell-swept streets of Ladysmith, of its original numbers only five officers and 40 per cent. of the men were in the ranks.

In the operations around Belfast the gallant spirit of the regiment was again shown at Bergendal on the 27th August, when again over a bare and open slope the men dashed upwards at their enemy, A and B Companies being the first to reach the trenches. This time there was no check, and despite a brave resistance, the Boers were completely defeated.

The limits of this short history do not permit the numerous subsequent services of the regiment to be dwelt upon, suffice it to say that, whether as mounted infantry, as convoy guards, or in the harassing duty of guarding the long lines of communication, the Inniskilling Fusiliers fully maintained its well established reputation throughout the war, and as a mark of appreciation the regiment was specially selected to furnish the Commander-in-Chief's guard at Pretoria toward the end of 1901. Its losses also bear eloquent testimony to its services; 14 officers and 180 rank and file were killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 20 officers and 255 men were wounded. Although the militia battalions of the regiment were not at the seat of war they were well represented by the drafts who joined the regular battalions and shared their triumphs.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won the medal for Distinguished Conduct on the Field of Battle:—

Tirah Campaign, 1897.

Sergeant G. McClelland.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Sergeant-Major W. Martin; Quarter-master Sergeant W. Reid; Colour-Sergeants M. McMurrin, A. R. Lee; Sergeants G. A. Rowe, W. Craig; Corporal J. Kelly; Lance-Corporal J. Clelland; Privates P. Howard, A. Mills, A. Thompson, P. Twohey.

Promoted for gallantry:—

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

Drummer B. A. F. Fitzgerald, Private S. Kelly.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

Gloucestershire Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"RAMILLIES," "LOUISBURG," "QUEBEC, 1759," "MAIDA," "CORUNNA," "TALAVERA,"
 "BARROSSA," "ALBUHERA," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE,"
 "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "PUNJAB,"
 "CHILLIANWALLAH," "GOOJERAT," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "DELHI,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH," "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY,"
 "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—HORFIELD BARRACKS, BRISTOL.
 Recruiting Office—6 & 8, COLSTON STREET, BRISTOL.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal South Gloucestershire Militia) *Bristol.*
 4th Battalion (Royal North Gloucestershire Militia) *Cirencester.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st *Bristol.* | 2nd *Gloucester.*
 3rd *Bristol.*

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THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE regiment, which since 1881 has been known as the Gloucestershire Regiment, is composed of two battalions, the first of which was formerly numbered the 28th, and the second the 51st, Regiments of Foot.

The history of the Gloucestershire Regiment commences in the year 1694, and from that date up to the present time there are few occasions on which this country has been at war without some part of the regiment being engaged in the conflict.

On the colours of the regiment the numerous names of battles record the courage and success of the regiment against the enemies of this country; and besides these, it has been engaged in many minor affairs, which, although not attaining the dignity of special mention on its colours, have yet called for the utmost endurance and courage on the part of its soldiers.

In so small a space as the present occasion affords, nothing like a complete history of the regiment can be attempted, but the mention of some of the more important of its gallant deeds will, it is hoped, make Gloucestershire proud of its regiment, and induce a plentiful supply of the proper class of recruits to make worthy successors to the brave veterans of the past.

The first important war service of the regiment was in Flanders under the great Duke of Marlborough, when the 1st Battalion had the honour of taking part in the decisive victory gained over the French, Bavarians and Spaniards at

Ramillies in 1706, besides sharing in some of those important sieges undertaken by Marlborough, of whom it is said "that he never fought a battle that he did not win, nor besieged a place that he did not take."

The next service of the regiment called the 1st Battalion into Spain and Portugal, and while there it suffered heavily at the battle of Almanza, owing to the desertion of our Portuguese allies. It was next engaged in an expedition against Vigo, where the shipping and stores ready for an invasion of this country were destroyed.

In 1759 the 1st Battalion of the regiment was with the force sent to oust the French from North America: it took part in the capture of Louisburg, the great naval depôt of the French at Cape Breton, and then, under the brave Wolfe, scaled the Heights of Abraham and fought the battle outside the walls of Quebec, which practically transferred the sovereignty of Canada from France to England. The gallant young Wolfe fell mortally wounded at the head of the battalion. The capture of Montreal in 1760, which completed the conquest of Canada, having been accomplished, the battalion next proceeded to Havana, in the island of Cuba, where this place was wrested from the Spaniards, and was said to be the richest prize the English had ever taken. It was afterwards exchanged for the province of Florida in North America. Duty next called the battalion to take its part in the unfortunate but severe fighting which ensued when the American Colonies declared their independence; and tradition states that it was at one of the battles of this campaign that the battalion, having exhausted its ammunition, took to using their short swords in such a manner as to utterly rout the foe, and procured for the regiment its soubriquet of "The Slashers."

In the meantime the 2nd Battalion had distinguished itself at the capture of Guadaloupe, and in 1782 took part in the most gallant and determined defence of the island of Minorca. This island had been captured from the French, and a garrison of some 2,500 men was holding the place for the British, when it was attacked by a powerful French army of some four or five times its number, and supported by a large fleet, which effectually prevented any succour from reaching the English force. From August, 1781, to February, 1782, did the British garrison defend its post, notwithstanding that in addition to the assaults of the enemy, disease and privation had to be contented with. When, however, the effectiv-

strength of the garrison had been reduced from 2,500 to 600 men, and it became apparent that no assistance was to be hoped for, a capitulation was entered into, and the French gladly accorded all the honours of war to the survivors of the gallant band. The best tribute to their conduct came from the Duc de Crillon, who commanded the French army, as he watched the haggard but resolute faces of the garrison as they marched out of the ruins they had so long defended. "No troops," said he, "ever gave greater proofs of heroism than this poor worn-out garrison of St. Philip's Castle, who have defended themselves almost to the last man."

After service against the French Republicans in Flanders, the next important event in the history of the regiment was the Egyptian campaign of 1801, when the British troops, under the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, frustrated Napoleon's hopes of conquering the East by driving his armies out of Egypt.

The 1st Battalion effected a landing in Aboukir Bay in the face of the enemy, whom they charged and routed with the bayonet the moment they reached the shore, capturing two guns in the conflict. In the battle before Alexandria, the battalion found itself at a critical moment, when hotly engaged with the enemy, violently attacked by a large force of the French in the rear; so great was the discipline and so steadfast the courage of the regiment, that the colonel met the emergency by simply ordering the rear rank to face about, and the attacks of the enemy on both sides were gallantly and successfully repulsed. To commemorate this signal instance of steadiness and pluck, the regiment was granted the singular but appropriate distinction of wearing the badge of their regiment both on the front and back of their head-dress—an honour granted to no other corps.

The 2nd Battalion, meanwhile, had been sent with a force from India, and had landed on the coast of the Red Sea, from which they marched for nine days through the desert at the top of their speed, in order to reach Cairo in time to assist their comrades in beating the French. Although the privations and fatigues of this march were so excessive, the Gloucestershire Regiment lost only one man, a drummer, who died of fatigue. When the company to which the drummer belonged arrived at camp he was missed, and Private Andrew Connell asked permission to return, notwithstanding the previous fatigue he had undergone, and assist the drummer; his humane exertions were, however,

unavailing, as he found the drummer dead. This humane conduct brought Andrew Connell into notice, and he was eventually promoted to a commission in the regiment.

During the great struggle waged in the Spanish Peninsula, when the troops of Great Britain, under the all-conquering Wellington, baffled and bore back the veteran French armies, both battalions of the Gloucestershire Regiment were engaged with great distinction.

At all times gallant and distinguished, and on many occasions specially praised on the field by their generals, space only allows one or two instances of their conduct to be quoted.

At the battle of Maida, on the 4th of July, 1806, the light battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel James Kempt, of which the light company of the 2nd Battalion formed part was directly opposed to the celebrated French regiment "le 1er Légère." The two corps fired a few rounds at about a hundred yards' distance, and then advancing simultaneously to the charge, both preserved great steadiness until the bayonets began to cross, when British prowess proved victorious; the French faced about and fled; they were pursued, and great slaughter made with the bayonet. British valour was triumphant at every part of the field, and the boasted invincible legions of Napoleon were proved to be inferior to the English in close combat with the bayonet.

At the battle of Talavera in 1809 the 2nd Battalion took a conspicuous part. About mid-day on the 28th July the numerous artillery of the enemy opened a heavy fire, under cover of which the columns of attack advanced against the British line. The French bullets smote the ranks of the battalion with fatal effect, and one shell killed four grenadiers and wounded three others. The French battalions cleared the ravine and ascended the position in full assurance of victory, but they were received with a general fire of all arms, and charged with bayonets with so much vigour that they were speedily driven back; the Gloucestershire Regiment closed on their adversaries with distinguished gallantry, and following up their advantage, drove the French beyond the ravine. Having become broken by a rapid advance over rugged ground, abounding with obstructions, the battalion re-formed its ranks under a heavy fire. The distinguished conduct of Corporal Rose on this occasion was rewarded with the rank of Sergeant in the Field, and a subsequent display of zeal for the service procured him a commission.

The French were repulsed at all points, and retired during the night.

At the battle of Salamanca in 1812, during a gallant charge, the officers and sergeants who were escorting the colours of the 61st Regiment fell under the enemy's fire, when the colours were seized by Privates William Crawford and Nicholas Coulson, who carried them to the top of the hill. Crawford was instantly promoted to Sergeant; the same rank was offered to Coulson, but he answered that he was over-rewarded already by the cheers and thanks of his comrades, and the approbation of his officers. Sergeant Crawford fell a sacrifice to his gallantry in a subsequent engagement.

At the battle of Toulouse, in which both battalions of the regiment took part, the 2nd Battalion was directed to occupy some captured redoubts. The French advanced to recover the redoubts, when Major-General Lambert directed a section in one redoubt to cross the road, which was commanded by the enemy's fire, and reinforce the troops in another redoubt. This was a perilous movement; but Captain Charleton, whose wound was dressed in the field in time to enable him to rejoin and command the battalion in its second attack, placed himself in front of the division, exclaiming, "I will show the way." Sergeant Fraser stepped out to follow his captain, and, encouraged by this example, the division made the movement at a running pace; several officers and soldiers were, however, hit by the French marksmen. The battalion defended the post committed to its charge and the French were driven from their works, and forced to take refuge in the suburbs of the city of Toulouse.

By the close of the Peninsular War no less than 21 N.C.O. were rewarded with commissions in recognition of their gallant conduct during the campaign.

In 1815 the 1st Battalion distinguished itself on the eve of Waterloo. During the course of the action the regiment had been skirmishing for some hours, and then had retired and formed in close column on the road to the left of the village of Quatre Bras. At this juncture one of the Duke's staff galloped up from the village and called out:—

"What regiment?"

"The 28th."

"Who commands?"

"Colonel Belson."

"Form square, and take up the 42nd ground."

Square was formed, and the battalion moving on, halted

just under the rise of a gentle hill. Then came the words of command: "28th, prepare for cavalry—ready." At this moment the advancing, rushing wave of the enemy's horse was terrible to contemplate, save to the well-trained British soldier. Not a voice was heard within the square. On came the apparently resistless mass. Swords flashed, pennons waved, lance points seemed almost to touch the bayonets, when the calm word of command was given to fire. Desperately was the charge made and desperately repeated for half an hour. During an interval, when the enemy had ridden off, Sir James Kempt came up to the square, and, with hat in hand, addressed the regiment in these words:—

"Bravo 28th! The 28th are still the 28th, and their conduct this day will never be forgotten."*

After the stern fighting which the regiment had gone through, a long period ensued of garrison service in various quarters of the globe, and it was not until 1849 that the regiment was again called into the field. The 2nd Battalion was present at the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, when the warlike pride of the Sikh nation was tamed by the defeat and dispersal of their army, 60,000 strong with a numerous artillery which fell into the hands of the British; and the fertile Punjab, the country of the Sikhs, became part of our Indian Empire. In 1854, the Gloucestershire Regiment was represented by the 1st Battalion in the Crimea, and fought with its usual credit and gallantry in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and in the siege of Sevastopol.

During the Indian Mutiny of 1857, the 2nd Battalion was serving in India, and at Ferozepore, with great promptitude and vigour, prevented the mutinous native regiments from seizing the magazines, and thus effectually checked their power and influence among the native population of the district. The battalion was subsequently at the siege of Delhi, which was the focus of the insurrection, and shared the dangers and privations of the little army which hemmed the rebels in, and stood their ground for many weary months, until sufficient reinforcements reached them to enable them to make an assault, when, by the display of the utmost heroism in the streets and houses of the city, they crushed the heart of the mutiny.

* "Historical Records of the 28th North Gloucestershire Regiment," edited by Lt.-Colonel F. Brodigan, 1884, p. 75.

In the dangerous work which the British soldiers were here called upon to do, the Gloucestershire Regiment maintained its old reputation, at the cost of the lives of many brave officers and men; and the spirit with which it fought was shown when called upon to attack a dangerous battery belonging to the rebels; they did so with such gallant promptitude and resolution that the Sepoy gunners had not the heart or the time to fire even one discharge from their guns before they were bayoneted by the gallant Gloucestershire men.

From 1857 till the outbreak of the South African War, no opportunity was afforded to the regiment to add to the long list of victories borne on its colours.

On the outbreak of the South African War, however, the 1st Battalion were serving in India, and received orders to proceed to South Africa. They disembarked at Durban on the 13th October, and proceeded to Ladysmith by rail. The first action in which they took part was the battle of Rietfontein, on the 24th October, 1899, where they covered the retirement of General Yule from Glencoe, having 1 officer and 14 N.C.O. and men killed, and 1 officer and 54 N.C.O. and men wounded.

During the general action of Lombard's Kop on 30th October, 1899, in which the Ladysmith Garrison, under Sir George White, endeavoured to repulse the Boer forces concentrating round Ladysmith, half of the battalion formed part of the column detached during the night to intercept the Boer retreat at Nicholzen's Nek. This column lost its guns during the night march, owing to a stampede of the battery mules. The attack by the Ladysmith Garrison having failed, the column was cut off and surrounded by the enemy. After a prolonged action, in which the Gloucesters bore the brunt of the attack, and suffered severe losses, the column was finally forced to capitulate. In this engagement the Gloucesters had 47 N.C.O. and men killed, and 5 officers, 69 N.C.O. and men wounded. After confinement in Pretoria, and afterwards at Nooitgedacht, those captured were liberated on the advance of the army under Lord Roberts to Pretoria. After seeing more service in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, they joined their battalion in Ceylon.

The other half of the battalion formed part of the garrison of Ladysmith, and was besieged from 1st November, 1899, till relieved by Sir Redvers Buller, on the 28th February, 1900.

After that it took part in the Natal operations, and

eventually proceeded to Ceylon, where it was employed guarding Boer prisoners of war.

The 2nd Battalion was serving at Aldershot on the outbreak of the War, and embarked in the s.s. *Cymric* at Liverpool on the 1st January, 1900, landed at Cape Town and proceeded by rail to Modder River. As part of the 6th Division, it shared in the Relief of Kimberley, and engaged General Cronje's rear guard at Klip Drift; then took part in the battles of Paardeberg and Driefontein and entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts on the 14th March, 1900. After that it formed the garrison of Bloemfontein and the Water Works.

The 3rd Battalion despatched 6 officers and 129 N.C.O. and men to join the line battalions in the field, and 1 officer and 5 N.C.O. and men volunteered to serve with Sitwell's Mounted Infantry in South Africa, and 117 N.C.O. and men volunteered for service in St. Helena, guarding Boer prisoners of war. During the war over 300 N.C.O. and men enlisted in the regular forces.

The 4th Battalion despatched 2 officers and 38 N.C.O. and men to the line battalions in South Africa, and the battalion itself embarked at Queenstown on 2nd April, 1900, for service in St. Helena, where it was stationed to guard the Boer prisoners of war, returning to England on 27th July, 1901.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion despatched three separate drafts of volunteers for service with the line battalions in South Africa, the combined total of which was 3 officers and 130 rank and file; various irregular corps drew 2 officers and 29 rank and file from this battalion, making a total of 5 officers and 159 rank and file.

The 2nd Volunteer Battalion contributed 4 officers and 113 N.C.O. and men to the line battalions, South African Constabulary and Post Office Corps for field service in South Africa.

The 3rd Volunteer Battalion was specially raised to augment the auxiliary forces during the South African War, and consequently was not eligible to take the field.

The total losses of the regiment during the war speak well of the service it rendered; 3 officers, 248 N.C.O. and men were killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 11 officers and 202 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won special distinctions for gallantry on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Surgeon H. T. Reade for his gallant defence of the wounded at the Siege of Delhi.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeant W. Bentley ; Corporals W. Pritchett, G. W. Hughes, J. Macdonald, W. Wilson ; Privates C. Cavanagh, J. Concannon, J. Eagan, P. Kelly, J. Markwell, J. Martin, T. Martin, T. Offer, A. Rowe, and W. Vesey.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Sergeant-Major H. Baker.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major J. Trevelyan ; Acting Sergeants-Major H. H. Say, W. Averies ; Lance-Sergeant A. J. Clarke ; Corporals J. Gleeson, J. Scaife, G. Wakefield ; Privates F. Carpenter, E. James, R. Rees, C. W. Smith, G. Young.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



T H E

Worcestershire Regiment.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The United Red and White Rose. "Firm."
tar, with Lion, and Motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"RAMILLIES," "MYSORE," "HINDOOSTAN," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA,"
"TALAVERA," "ALBUHERA," "SALAMANCA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE,"
"ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "FEROZESHAH," "SOBRAON," "PUNJAUB,"
"CHILLIANWALLAH," "GOOJERAT," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—WORCESTER.

MILITIA.

5th Battalion (Worcester Militia)	..	..	..	..	Worcester.
6th Battalion (Worcester Militia)	Worcester.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	Kidderminster		2nd	Worcester.
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THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

WORCESTER, famous as the scene of many an ancient fight, and for its courage and loyalty in bygone times, is well represented in His Majesty's Army by the regiment which now bears the name of the county.

This regiment is composed of the corps formerly numbered as the 29th and 36th of the Line, together with the Militia and Volunteer battalions of Worcestershire.

The regiment dates from 1694, when it was raised by Col. Thos. Farrington of the Coldstream Guards. Its first serious campaign was fought under the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, and it shared in the glorious victory of Ramillies, when the French, under Marshal Villeroy, were completely overthrown, after three hours' fighting. At the same time, the 2nd Battalion (36th Foot) was fighting in Spain, where it shared the successes won at Barcelona and elsewhere under the command of the gallant Earl of Peterborough, but in 1707 it had the misfortune to be at the battle of Almanza, where the desertion of our Portuguese allies exposed our troops to the attacks of an overpowering army, and the Worcestershire in common with the other British regiments engaged, suffered most severely in their desperate efforts to turn the tide of affairs.

The 2nd Battalion took a prominent part in the suppression of the Scottish Insurrections of 1715 and 1745. The 1st Battalion was among the gallant defenders of Gibraltar in 1727, and in 1749 the men formed a permanent and useful memorial of their presence in Nova Scotia by assisting in the erection of the town of Halifax.

A campaign against the French in Holland, minor expeditions against the French coast, and the capture of Belle Isle, an island off the coast of Brittany, varied the monotony of regimental duty until the outbreak of the American War.

The 1st Battalion, then stationed at Boston, was the first of the British forces called upon to use arms against the colonists, a circumstance which procured for it the title of the "Vein-Openers" from the Americans. From this time, until the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, where only its flank companies were present, the battalion endured much hardship, and took part in many successful actions on land, as well as on the American lakes. In 1793 the 1st Battalion embarked on board the fleet to serve as Marines, in which capacity it won both honour and profit, for a detachment serving on board H.M.S. "Edgar" took part in the capture of a Spanish ship with so valuable a cargo that each sergeant received £300 and each private £60, as prize money. The greater part of the battalion was serving on board Lord Howe's fleet, when, on the "Glorious 1st June, 1794," he gained his celebrated victory over the French.

In the meantime, the 2nd Battalion, stationed in India, saw much hard service in a campaign against the formidable Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore. This prince was one of the most powerful and able of the native rulers, and the British territories had often suffered from the desolating raids he made on them. At length his atrocities brought the British forces under Lord Cornwallis into the field against him. In the face of the greatest difficulties, owing to the devastated state of the country which Tippoo had laid waste, the army reached Seringapatam, the fortified camp was stormed, and the Sultan agreed to cede half of his territory to England. In commemoration of its distinguished services the regiment was authorised to bear the words "Mysore," and "Hindoostan" on its colours.

After the 1st Battalion had seen active service in the West Indies, and in Holland against the French, the regiment proceeded to Portugal and took part in the Peninsular War. In this campaign the regiment, by its discipline and gallantry, won no less than 12 battle scrolls for its colours. Whilst bearing its part with credit on all these occasions, in some of the engagements duty assigned the regiment a foremost place, and of these opportunities the men fully availed themselves. At Roleia, the position of the French could only be approached through difficult passes, and the 1st Battalion, followed by one other corps, came in contact with the enemy before the rest of the army could overcome the difficulties; consequently for some time it bore the brunt of the fight. Without waiting for re-inforcements, the battalion, gallantly led by its colonel,

fiercely attacked the foe, and after a severe struggle, in which nine of its officers and 144 N.C.O. and men were killed or wounded, it succeeded in dislodging the enemy. For its conduct at Vimiera the 2nd Battalion received the warmest thanks of Sir Arthur Wellesley. At Talavera the 1st Battalion was posted on a hill which formed the key of the British position, and which during two days was fiercely assailed by the French; here it captured two standards. It was shortly after this occasion that Sir A. Wellesley was pleased to report on the battalion as follows:—"It is the best Regiment in this army, has an admirable internal system, and excellent non-commissioned officers." Its losses at Albuhera were so great that, at the close of the battle there only remained unwounded, two captains, a few subalterns, and 96 men. In the heat of the action the gallant young ensign who carried the regimental colour, seeing the losses his battalion was suffering, and dreading lest his charge should fall into the enemy's hands, tore the colour from the pole and thrust it under his coat, where it was found, when after the victory, he was discovered lying dead amongst the thickest of the slain. In 1814 the battalion was actively engaged in North America, but the following year, on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, it was hastily recalled. Arriving at Ostend on June 13, every effort was made to join the Duke of Wellington's army, but to the great disappointment of all ranks, the battle of Waterloo was won ere they reached the field. The 2nd Battalion, landing at Ostend a few days later, the Worcestershire Regiment joined the British Army in camp near Paris and was stationed in France until October, 1819.

During the long years of peace which the close of the Napoleonic wars brought to Europe, the regiment preserved its high reputation. In 1838 the 1st Battalion, then the 29th Foot, was offered the distinction of becoming a Fusilier regiment. Mindful, however, of its glorious past, the officers were unwilling that its honours should be in any way obscured by the adoption of a new title.

The Sutlej campaign of 1845 and 1846 gave the 1st Battalion an opportunity to add to its laurels. At Ferozeshah, where the Khalsa army of 60,000 had entrenched itself and mounted 108 pieces of cannon on the works, the battalion advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground, intersected as it was with jungle. When it had cleared these impediments and had opened out into the plain, it continued to press on under a heavy fire of grape and musketry.

With a loud cheer, the men charged up to the guns and crossed the entrenchments. This portion of the camp was soon on fire, and night fell whilst the conflict was raging. With daylight of 22nd December, 1845, the army returned to the attack, and, unchecked by the Sikh fire, drove them rapidly out of their position. The battalion captured several guns, but its loss in killed or wounded was six officers, 244 men. At Sobraon, on February 10, 1846, it again did good service. At Chillianwallah (subsequently known to the natives as the "House of Slaughter"), on January 13, 1849, the battalion retained undiminished the lustre of its ancient name, as it also did at the crowning victory of Goojerat. On the former occasion it lost in killed or wounded, 4 officers, 245 men.

Excellent service was performed by this battalion during the troublous period of the Indian Mutiny, and from time to time detachments of the regiment were employed on those ever-recurring expeditions sent to punish the wild tribesmen on the Indian frontiers. Of such services little is ever heard by the British public, although they call forth all the sterling qualities of our soldiers.

In 1883 a detachment from the 1st Battalion was employed with the Bikanir Field Force under Brigadier-General Gillespie, C.B. On the conclusion of this expedition, the following extract from a letter by the Commander-in-Chief is of interest:—"His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to remark on the exemplary conduct and creditable march with Brigadier-General Gillespie's column to Bikanir."

In 1884 a wing of the 1st Battalion formed part of the Zhob Valley Field Force.

No further active service was seen by either battalion until the outbreak of the Boer War of 1899-1902.

The 2nd Battalion was at that time stationed at Bermuda and was brought home to Aldershot to mobilise to form part of the 12th Brigade, 6th Division, under Lieutenant-General Kelly-Kenny, C.B. It landed at Cape Town on January 10, 1900, and remained in South Africa until the conclusion of peace on May 31, 1902, taking part in the following operations:—(1) Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, near Colesburg, January 21 to February 12; (2) Crossing of Orange River near Norval's Pont, March 15; (3) Operations in Orange Free State, March to August, 1900, including action at Bethlehem, and the operations in the Wittebergen, culminating in the surrender of Prinsloo's force near Fouriesberg; (4)

Operations in Western Transvaal, August, 1900, to May, 1901 ; (5) From May, 1901 to conclusion of peace, it garrisoned Heilbron and held blockhouse lines between Heilbron and Wolvehoek and Heilbron and Frankfort.

The mounted infantry company of the battalion formed part of the 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry, and took part in the following operations :—(a) Relief of Kimberley ; (b) Pardeberg ; (c) Driefontein ; (d) Occupation of Bloemfontien and action near Johannesburg, occupation of Pretoria ; (e) Engagement at Diamond Hill and operations in Wittebergen ; (f) Engagements at Bothaville, Dewetsdorp and Caledon River.

During the campaign the battalion suffered the following casualties :—Killed or died of wounds received in action, four officers, including the Colonel commanding the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Coningham, and 32 N.C.O. and men ; accidentally killed or died of diseases, one officer, 73 N.C.O. and men.

The 1st Battalion mobilised in February, 1900, and sailed for South Africa on March 18, 1900, forming part of the 17th Brigade, 8th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., and remained on active service in South Africa until conclusion of peace on May 31, 1902, taking part in the following operations :—(1) Relief of Wepener ; (2) Engagements round Thabanchu in latter part of April, 1900, and first week in May, 1900 ; (3) Operations culminating in the surrender of Prinsloo's force in the Brandwater Basin ; (4) Operations in Orange Free State, including the occupation of Bethlehem from October 21, 1900, to January 31, 1901 ; (5) Defence of Ladybrand, September, 1900 ; (6) Part of a containing line to meet "drive" northwards between Thabanchu and Basuto Border in March, 1901 ; (7) From April 4, 1901, to conclusion of war, it garrisoned Ficksburg, Orange River Colony, occupied blockhouse line between Bethlehem and Retief's Nek with three companies from December 28, 1901, to April 19, 1902 ; occupied blockhouse line from Israel's Poort and Bushman's Kop from April 25, 1902, to conclusion of war.

The battalion suffered the following casualties :—Killed in action or died of wounds, 7 N.C.O. and men ; died of disease or accidentally killed, 48 N.C.O. and men ; wounded, 2 officers and 21 N.C.O. and men.

The defence of Ladybrand in September, 1900, by one company of the 1st Battalion and a few Yeomanry against a force numbering 3,000 Boers with eight guns, won special

commendation. Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., sent the following telegram to the Officer Commanding the battalion on their fine achievement :—

“The whole division joins *me* in hearty congratulations on and sincere admiration of the plucky defence made by the Worcesters and Imperial Yeomanry at Ladybrand. They have gallantly upheld your motto and set an example to the whole of us what infantry well entrenched can do against overwhelming odds. I beg you will convey above to the officer commanding the Worcesters at Ladybrand and the Imperial Yeomanry there. I am publishing a special divisional order to-day with reference to the above to be read at the head of every company, troop and battery in the division. Please wire me how the wounded are doing and name of Officer commanding the company.”

Thus, though the battalion had not the good fortune to take part in any of the important actions of the war, yet it showed, whenever occasions did occur, the same gallantry and devotion to duty which so distinguished it in its former great campaigns.

On February 17, 1900, a special army order was published notifying that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to approve of the Worcestershire Regiment being increased by two line battalions, to be called the 3rd and 4th Battalions. The two Militia battalions were renumbered the 5th and 6th Battalions. These two new battalions had not the good fortune to see service in South Africa, but furnished drafts to the 1st and 2nd Battalions and for mounted infantry duties, amounting to 2 officers and 457 N.C.O. and men, of whom 24 lost their lives.

Although it does not come within the scope of this short account of the Worcestershire Regiment to detail the services of its Militia battalions, it may be mentioned that the 3rd Battalion was raised in 1770. For their services in Ireland during 1798, the 3rd and 4th Battalions are authorised to bear the Harp on their colours. In 1814 two companies, with their officers, formed part of the 1st Provisional Battalion which landed in South France and marched to Toulouse, where they arrived, unfortunately, too late to take part in the battle.

The regiment was represented by no less than three of its battalions in the South African War, as, in addition to the 1st and 2nd Battalions, whose services have already been described, the 6th (Militia) Battalion also served in South Africa, being chiefly employed on blockhouse duty in Cape Colony, where it earned for itself a very high name for

its behaviour and conduct. Its casualties numbered 20 N.C.O. and men.

The Volunteer battalions were not behind-hand in furnishing representatives for South Africa, a company of five officers and 172 N.C.O. and men being furnished (3 officers and 72 N.C.O. and men from the 1st Volunteer Battalion and 2 officers and 100 men from the 2nd Volunteer Battalion). This company served with the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment (36th), including all the actions fought by the regiment. It subsequently, on its way home, was detained for upwards of six months to garrison Brandfort, and eventually disembarked at Southampton on the 9th June, 1901, after nearly 18 months' absence, having performed excellent service as testified to by all the General Officers Commanding under whom they had served. Its casualties during the campaign amounted to 10 N.C.O. and men.

Thus the Worcestershire Regiment furnished approximately 3,400 officers, N.C.O. and men during the war, of whom, 5 officers and 226 N.C.O. and men lost their lives.

The following soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment were awarded the Medal for Distinguished Conduct during the campaign :—

Sergeant-Major C. Henson.—For general work as sergeant-major during the war, especially for the period 1901, while the battalion was garrisoning the town of Ficksburg in the Orange River Colony.

Colour-Sergeant W. Durham.—For the defence of Ladybrand, September, 1900. He was colour-sergeant of H Company at the time of the siege. He distinguished himself by so handling his section as to frustrate repeated efforts of the enemy to bring a gun into a position commanding the defences. His conduct during the three days' siege was highly commendable and materially assisted the defence.

Colour-Sergeant F. W. Lidstone.—For the plucky leading of patrols at Bethlehem in November and December, 1900. He always volunteered to go out and on several occasions showed great pluck and resource under fire.

Sergeant F. Darby.—For the defence of Ladybrand, September, 1900. He volunteered to accompany the patrol under Sergeant Kirkham mentioned below and behaved in a conspicuous manner ; he subsequently again distinguished himself in the leading of patrols at Bethlehem in November and December, 1900.

Sergeant W. Kirkham.—For the defence of Ladybrand,

September, 1900. He volunteered to take a patrol to the front at night in order to deceive the enemy as to the real position of the defences; he effected this with success and at considerable risk.

Private C. E. Bennett.—For the defence of Ladybrand, September, 1900. He volunteered to accompany the patrol led by Sergeant Kirkham, mentioned above. He behaved with great pluck and coolness under fire.

Sergeant C. Hodgkinson.—For good work in command of patrols at Bethlehem in November and December, 1900. On several occasions he showed great coolness under fire and ability in leading his men.

Colour-Sergeant J. Batchelor.—At Middlefontein on January 23, 1901. Finding at dawn that the Boers had rushed a kopje close to camp, quickly collected a party of men and seized some rising ground to right rear of the Boers. By this prompt action the recovery of the kopje from the enemy was greatly assisted. On January 24, when on rear guard covering retirement of D Company with small party of men.

Private W. Hill.—At Boschfontein, September, 1900, went out under a heavy fire to bring in a wounded man of B Company.

Sergeant J. E. Green.—At Boschfontein, September, 1900, went out to assist Private Hill in carrying back a wounded man.

Sergeant-Major R. Pavett.—For meritorious conduct and continued good service throughout the campaign.

Colour-Sergeant S. Everett.—For gallantry when in charge of a section at Boschfontein on September 10, 1900, and at Middlefontein on the 22nd to 24th January, 1901 (mentioned in the despatches of Lord Kitchener, March 11, 1901).

Colour-Sergeant A. Knight.—For general good service whilst serving with local mounted infantry, Heilbron, 1901-02.

Sergeant H. Reynolds.—For bringing in a wounded man at the action at Slingsfontein on February 12, 1900.

Private J. Jackson.—When under a heavy fire at Slingsfontein, February 12, 1900, went to the assistance of Colonel Coningham, who was lying mortally wounded.

Private T. Patton.—For carrying ammunition up into the firing line under a heavy fire at the action at Middlefontein on January 22, 1901.

Private W. Box.—On January 22, 23, and 24, 1901, at Middlefontein was employed as ammunition carrier to No. 2 Composite Company under Captain Sweetman. When the



company ran short of ammunition went back several times to the ammunition carts under a heavy fire to bring up further supplies. Promoted Corporal by Lord Roberts for his gallantry. Refused the promotion and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal on November 25, 1900.

Drummer G. Ralph.—At Boschfontein, Magaleisburg Valley, on September 10, 1900, the regiment, which formed part of General Clements' force, was engaged with General De La Rey's force and ran short of ammunition. Drummer Ralph several times brought up ammunition from the reserves under a heavy fire.

Corporal W. Gwilliam.—On the night of July 28, 1901, accompanied by Private Stanley, rode four miles outside the outpost line, and on the information of a native, went to a farm to dig up hidden dynamite. They succeeded in digging up the dynamite and then were attacked by 30 Boers, but firing and retreating alternately, they succeeded in keeping off the enemy and brought in the dynamite.

Private S. Banks, 6th Battalion (Militia).	} For gallant conduct.
Lance-Corporal J. Tordoff.	
Lance-Corporal G. Hale.	

NOTE ABOUT VALISE BADGE.

The Worcestershire is the ONLY Line Regiment permitted to wear a badge on the valise.

Extract from Regimental Orders.

“Aldershot, 27th September, 1877.

“Paragraph 5.—The following extract from a letter, dated Horse Guards, 7th August, 1877, is published for general information:—

“I am directed by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that as the Stars which were recently ordered to be removed from the pouches of the 29th Regiment, were granted to that corps as a *special distinction for service in the field*, His Royal Highness, with a view to the assimilation as much as possible of the pouches of the 29th Regiment to those of the Guards, has approved of white ammunition pouches being issued in lieu of black ones.” As valises are no longer worn, the valise ornament hitherto worn by the regiment is now permitted to be worn in Review Order when the great coat is carried, being thus attached to the centre great coat (mess tin) strap.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

East Lancashire Regiment.

BADGES AND MOTTOES.

The Rose of Lancaster on the cap. The Rose on the collar.
The Motto is that of the Garter.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806," "CORUNNA," "JAVA," "BADAJOS," "SALAMANCA,"
"VITTORIA," "ST. SEBASTIAN," "NIVE," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO,"
"BHURTPORE," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "CANTON,"
"AHMAD KHEL," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "CHITRAL,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—PRESTON.

MILITIA.

5th Battalion (5th Royal Lancashire Militia) *Preston.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

.. .. . *Blackburn.* | 2nd *Burnley.*

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THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

ON the 1st of July, 1881, the 30th and the 59th Regiments were united as the East Lancashire Regiment, and the following is a brief outline of the campaigns in which the two battalions have taken part.

The 1st Battalion was called into existence in 1702 and served on board ship as marines during its earlier years. While acting in this capacity it was fortunate enough to share in the capture of Gibraltar. In 1704 the fleet conveying the force which performed this important service had sailed from England for quite another purpose, but being unable to effect a landing where proposed, a Council of War was held on board the Admiral's ship, when it was decided to attempt the fortress of Gibraltar. In the face of a heavy fire the gallant sailors and marines effected a landing, and the surprised Spaniards after a short resistance had to yield to British valour. From time to time desperate efforts were made by the Spaniards and French to wrest this valuable prize from the English grasp, but in spite of every effort made, the British flag, planted by the valour of the East Lancashire Regiment and its comrades in 1704, on the heights of Gibraltar, has from that day to this remained undisturbed.

Following hard on this gallant service the Regiment sailed with the fleet under command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel to Spain, where during the war of the Spanish succession it

took part in the dazzling campaigns of the romantic Earl of Peterborough. Barcelona was captured with unexpected rapidity, and town after town threw open its gates to the English troops, who were moved by their brilliant commander from place to place with such startling celerity as to give the impression of much greater numbers. In one instance a regiment of infantry was required to cover a distance of 120 miles in two days, and the soldiers of another battalion were one day ordered to become dragoons, and as such performed their duty very creditably. Despite, however, the genius of their commander, the British forces were too small to hold the advantages they had gained, and consequently in a short time after the departure of the Earl of Peterborough from Spain, the large armies of the French and Spanish troops enabled them to reverse the effects of the English victories.

In 1727 the regiment was called upon to take part in the defence of Gibraltar, against the fierce and desperate effort made by the Spaniards to regain it, an effort which, however, the bravery of the English garrison rendered fruitless, and the enemy, after destroying the works they had erected at great expense, sullenly withdrew.

The 2nd Battalion began its memorable career in the year 1755, and saw much hard service in the war which resulted when the American Colonies threw off their allegiance.

In 1801 the East Lancashire Regiment was present in the campaign in Egypt, by which the French were driven from that country. It had been Napoleon's ambition to extend the French conquests in the Far East, but the gallant Abercromby, and his brave soldiers, speedily destroyed this hope; and from the moment when the British dashed with the bayonet, from their boats, until the remnants of the French Army of the East capitulated in Cairo, the campaign was a succession of British triumphs marred only by the death of

the heroic Abercromby in the battle before Alexandria. Coming at a time when the French arms had well nigh proved themselves irresistible in Europe, the triumph of the East Lancashire and their gallant comrades gave a fresh impetus to those who withstood the over-reaching ambition of Napoleon.

Five years later a Battalion of the Regiment was at the Cape of Good Hope with the force commanded by Sir David Baird, which, after a brief but spirited struggle with the Dutch Governor and his soldiers, won for the British people the possession of that Colony--a possession which, from its costly minerals and natural products, has since proved of much value to this nation. The Battalion followed this success by capturing the rich spice-producing island of Java, also a Dutch possession, and a possession which in those days was considered of almost equal value to the English conquests in India. In the meantime another Battalion of the Regiment had joined the British forces, which had proceeded to Spain and Portugal to help the inhabitants of those countries to free themselves from the grasp of Napoleon, and in the harvest of fame gathered by the British army during the great struggle which only ended at Waterloo, the East Lancashire Regiment nobly earned its share. It was with Sir John Moore in his masterly retreat, during which he baffled all the efforts of the overpowering forces which followed him eager for his destruction, and fought at Corunna, where the French were driven back to watch in impotent rage whilst the British soldiers took ship for England. Returning to Spain it fought at Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the passage of the Nive, always with credit, often with distinction, besides in many minor affairs which are represented on its colours by the word "Peninsula." When the escape of Napoleon from Elba again called England to arms, the veterans of the East Lancashire Regiment were among the troops which,

under Wellington, fought the glorious battle of Waterloo. Few battles exercised so great an influence upon history as Waterloo, and hardly ever has the steadiness and courage of the British soldier been more signally illustrated than on that memorable 18th June, 1815. After passing a night in the drenching rain, amid the wet corn, they were required to stand for a whole day against a pitiless cannonade and the incessant charges of the French cavalry. It is told that during the course of the battle the square in which was stationed the East Lancashire Regiment, on being moved to take up other ground, left behind it a perfect square formed by the bodies of their comrades who had fallen before the terrible fire of their adversaries.

While the 2nd Battalion had thus been gaining glory on the battle-fields of Europe, the 1st Battalion had been in India taking its part in many a forgotten expedition against the petty Rajahs who ventured to oppose the British power, the most noteworthy incident of their sojourn being their participation in the Pindaree War. Shortly after Waterloo the 2nd Battalion also proceeded to India, where it was engaged in the Mahratta Wars of 1817-19, and a few years later was among the force assembled outside the walls of Bhurtpore, the great fortress of the Jats. Some 20 years previously this stronghold had defied the efforts of an English army to reduce it, and, although it is true that a treaty had then stopped further hostilities, yet the fact remained that Bhurtpore remained unconquered, although some 3,000 officers and men of the British force had been killed or wounded in the attempt. Its fate, however, had now come, and on the explosion of a great mine which opened a breach in its walls, the men of the East Lancashire Regiment made their way into the fortress with a gallantry which would not be denied, although many a brave man fell before the storm of fire through which the Regiment had to pass. Once within the fortress, the fierce

Jats fell like corn before the bayonets of the English, and Bhurtpore was added to the list of victories which the Regiment had won for its country.

After their experience in Indian warfare a considerable period ensued, during which the Battalions of this Regiment were not required on active service, but moved, as their duty required, from one possession to another, their presence being a sufficient guarantee of England's power to check the turbulent, who would otherwise imperil the peace and safety of our distant colonies.

In 1854, however, the 1st Battalion was required for the serious work of the Crimean campaign. Under Sir de Lacy Evans they shared in the gallant advance against the Russians up the slopes of the Alma, and won particular distinction by their conduct at Inkerman. The thick fog of that memorable 5th of November had enabled the Russians to bring large masses of troops almost within touch of the English before they were discovered, and the colonel of the East Lancashire found himself with only 200 men of his Battalion suddenly face to face with a column of 1,500 Russians. For a moment the East Lancashire men sheltered themselves behind the low stone wall and allowed the Russians to approach sufficiently close, and then with a loud hurrah the officers of the Battalion, followed by their men, dashed into the midst of their enemies, and in a few minutes the Russians broke and fled, hotly pursued by their handful of conquerors. The Battalion gained much credit by its gallant conduct, and Lieutenant Mark Walker was selected to receive the Victoria Cross. It also took its full share in the arduous duties in the trenches before Sevastopol, and by the close of the campaign had nobly earned for its colours the names of Alma, Inkerman, and Sevastopol.

The next service the Regiment saw was in 1857, when hostilities commenced against China, and in the capture of

Canton and subsequent operations fully maintained its reputation for dash and efficiency.

The next campaign of this gallant Regiment was in Afghanistan during the years 1878-80. The duties the soldiers were called upon to perform in this war were of no light nature. Added to the difficulties of intense heat and equally severe cold, and a rugged and mountainous country, the enemy to be met was one who could not be despised. The Afghans, naturally endowed with a courage amounting almost to desperation, were inspired by intense religious hatred, and, above all, cruel and treacherous in the extreme, and our soldiers needed, in addition to their natural courage, a perfect steadiness and coolness, which was nowhere better illustrated than in the battle of Ahmad-Kel, in which the East Lancashire took part. On the 19th of April, 1880, the British force, under Sir Donald Stewart, was proceeding to Ghazni, their line of march extending, with its baggage train and artillery, to a length of nearly six miles, when a force of 1,000 horse and about 15,000 foot was seen in position in front of the advancing British column. Preparations were instantly made to attack them, but long before the troops in the rear could hurry up, the Afghan horse had dashed upon the British line to cut off their baggage, while the foot, headed by hundreds of half-mad fanatics who had sworn to conquer or die, dashed at the troops in the advance. Only the most perfect discipline prevented a terrible disaster; as it was, the foremost of the Afghans fell almost at the muzzles of the British rifles. The fight lasted only one hour, but by the end of that time 4,000 Afghans lay dead on the field, while the rest of their force were streaming away over the country in all directions.

In addition to this battle the East Lancashire served with distinction at various affairs of minor importance, especially at a place in the neighbourhood of Shahzui, where it dispersed a force of 3,000 Afghans, capturing their earthworks, and giving

an opportunity to Captain Sartorius to gain the Victoria Cross, for having, with only 15 men, attacked and slain a party of desperate Afghans in a position among the rocks, a service of peculiar difficulty and danger.

In 1895 the Regiment took part in the Chitral relief expedition, in which much difficult country had to be traversed before the tribesmen who had attacked our Indian frontier posts could be effectively reached.

On the outbreak of the Boer War the 1st Battalion was sent to South Africa and arrived on 2nd February, 1900, when it joined the 15th Brigade, 7th Division of Lord Roberts' army. It saw its first service in the capture of Jacobsdal, which it garrisoned to secure the flank of the British Army during the operations which ended in the capture of Cronje and his army at Paardeberg. After this event the battalion shared in the march to Bloemfontein, the nature of which is perhaps best described in Lord Roberts' own words to his troops: "Exposed to extreme heat by day, bivouacking under heavy rains, marching long distances not infrequently with reduced rations, the endurance, cheerfulness and gallantry displayed by all ranks is beyond praise."

Shortly after arriving at Bloemfontein the battalion took part in the fighting at Karee. A line of low hills some 18 miles to the north of Bloemfontein lay across the path to Pretoria, and here the Boers had prepared a strong position from which it was necessary to drive them away. The task was allotted to the 7th Division, and on the 28th March our troops advanced to the attack.

The hills lay silent until the leading troops on the right flank were within a few hundred yards, and then suddenly came a murderous fire which caused many casualties and checked the advance. Under such cover as was procurable the Boer fire was answered, but little progress could be made for some time. In the afternoon the East Lancashire men who had been

laying down exposed to a desultory fire, were ordered to take a large detached kopje afterwards known as the "Lancashire hill." Advancing in extended order, the hill was successfully occupied in spite of all resistance at 6.15 p.m., when the Boers evacuated all their positions and retired northwards. Owing to skilful leading the battalion escaped with the comparatively slight loss of 17 N.C.O. and men killed and wounded, and earned the special praise of General Tucker who commanded the division.

On the 3rd May, the regiment went forward in the general advance upon Pretoria, and on the 10th came under the fire of the Boer defences on the north bank of the Zand River. The East Lancashire was at once ordered to capture the kopje which formed the key of the Boer position, and this was done with the loss of only six killed and wounded, although the battalion had to face artillery, pom-pom, and rifle fire.

Again advancing, the battalion reached Johannesburg, where on the 31st May, it marched past Lord Roberts.

In congratulating his troops Lord Roberts again drew attention to the conditions which prevailed during the march. "The sudden variations in temperature, between the warm sun in the day time and the bitter cold at night, have been peculiarly trying to the troops, who frequently had to bivouac after long and trying marches without fire wood and with scanty rations."

Following on the occupation of Pretoria, and the adoption of guerilla tactics by the Boers, is a continuous record of hard marches and skirmishes too numerous to be detailed in this short history, the character of which may be judged from the fact that when under General Hamilton's command, the East Lancashires marched in some three and a half months a distance of 1,100 miles. In the words of their General:—"They proved indefatigable on the march, no matter how long or how incessant. On outpost duty they were most reliable, their conduct has been admirable."

In the safe guarding of British convoys, the capturing of those of the Boers, or in successfully repelling sudden attacks on their posts, the East Lancashires took no little part in the incessant operations which gradually wore down the Boer resistance. Their many months' work in the construction of the blockhouse lines, with wire fencing and trenches stretching over the country for mile after mile, also did much to enable the mounted men to hunt down the Boer commandos. Amongst these mounted men the East Lancashire Mounted Infantry had a record second to none. Under the gallant Captain Head it made a splendid defence of a convoy at Waterval Drift against De Wet and 1,400 Boers, it fought at Paardeberg, in the advance on Pretoria, at the Zand River (where Captain Head was mortally wounded), and at Vaalbank, when Delarey's convoy, 143 prisoners, and 9 guns were captured. A daring act of self sacrifice was performed by Lieutenant Goodwyn and 10 men in the defence of a British convoy near Klerksdorp, where they fought 60 Boers for a sufficient time to enable our guns to escape capture, with a loss to themselves of five killed and wounded and the rest eventually made prisoners. Corporal Connery was promoted Sergeant and Private Burrows was promoted Corporal for their gallantry on this occasion.

Again, shortly afterwards, in the same neighbourhood, the East Lancashire Company galloped into a Boer position held by three times their own number, and being reinforced by another company drove them out, capturing the Boer convoy and 25 prisoners. Space does not allow of the record of their many other dashing adventures in the way of night marches and drives, but the fact that on one occasion they covered 80 miles in 24 hours speaks volumes for the spirit they displayed.

Much excellent service was also put in during the campaign by the Militia and Volunteers of the Regiment. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service and embarked for

South Africa on 16th February, 1900, returning home on 24th March, 1902. During its employment at the seat of war much harassing and dangerous work fell to it while guarding the long lines of communication on which our troops depended for their supplies, a duty cheerfully and successfully carried out. The work performed also by the service companies of the volunteers who joined and fought with their regular comrades earned the highest praise, and reflected the greatest credit on the force they so well represented.

The total losses of the regiment were 7 officers, 59 N.C.O. and men killed, or died of wounds, disease, &c., and one officer and 39 men wounded.

The following officers and soldiers of the Regiment have won special distinctions for gallantry on the field of battle:— (Distinctions other than the Victoria Cross won by officers are omitted through want of space.)

The Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant Mark Walker.—Crimean Campaign, 1854-5. For distinguished gallantry in the battle of Inkerman.

Captain E. H. Sartorius.—Afghan War, 1879-81. For distinguished gallantry in attacking and routing a party of Ghazis who had taken up a strong position among the rocks, on 23rd October, 1879, at Shahjui.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant-Major W. Hunns; Quartermaster-Sergeant M. Tooner; Colour-Sergeant D. Sullivan; Corporals C. Dillon, J. Johnson, J. Ollerton, S. Weale; Privates J. Andrews, J. Alexander, T. Fennell, P. Grant, H. Holmes, T. McDonald, C. Quigley, G. Richardson, J. Smith, T. Fitzpatrick.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Majors J. T. Mathewson, P. Lydon; Quartermaster-Sergeant S. H. Williamson; Colour Sergeants C. Connor, W. Oxford, F. Sisson, W. Willis; Sergeants J. Dawber, J. McLoughlin, H. Miller; Corporal H. Bamber; Lance-Corporal J. Finch; Private H. Clowes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The United Red and White Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"DETTINGEN," "GUADALOUPE," "TALAVERA," "ALBUHERA," "VITTORIA,"
"PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA," "CABOOL, 1842,"
"MOODKEE," "FEROZESHAH," "ALIWAL," "SOBRAON," "SEVASTOPOL,"
"TAKU FORTS," "NEW ZEALAND," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79," "SUAKIN, 1885,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters--KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (1st Royal Surrey Militia) Kingston-on-Thames.
4th Battalion (3rd Royal Surrey Militia) Kingston-on-Thames.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Surrey	Camberwell.	3rd	Kingston-on-Thames.
2nd	Wimbledon.	4th	27, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

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THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

THE 1st Battalion (formerly the 31st Regiment of Foot) was raised in 1702 as a battalion of Marines for service in the war of the Spanish Succession, and supplied five companies for service in the fleet, in an expedition against Spain within two months of its formation. It was present with Rooke's expedition to Cadiz and at the destruction of shipping at Vigo.

On July 21st, 1704, it formed part of a force of 1,800 British and Dutch Marines which was landed by the fleet to attack the fortress of Gibraltar. After a bombardment of three days the garrison was forced to capitulate. The attack of the seamen and Marines is recorded in history to have been one of the boldest and most difficult ever performed.

In the following October, Gibraltar was besieged by the Spaniards and French for a period of no less than seven months, during which it was successfully defended by the Navy and Marines.

In the following years the battalion served in many operations in the Mediterranean, being present at the capture of the fortress of Montjuich, surrender of Barcelona, and capture of Carthagen, Alicant, Ivica and Majorca.

After the peace of Utrecht was concluded in 1713, instructions were issued for the Marine regiments to be disbanded. Goring's regiment was, however, ordered to be retained, and was placed on the line establishment as the 31st Regiment of Foot, taking rank according to the date of its original formation in 1702.

As the 31st Foot, the 1st Battalion served in Scotland against "The Pretender" in 1715, passed over to Ireland in 1716, and remained there many years. It returned to England in 1739, and was sent with the forces to Flanders in 1742. In the following year it gained the first honour now borne upon the colours, at Dettingen. During the early part of the day the 20th and 31st Regiments were in reserve in a wood on the British right, but towards the afternoon they were led into action by His Majesty King George II. in person. The facings and breeches of the 31st being of the same colour as those worn by the 3rd "Bufs," King George mistook it for the latter regiment, and called out "Bravo, Bufs," and when reminded that it was the 31st and not the "Old Bufs," His Majesty rejoined, "Bravo, Young Bufs!" This name, valuable for the time and manner of its being conferred, has been since retained by the battalion as a traditional title.

At Fontenoy, in 1745, it gained great distinction for its conspicuous bravery, but it lost very heavily—the Grenadier company bringing only 11 men out of the field of the 75 it took into action, besides losing its captain and subalterns. After some further service it was recalled in consequence of the rebellion in Scotland, and remained in England until 1749, when it embarked for Minorca.

The 31st was one of the 15 regiments ordered to raise 2nd Battalions in 1756, but these new formations were constituted as distinct corps two years later, the 2nd Battalion of the 31st becoming the 70th Regiment. In 1881, after a lapse of 123 years, both were again united under the title of the East Surrey Regiment. The 2nd Battalion was originally largely recruited in Glasgow, and, owing to that fact, and the facings being at first light grey, the men were commonly called the "Glasgow Greys." In 1765 the 1st Battalion embarked for Florida, and suffered most severely from yellow fever, at one period being only able to muster one corporal

and six men for duty. Before returning to England in 1774 it saw arduous service with successful results against the Caribs of St. Vincent. The 1st Battalion was engaged in the war with the American colonies in 1776, and detachments were hotly engaged at Ticonderago and Stillwater, and the Grenadier and light companies were surrendered at Saratoga in 1777.

In 1793 the flank companies embarked for Barbadoes, and had a share in the capture of Martinique by Sir Charles Grey. Here also the 70th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion, played a notable part, being specially commended in Sir Charles Grey's despatches for its "great spirit." It was again sent to the West Indies in 1810, when it was distinguished at the capture of Guadaloupe, adding that name to the colours of the regiment.

In 1804, when the 1st Battalion was stationed at Jersey, a young private, named William Pentenny, distinguished himself by a very gallant act. The magazine in the centre of the town at St. Heliers having caught fire, he broke in the doors and succeeded in removing the powder barrels out of danger. He was awarded a pension of £20 a year from the Patriotic Fund, £12 by the States of Jersey, and a gold medal, and he was ordered to wear a ring of silver lace round his arm as a further distinction.

As the 31st Foot, the 1st Battalion gained great distinction in the Peninsular War. After Talavera it was specially mentioned in despatches and General Orders for its gallantry. At Albuhera it surpassed itself, holding the ground which it had occupied on the right, as Napier says, "while the French horsemen riding violently over everything else, penetrated to all parts." Wellington, in recommending Major L'Estrange, who was in command, "in the strongest manner," said that this little battalion alone held its ground against all the "Colonnes en masse." The battalion con-

tinued with Sir Rowland Hill's Division, and in 1813 was present at Vittoria and in the action of the Pyrenees, and gained also the distinction of "Nivelle," "Nive," and "Orthes," for the regimental colours.

In connection with this campaign it is interesting to note that the colour of the 31st regiment was added to the shield and crest of the Earl of Strafford in commemoration of the storming of the heights of St. Pierre, which was most gallantly performed by the 1st Battalion 31st Regiment under the late Earl, then Major-General Byng, who himself ascended the hill first, with the colours of the regiment in his hand.

In February, 1824, the right wing of the 1st Battalion embarked for India on board the *Kent*, East Indiaman. During a storm in the Bay of Biscay the vessel caught fire and was totally destroyed. The discipline of the men under these terrible circumstances was beyond all praise, and, in a great measure, owing to this fact, over 550 people out of 637 were saved.

The Indian service of the battalion during the subsequent years was most distinguished. In January, 1842, it proceeded to Jellalabad, where it suffered much hardship, and, after serving with distinction in a punitive expedition against the Shinwarris, advanced on Cabul.

The advance on Cabul was a succession of skirmishes, oftentimes by night as well as by day. On the night of 12th September, the battalion was engaged until daybreak, and throughout the arduous march, and in the various engagements with the enemy, it was always well to the front.

The 1st Battalion also shared in all the glories of the Sutlej campaign. In May, 1843, it was sent to reduce the city and State of Khytul to British subjection, when it successfully performed all the objects of the expedition. It was, however, again ordered to the front in November, 1843, and proceeded to Ferozapore, where it arrived on 1st December, and remained

(as a corps of observation) until April 19th, 1844, when it returned to Umballa.

During the years 1843-45 many men continued to die from the effects of the Cabul campaign, and in July of the latter year the battalion was stricken with cholera in a most fearful manner. In one month it lost 89 men, women, and children.

In the beginning of December, 1845, the inclination of the Sikh Sirdars to invade the British territories appeared to increase, and about the 11th of that month they actually crossed the Sutlej. The 1st Battalion won fresh laurels during the operations against these invaders.

After long and harassing marches the battalion arrived at the village of Moodkee on 18th December, having on that day performed a march of not less than 25 miles. The men were pitching their tents when the alarm was given that the enemy were upon them, and the gallant fellows rushed to arms, and, moving forward under a heavy fire of round and grape shot, entered the jungle. It was here that Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, the officer in command, received his death wound. His last emphatic words were, "Steady, 31st, and fire low." In this short but hard-fought action the battalion suffered severely: 9 officers, 155 rank and file were either killed or wounded, but its intrepid valour bore down all opposition. It suffered also very severely at Ferozeshah, but bore itself splendidly. Though greatly reduced in numbers its spirit was retained, and it was ready for action in the following year, 1846, gaining new honours in the storming of Aliwal and the crowning victory of Sobraon. The battalion acted with great bravery in both these actions, and added two more honours to those already obtained. At the former place it captured a standard, and also a deserter from the East India Company's service who had joined the enemy, and was at this period a colonel of artillery in the Sikh service. At the battle of Sobraon the officer carrying the

regimental colour fell mortally wounded; a young sergeant named Bernard McCabe seizing the colour, which had fallen from the wounded officer's hand, rushed forward, crossed a ditch and planted it on the highest part of the ramparts. For his gallantry, Sergeant Bernard McCabe was promoted to a commission as Ensign in the 18th Royal Irish on 8th May, 1846. The battalion returned home covered with honour, and was most enthusiastically received in 1846.

In 1855 the 1st Battalion landed in the Crimea, and shared in the operations before Sevastopol, thereby adding another honour to the colours of the regiment.

It did excellent service in the Chinese War of 1860, gaining the honour of the "Taku Forts" for the colours.

Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion had not been idle. Under the command of Colonel Chute, it proceeded to New Zealand in 1863 on the outbreak of the Maori War, and under his command took part in the numerous operations and actions in the provinces of Waikato and Taranaki. Colonel Chute eventually succeeded to the command of the British force in New Zealand, and brought the war to a successful termination. He received the thanks of the Government and the reward of K.C.B.

In October, 1871, under the command of Colonel W. S. Cooper, the battalion embarked at Queenstown for India; and in 1878, under Colonel Piggott, who had succeeded to the command, was ordered to form part of the Quetta column of the Candahar Field Force under Sir Michael Biddulph. As the advanced guard, it led the way across the Chena and Indus, through the Bolan Pass, Quetta, and the Khojar Pass to Candahar. The battalion formed a junction with Sir Donald Stewart's column and took Candahar, and subsequently advanced within reach of the Helmund.

In 1884, in conjunction with the Royal Irish Regiment, this battalion was, at short notice, ordered to Egypt, to form

part of the force being formed to proceed to the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum, but, having arrived just too late, it was ordered to proceed to Suakin, under Sir Gerald Graham. Here it was attached to Sir J. McNeill's Brigade, and took a foremost part under the command of Colonel Ralston, in all actions and operations, notably the fight of Hasheen, attack on the convoy on 26th March, and subsequent advance on Tamai.

The next war service of the regiment was against the Boers. The East Surreys formed part of the Natal army under Sir Redvers Buller, being one of the regiments of General Hildyard's Brigade, and took an active part in the heavy fighting among the Tugela Heights. It first came into contact with the enemy in the engagement at Willow Grange on the 22nd November, 1899, which marked the turning point of the Boer invasion of Natal.

In the battle of Colenso on the 15th December, General Hildyard's Brigade was ordered to attack the town of Colenso and the bridge over the Tugela, a point which the Boers had made special preparations to defend. Advancing in open order the brigade made a most gallant advance in spite of a very hot fire, and succeeded in establishing itself in Colenso, when the unfortunate loss of the artillery made its further efforts useless, and much disappointed, but with perfect steadiness, the East Surreys and other units of the brigade withdrew.

On the 18th February, 1900, it took a prominent part in the assault and capture of the important hill of Monte Cristo, a strategical position which rendered the Boer trenches at Colenso useless to them, and paved the way to the success at Pieter's Hill on the 27th February. In the assault of this latter position the East Surreys were in the final charge which swept away the Boers from their last entrenchments with a loss of 500 men, and forced them to raise the siege of Ladysmith

with the result that on the 3rd March the East Surreys with their comrades marched into the town.

The regiment then went forward under Sir Redvers Buller and took an active part in driving the Boers out of Natal. The formidable position of Laing's Nek was expected to offer great difficulties, but the masterly turning movements of Sir Redvers Buller, and the capture of Alleman's Nek on the 12th June, in which the East Surrey Regiment took a conspicuous part, forced the Boers to evacuate their carefully prepared entrenchments.

Although taking part in no other great battles, the regiment had much hard work in the subsequent operations in the Transvaal, and in the latter phases of the campaign, when the Boers adopted their guerilla tactics. Long marches, in pursuit of flying commandos, or as escorts to convoys, incessant skirmishing, and months of vigilant watching in garrison or in blockhouse lines fully demonstrated the soldierlike qualities of the regiment.

One officer and 111 N.C.O. and men were killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 10 officers and 206 N.C.O. and men were wounded in the course of the war, a striking testimony to the services the regiment was called upon to perform.

Both of the militia battalions displayed their patriotic spirit by volunteering for active service, and the 3rd Battalion embarked for South Africa on the 5th June, 1901, and served there until July, 1902. The 4th Battalion embarked on 19th March, 1902, and returned home on 25th September following.

During the war the militia contributed largely to the success of the campaign by guarding the lines of communication, on which so much depended.

Nor were the volunteers less eager to share the hardships and dangers of active service. The selected companies furnished by the East Surrey Battalions joined their

comrades of the regular forces, and marched and fought with them with a spirit and endurance that reflected the greatest credit on the battalions they represented.

The following soldiers of the East Surrey Regiment have won special distinction for gallant conduct on the battlefield :—

The Victoria Cross.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Private A. E. Curtis.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46 ; Crimean Campaign, 1854-55 ; China Campaign, 1860.—Sergeant G. Search.

New Zealand Campaign, 1864.—Private G. Dowling.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Majors H. G. Clay, J. Anderton ; Colour-Sergeants H. G. Percey, F. W. Hilliard, W. Lyne ; Sergeant F. Leavens ; Lance-Corporals S. Fisher, R. Parris ; Privates W. Morton, E. Brady, W. Boxer, W. Lovegrove.

GOD SAVE THE KING.





THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

BADGE.

The United Red and White Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

- "DETTINGEN," "DOMINICA," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "SALAMANCA,"
- "PYRENEE," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO,"
- "PUNJAUB," "MOOLTAN," "GOOJERAT," "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW,"
- "EGYPT, 1882," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "NILE, 1884-5," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
- "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—BODMIN.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia) *Bodmin.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st *Truro.* | 2nd *Bodmin.*

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THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry was formed in 1881 of the 32nd and 46th Regiments of Foot, and the historical records of these two corps when combined give the territorial Regiment of Cornwall a history which places it among the most famous regiments of the British Army.

Little more can be done in the space of this pamphlet than to mention the more important services of those gallant men who have built up the well-deserved reputation of the regiment. This, however, may stimulate Cornishmen to take a keener interest and pride in their county corps, so that there may never be wanting a sufficient number of young men of spirit to fill the ranks, and maintain the reputation of the regiment.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry dates from 1702, and for the first 13 years of its existence served on board ship as marines. In this capacity it saw a considerable

amount of active service, starting in the first year of its formation, when it was engaged in a vigorous and successful attack on the harbour and shipping of Cadiz, under the Duke of Ormond.

Among various services it was engaged with distinction in the defence of Gibraltar, when the Spanish Commander attempted to storm the round tower, and in an extract from a work entitled "The Triumphs of Her Majesty's Army," the following remark appears: "Encouraged by the example of the Prince of Hesse, the garrison did more than could humanly be expected, and the English marines gained immortal glory." Colonel Borr was also mentioned for distinguished courage. The regiment followed this gallant service by equally good conduct at the defence of the fortress of Lerida, in Spain, the next year, and was present at the decisive action of Balbrasto, where, after seven hours' hard fighting, the French were forced to retire.

In 1715 the regiment ceased to serve as marines, and was enrolled in the army as the 32nd Regiment of Foot, and in 1742 the 2nd Battalion commenced its career as the 46th Regiment. The following year the regiment was represented at the glorious battle of Dettingen, where, under the personal command of King George II, our soldiers gained a complete victory over a French army superior in numbers, and with the advantage of position.

After fighting bravely at Fontenoy in 1745 the regiment was hastily recalled to Scotland to face the Highland clans of the Young Chevalier, and the battle of Culloden ended the rebellion.

The next service of note was its participation in the campaigns against the French among the forests and lakes of North America, which in 1760 resulted in the conquest of Canada, a territory which has since become one of our most valuable colonies. It then carried its victorious

arms into the West Indies, where it took a distinguished part in the capture of Martinique from the French, and Havannah from the Spanish, the latter being, it is said, the richest prize our soldiers had ever taken. In 1775 part of the regiment was wrecked outside the cove of Cork, when two officers and 90 men perished.

During the conflict which took place when the American Colonies declared their independence, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, in common with other regiments of the British Army, saw much hard and desperate service, and emerged from the contest with a reputation for gallantry and daring gained by conduct, of which the following instance is a striking example :—The Light Company took part in an attack against General Wayne's brigade on the 20th September, 1777, near Brandywine Creek, in which the Americans were surprised and utterly defeated, losing upwards of 300 men, besides their arms and baggage. The Americans vowed vengeance for this attack, and swore that they would give no quarter to those who had defeated them; the men of the Light Company, therefore, declared that to prevent anyone engaged in the action suffering on their account, they had stained their feathers red as a distinguishing mark, a message being sent to the enemy to this effect. For this act of courage the Light Company were authorised to wear a red feather, this honour being afterwards extended to the whole Regiment, and is still preserved by wearing red cloth under the helmet-plate and cap badge, and also by wearing a red puggaree with the white helmet on foreign service.

The regiment next proceeded to the West Indies, and in 1778, and on several subsequent occasions, did good service in assisting at the capture of many valuable islands from the French. Among the most important of these services was the campaign against the Caribs of the Island of St. Vincent, where it was engaged on no less than 13 occasions,

and in eight months lost 400 men out of a total strength of 520. Also at Dominica the regiment greatly distinguished itself by a gallant and successful defence of the island against a superior force of the French, on which occasion it won the word "Dominica" for its colours, and the inhabitants of the colony testified their gratitude by presenting the officers with a service of silver plate.

In 1807 the 1st Battalion, 1,000 strong, not one man being missing, embarked for Copenhagen, and was present at the capture of that city. In the following year it joined the army sent from this country to help the Spaniards and Portuguese to free themselves from the yoke of Napoleon, and in the campaign which followed, added to its colours the names of three British victories—Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. In Sir John Moore's masterly retreat upon Corunna the arduous duty of protecting the stores of the army was given to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, a service rendered difficult and dangerous, as superior forces of the enemy pressed closely on the British columns. In the battle fought at Corunna to cover the embarkation of the army the regiment took a prominent part in the total defeat of the enemy, its losses in the battle amounting to 250 non-commissioned officers and men. In the July following, it participated in the attack on Flushing, and during this campaign the high esteem in which the regiment was held was borne testimony to by the gallant Sir Eyre Coote, who said, "When the 32nd are on the advanced posts I can sleep soundly."

In June, 1811, the regiment proceeded to the Peninsula a second time, landing at Lisbon, where its stay, however, was but short, as it was soon in the field again under Lord Wellington, and after various small skirmishes, took part in the battle of Salamanca, forming part of the storming party. It was here that a drum which had been lost at Corunna was recovered.

In May, 1813, the Cornwall regiment was again fighting under the Duke of Wellington, and took part in the battles of the Pyrenees, and subsequently in the battles of Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes, in all of which it was greatly distinguished. In addition to the honours granted for these three battles the word "Peninsula" was authorised to be borne on the colours.

There was still more fighting in store for the regiment, and in April, 1815, it embarked for the Netherlands. On arriving at Ostend it was conveyed up the canal to Ghent, and then marched to Brussels. It was engaged at Quatre Bras, where, out of a total strength of 600, only 160 escaped being either killed or wounded. It was also engaged at Waterloo, where the loss in both officers and men was very heavy, only 130 men coming out of action.

After Waterloo the services of the regiment were not required in the field of war until the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, when the warlike Sikhs for the last time measured their strength against this nation. At the capture of Mooltan and at the battle of Goozerat it served with its usual distinction, and the annexation of the Punjaub to our Indian Empire was the fruit of the British victories.

In 1854 the regiment was represented at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, doing good service in the trenches before Sevastopol, as well as in the sanguinary assaults on the Redan.

In 1857 it fell to the lot of the men of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry to link their regiment with the place that stands out amidst the annals of the Indian Mutiny with a brightness that years cannot dim. Lucknow, made famous by its gallant defence and heroic relief, was the station of the regiment at the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny, and on it, therefore, fell the brunt of that weary siege, when for four months the European residents were penned up

within a group of buildings, surrounded by thousands of Sepoys thirsting for their lives. Every art and artifice was tried by the mutineers, only to be foiled by the dauntless courage of the small garrison. The Cornish miners in the ranks of the regiment worked with magnificent devotion at the perilous task of making mines, counter-mines, and other underground defences, and every officer and man risked every peril to save the women and children from the Cawnpore ruffians. After four months of incessant danger and anxiety, during which day by day the garrison diminished, the welcome sound of the Highland pipes heralded the approach of Sir Henry Havelock, and on the 25th of September the relieving force entered the gates of the Residency. For two months longer indeed the mutineers persisted in the siege, but the reinforced garrison was never in danger of succumbing, and the final relief of the place was effected by Lord Clyde. The losses of the regiment at Lucknow were 379 killed and 209 wounded. The constancy and valour of the regiment were rewarded by its being made a Light Infantry Corps, and it was granted a castle as a cap badge, in addition to the word "Lucknow" for the colours. On its return from India it was also personally thanked by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Egyptian campaign of 1882 gave the regiment its next opportunity for displaying its fighting qualities; it was engaged at Kafr-Dowar, El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin twice, and Tel-el-Kebir, losing 4 officers and some 50 men during the campaign, and winning for its colours "Egypt" and "Tel-el-Kebir." Some two years later it was with the river column under General Earle, working its way with dauntless perseverance up the Nile in the hope of saving Gordon and Khartoum, a hope, unfortunately, not realised.

Its next field service was in Burmah, where it was engaged in restoring peace and order in that recent addition to our Empire, and in 1897 the battalion of the regiment stationed in

India formed part of the Tirah Expedition on the north-west frontier of India.

The South African Campaign of 1899-1902 next furnished the Cornishmen with an opportunity of adding to the high reputation of their regiment.

Very shortly after the arrival of the 2nd Battalion at the scene of action, it took part in one of the few early successes of the war at Douglas early in January, 1900. A laager of Colonial rebels was located and dashed at with complete success, and 40 prisoners were handed over to the Colonial authorities to be taught the folly of rebellion. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry then found itself brigaded with the Shropshires, Gordons and Canadians, under General Smith-Dorrien, forming what was by general consent admitted to be one of the finest brigades of Lord Roberts' fine army. Straining every nerve they marched in hot haste after the wily Cronje as he fled before the British advance, and in the operations which resulted in his capture at Paardeberg no corps did better work.

In the attack of the 18th February, which rolled up Cronje's defences into a mass which afterwards made such an admirable target for our artillery, the Cornishmen were pre-eminent.

The river banks were held by hundreds of Boer marksmen strongly entrenched and hidden by thick bushes, and to get at them it was necessary to cross an open plain where nothing could interfere with the aim of the enemy. Led by Colonel Aldworth the battalion charged across this fire-swept space and dashed right up to the river bank from which they drove the enemy. In the words of Sir Conan Doyle the charge "was the admiration of all who saw it." 56 officers and men were the price the regiment paid for this deed of daring, and among the killed was its gallant colonel.

The actions of Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Thabanachu and Doornkop, Johannesburg, marked the progress of the Cornish-

men with Lord Roberts' army until on the 5th of June they marched, war-worn but triumphant, into the streets of Pretoria.

Space forbids a detailed account of the marches, drives and fights in which the regiment participated during the long drawn-out guerilla war which ensued until the Boers were taught the uselessness of further resistance; but alike in the solitary and tedious block-house duty, as in the hot charges at Paardeberg, the Cornish regiment in all its services fully maintained its own reputation and the honour of its county.

Seven officers and 94 N.C.O. and men were killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 6 officers and 49 N.C.O. and men were wounded during the war.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle:—

The Victoria Cross.

During the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Captain H. G. Browne, Lieutenant S. H. Lawrence, Surgeon W. Bradshaw, Corporal W. Oxenham, Private W. Dowling.

During the operations in Somaliland, 1904.—Lieutenant C. L. Smith.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant W. Weldon; Corporals W. Barker, W. Bishop, J. Goodman, G. Lake; Privates J. Harrowing, T. Ryan, R. Bartrom, M. Smith, A. Brown, J. Hickson, J. Neenan, J. Newton, H. Phillips, J. Todd.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Sergeant-Major J. Kelly.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Sergeant P. Riordan, Private J. Harris.

Soudan Campaign, 1884.—Sergeant-Major G. Carr, Sergeant R. B. Briscoe.

Soudan Campaign, 1885-6.—Privates W. Dines, J. Hart.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major C. Powers; Colour-Sergeants F. J. Clemo, D. Owen, H. J. Smith, J. E. James; Sergeants J. F. Simons, J. Edgar, E. Woolcock; Corporals A. Bedford, H. Cooper; Private J. J. Thompson.

Promoted for Service in the Field.

Burmese Campaign, 1891-2.—Corporal H. Richardson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S
West Riding Regiment.

BADGE AND MOTTO.

The late Duke of Wellington's Crest, with the Motto in an Escroll above,
"Virtutis fortuna comes."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Elephant, superscribed "HINDOOSTAN."

"DETTINGEN," "MYSORE," "SERINGAPATAM," "ALLY GHUR," "DELHI, 1808,"
 "LESWARREE," "DEIG," "NIVE," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "ALMA," "INKERMAN,"
 "SEVASTOPOL," "ABYSSINIA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-1902," "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY,"
 "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—HALIFAX.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (6th West York Militia) *Halifax.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st *Halifax.* | 2nd *Huddersfield.*
 3rd *Skipton-in-Craven.*

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WEST RIDING REGIMENT.

THIS regiment, the two battalions of which were formerly the 33rd and 76th Regiments of Foot, has for many years looked to Yorkshire to maintain its ranks, and since 1881 it has become more intimately associated with the county by the headquarters of the Territorial Regiment being permanently fixed at Halifax.

The 1st Battalion possesses the soubriquet of the "Havercake Lads," the tradition being that its recruiting sergeants in old times displayed an oat cake on the point of their swords, presumably as an inducement to hungry recruits. The 2nd Battalion was familiarly known as "The Immortals," a name gained in the old Indian wars under Lord Lake, when nearly every man of the regiment bore the marks of at least one wound.

The regiment was first formed in 1702, and almost immediately proceeded abroad to take its part in the marches, counter-marches, sieges and battles of the war of the Spanish Succession. Fighting in Spain under the gallant Earl of Peterborough, only five years after it was raised, we hear of its particular gallantry at the siege of Valentia, where the advance of the regiment, drums beating and colours flying, to the assault of the breach, appears to have been made with a courage and success which thus early established its reputation. In 1707, however, the newly formed regiment was to have an

early experience of adversity, for at the battle of Almanza it suffered very heavy loss, the British having been deserted by their Portuguese allies, and surrounded by an overwhelming force of French and Spaniards.

No service of importance followed until 1743, when it was present at the battle of Dettingen, when the army was under the personal command of King George II. In the victory gained on this occasion, the foremost part was played by our infantry, who repulsed charge after charge of the French horse, and with their bayonets opened a way for their king and their comrades at a time when the superior numbers of the enemy threatened destruction to the British Army. Fontenoy followed in 1745, where, with the same courage as at Dettingen, our infantry penetrated the enemy's line and nearly captured the French king and his son; but the defection of the Dutch soldiers, who should have helped them, made their efforts useless, and they retired in good order.

The troops were hastily recalled from Germany to Scotland to put down the Highland clans who were in arms, but returned to the Continent after the battle of Culloden had put an end to the hopes of the Pretender. The West Riding Regiment had much manœuvring, and fought in many a forgotten fight and skirmish in Germany, building up for itself wherever it served a reputation for courage and efficiency. Particular mention is made of its conduct at Tongres, where it petitioned to be allowed to attack a large body of the enemy, and did so with great gallantry and effect.

During the American War of Independence the regiment was employed under Lord Cornwallis, who was then its Colonel, and saw some very hard service, in which the spirit and ardour displayed gained for the regiment much praise, and at the conclusion of the war it returned home, with diminished numbers and increased reputation. A winter's campaign in Holland against the French in 1793 severely but satisfactorily tested

the hardihood of the Yorkshire lads, and almost immediately afterwards, their duty called them to India.

Although our territories in India had rapidly expanded since one or two factories held by the condescension of a native ruler constituted all we had in India, yet there were still many hostile princes, with large armies at their disposal, who required all the efforts of our soldiers to keep them in check, and it is with no small pride that we read of a handful of sturdy British soldiers facing and beating by sheer daring and pluck, large armies, often armed as well as themselves, and sometimes officered by Europeans, but who invariably gave way before the straight thrust of the English bayonet.

The cruel Tippoo Sahib, the Sultan of Mysore, was the chief opponent of the English at this time, and accordingly, in 1791, under the supreme command of Lord Cornwallis, and with Colonel Wellesley (afterwards the great Duke of Wellington) at their head, the West Riding made their way with great difficulty to the walls of Seringapatam, the capital and stronghold of the Sultan, and forced him to sign a treaty which deprived him of half his territory. A few years later the treachery of Tippoo recalled the regiment to Seringapatam, and this time a severer reprisal was enacted, for at the capture of the city, he fell fighting on the walls, and the accumulation of many years of robbery and violence fell into the hands of the British.

The next tale of glory in the regiment's history is the part the 2nd Battalion took in the campaigns carried on under the command of General Lake against the confederated Mahratta chiefs, from 1803 to 1805. These chiefs, the most powerful of whom were Scindiah and Holkar, could place in the field a countless host of cavalry and many thousands of infantry, trained and disciplined after European methods, together with numerous artillery. They were, moreover, assisted by many French adventurers, the most prominent of whom was one

named Perron, whose services Scindiah had rewarded by a grant of territory, together with the strong Mahratta fortress of Ally-Ghur, in which the Frenchman subsequently deposited the spoil that he had accumulated during his career. On the approach of General Lake's little force, Perron, at the head of 15,000 horsemen, attempted to bar the way, but on the English preparing for action the Mahratta cavalry turned and fled without striking a blow, and the English steadily advanced to within sight of Ally-Ghur. They found it surrounded by a huge ditch, large enough to float a line-of-battle ship, and connected with the mainland by a narrow stone causeway defended by gates. Preparations were made during the night for the assault, and our gallant fellows, finding that the artillery could not batter down the main gate, found a small wicket gate, through which they helped each other, and after an hour's desperate hand-to-hand fighting, in which 2,000 of the garrison perished, the fortress, with its 180 guns, fell into our possession.

General Lake next moved on Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul, which had been captured by the Mahrattas, who had seized and blinded the aged Shah Alum. Outside Delhi the English encountered an army of 19,000 horse and foot, posted in a difficult position, and defended by 79 pieces of artillery. Although our gallant fellows had already marched 18 miles, no time was lost by General Lake in marshalling his 5,000 men for the attack. The only English regiment with the force was the 2nd Battalion West Riding, and the task naturally fell to it of leading the assault, and, unmoved by the fire which the Mahrattas opened upon them, the regiment steadily moved on until within striking distance, and then, with a grand rush, swept the Mahrattas from their guns, which were all captured. Delhi fell into our hands, and the aged Mogul was liberated from his captivity, and thereafter became a pensioner of this country, being allowed such state surroundings as befitted one

who had once been Lord of Hindoostan. Stung by defeat, Holkar, still at the head of a numerous army, proceeded to ravage and burn part of the British territory, and was hotly pursued by General Lake, who came up with him at Leswarree. Immediately on his arrival the English general sent his cavalry at the Mahrattas, and Holkar mounted and fled, but his men, braver than he, stood their ground, and being in a strong position, our cavalry could not dislodge them. By this time our gallant infantry, by great exertions, reached the scene of action, and again the West Riding men had to bear the brunt of the attack. Although their previous service had greatly thinned their ranks, our brave fellows formed with their usual precision, and faced the 70 guns which poured grape and canister upon them, and, with colours to the front, they charged the guns with a determination so resistless that no effort of the enemy could stop them. Again all the Mahratta guns were captured, with all their stores and camp equipage, and at the close of the action 7,000 men—the flower of the Mahratta army—lay dead on the field.

Following hard upon this victory, the regiment, reduced to “a handful of heroes,” to quote the words of Lord Lake, was required to assault the strong fortress of Deig, a task which it is scarcely necessary to say was gallantly and effectually done. These glorious deeds of the regiment earned for it the names of these victories on their colours, and as a further mark of honour, the badge of “The Elephant,” with the word “Hindoostan,” and a special set of colours were given to the regiment.

It next took a distinguished part in the capture of the Island of Bourbon, losing its colonel, however, at the moment of victory. In 1813 it was with the conquering army under Wellington, which drove back Napoleon's armies through the rocky passes and mountain gorges of the Pyrenees, and

crossed the Nive in the face of the enemy; and it was before the fortress of Bayonne when the abdication of Napoleon put an end to the great contest. The other battalion of the regiment had been fighting in Holland and won considerable credit for the dashing manner in which it had driven the French from Mexam, a village near Antwerp.

As was only proper, the regiment took a distinguished part in the last and greatest victory of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. It was in Sir Colin Halkett's brigade, and had met the cuirassiers and lancers in Ney's desperate cavalry charges at Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo it stood fast under the pitiless cannonade and fierce charges of cavalry which hour after hour Napoleon hurled at the British. It was evening ere the last and most formidable attack—that of his Old Guards—had been successfully repulsed, and then the West Riding lads vied with the Foot Guards in that grand advance of the British line which swept the French army out of all semblance of order, and drove them, a huddled mass, on the road to Paris. The losses of the regiment were considerable in this glorious battle, and it was commanded by a captain at the close of the day, all the senior officers having been killed or wounded.

Many years of garrison duty fell to the lot of the regiment after Waterloo—a duty performed in all quarters of the globe, and in a manner that made it as distinguished for its good conduct and efficiency in time of peace as for its courage and devotion on the battlefield, qualities again fully demonstrated in the Crimean Campaign. At the battle of the Alma the loss of the regiment, which was 8 officers and 258 men killed or wounded, bears an eloquent testimony to the dauntless way it faced the hail of bullets with which the Russians in vain attempted to stop its victorious advance. At Inkerman they were among the brave soldiers that drove back with desperate fighting six times their number of

Russians, and in the assaults on the Redan they lost many a brave man in their gallant efforts to achieve the impossible. At one time, indeed, they were actually in one of the Russian batteries, but, being unsupported, were forced to retire after a fierce conflict, in which 19 sergeants fell in the defence of the colours of the regiment. In the dreary, cold, and dangerous trenches before Sevastopol, and in spite of their ever thinning ranks, the West Riding lads were always ready for any dashing and perilous action, and none better earned the distinction of the Crimea for their colours.

The regiment was next sent to India, but before it arrived the great Mutiny was a thing of the past, but some good service was put in by the regiment in the work of dispersing the scattered bands of the defeated rebels. In 1867, the regiment formed part of an expedition sent to Abyssinia to release some of our countrymen, who had been imprisoned by the king of that strange and almost unknown country. With much labour our troops threaded the passes and defiles until they reached the fortress of Magdala, where King Theodore had taken refuge, but which was quickly captured by assault, and inside its walls was discovered the lifeless body of the king. Two soldiers of the 33rd received the Victoria Cross for being the first to enter the fortress.

A detachment of the 2nd Battalion was engaged in the Matabele Campaign in 1893 against Lobenguela, and again in 1896, in the expeditions which suppressed the native risings in Mashonaland and Rhodesia. In 1899, it is interesting to note that a detachment of 8 officers and 200 N.C.O. and men of the regiment went from Bangalore to Seringapatam, at the invitation of the Maharani of Mysore, to celebrate the gallant deeds of their predecessors at the capture of Seringapatam 100 years before.

On 29th January, 1900, the 1st Battalion landed in South Africa to take part in the Boer War, and formed part of the

6th Division under General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny. It hurried forward in the advance by which Lord Roberts sought to cut off the Boer Army under Cronje, and after a spirited little action, in which the West Ridings lost 2 officers, 28 N.C.O. and men killed and wounded, Klipkraal Drift, one of Cronje's roads to safety, was cleverly seized and blocked against him. Two other drifts were subsequently similarly secured, and Cronje and his men were brought to bay at Paardeberg. Here the Boers entrenched themselves strongly on the river banks, with the British surrounding them on all sides. Such was the position on the 18th February, when Cronje's position was attacked. To get at the Boer marksmen, who lay hidden among the bush-fringed banks of the river, it was necessary to advance across an open plain without cover for about 1,000 yards in the face of a most destructive fire. In their gallant charge on this occasion the West Ridings lost 3 officers, 126 N.C.O. and men in killed and wounded. The result of the action, however, materially helped to bring about the surrender which took place on the 27th February, when General Cronje, 46 of his commandants and over 4,000 of his men and six guns fell into our hands.

Space does not allow of the enumeration of all the many long marches and gallant fights which fell to the lot of the regiment during the campaign, but the fight at Rhenoster Kop, on the 29th November, deserves special notice.

Under General Paget, the West Ridings found themselves in front of a strong Boer position, and as the Boers were more numerous than the British, it was impossible to outflank it, as was usually done. Nothing was possible, therefore, but a frontal attack, and, side by side with a gallant New Zealand corps, the Yorkshiremen advanced. By dint of desperate rushes under a heavy fire, the men got within a few hundred yards of the Boer position, but a further advance was impossible without a wanton sacrifice of life, and taking cover behind ant hills and rocks, the

West Ridings lay and fired throughout the whole day, parched with thirst and heat, but grimly resolute not to give way. The Boers were reinforced in the afternoon, but could not drive away the thin line of determined men in front of them, and night at last fell with the position unaltered. Daybreak, however, revealed the fact that, notwithstanding their numbers, the Boers had fled in the night, and the position was won. The West Ridings had then the melancholy task of burying their gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd, D.S.O., and their comrades who had fallen. 4 officers and 29 N.C.O. and men were killed or wounded in this stubborn little fight.

In all the varied occupations which the battalion was called upon to undertake, it won the praise of its commanders. In the words of General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, the West Ridings have every reason to be "proud of the work the battalion did in the South African Campaign."

The total losses of the regiment were 7 officers, 130 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 13 officers, and 188 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The militia and volunteers also amply proved their value in the campaign. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service, and embarked on the 27th February, 1900, and did not return until 9th May, 1902. In the meanwhile they did excellent service in the harassing and trying work of guarding the various lines of communication against the attacks of the Boer commandos, and in looking after the Boer prisoners, and in this latter duty the regiment gained the praise of General Settle for frustrating a daring attempt at escape by means of an underground tunnel. Nor were the volunteers one whit behind. The two excellent service companies furnished by them for the campaign marched and fought side by side with their regular comrades with a spirit and endurance worthy of veteran soldiers.

The following soldiers of the regiment have gained special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

During Abyssinian Campaign, 1867.—Drummer M. Magner,
Private J. Bergin.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant W. Firth.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.—Sergeants J. Stevenson, P. Reid,
J. Griffin ; Corporals J. Shaw, J. Muir ; Privates W. Callaghan,
W. Bryan, J. Mabbott, J. Sutton, T. Kneale, M. Heenahan,
P. McGuire, B. Fitzgibbon, J. Ravenscroft, W. Gill.

New Zealand Campaign, 1866.—Colour-Sergeant J. Mason.

Abyssinian Campaign, 1867.—Lance-Corporal C. Stifford,
Private D. Collings.

Operations in China, 1900.—Quartermaster-Sergeant E.
Brooke.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeants-Major G.
Kerns, A. Butterworth, L. Bellew ; Colour-Sergeants J. Church-
man, W. H. Throupe, W. B. Hobson ; Sergeants H. Walker,
F. Barron ; Lance-Corporal J. Kelly ; Privates J. Parry,
D. Donaghue, W. Halligan, C. Horsley, F. G. Williams, A. Wood,
R. Flynn ; Drummer C. Haig.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The United Red and White Rose.
The White (Roussillon) Plume.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"LOUISBURG," "QUEBEC, 1759," "MAIDA," "EGYPT, 1882," "NILE, 1884-5,"
"ABU KLEA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-2."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—CHICHESTER.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal Sussex Militia) Chichester.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Brighton. | 2. 2nd Worthing.
3. 1st Cinque Ports R.V. Corps Hastings.

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THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

(Formerly the 35th and 107th Regiments.)

THE 1st Battalion was one of the corps raised before the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession.

Its first colonel was Arthur, third Earl of Donegall, whose appointment was dated 28th June, 1701. The uniform, equipments, &c., of the regiment appear to have consisted of an easy red coat, faced and lined with orange, a flapped waistcoat, breeches, and long black gaiters. The officers carried half pikes, the sergeants halberds, and the men were armed with muskets, bayonets, and short swords, except the grenadiers, who had firelocks instead of muskets, and carried a pouch of hand grenades. It was appointed for sea service, with six other regiments of foot, in 1702, and embarked for its first active employment in the expedition to Cadiz organised by Queen Anne.

Immediately afterwards it was despatched to Guadaloupe, but was recalled to the relief of Gibraltar, and took part in the defence of our new possession (1705). The regiment landed in Catalonia with the Earl of Peterborough, and was engaged in the capture of Barcelona. In the strenuous defence of Montjuich it behaved splendidly, and there its gallant colonel, Lord Donegall, fell, fighting nobly.

Before the corps returned to England it had a part in the first line at the lost battle of Almanza, 25th April, 1707, where it appears to have suffered heavily. Three of its captains fell on that day. At the reduction of forces after the Peace of Utrecht, the regiment was retained, and went over to Ireland, where it had the singular fortune to remain for more than 40 years. The regiment at length came over to England in 1756, in order to be embodied with the forces about to be despatched to America, where it was to gain the first honour now borne upon its colours.

It took part in the desperate defence of Fort William Henry, a fortress on the Canadian lakes, and when the ammunition was exhausted and the fortifications untenable, surrendered with the rest of the garrison to the French commander, Montcalm. In violation, however, of the terms under which they had agreed to march out, the disarmed English soldiers, with their wives and children, were left to the mercy of the Red Indians who were fighting on the

side of the French, and a dreadful massacre took place, in which many hundreds fell. Retribution, however, speedily fell upon the French, for soon afterwards, Louisburg, their great naval arsenal and depôt of their army in America, was gallantly captured by the English. In 1759, too, the Sussex Regiment avenged their slaughtered comrades by their share in the glorious victory before Quebec, when Montcalm and many of his best soldiers were left dead on the field. So distinguished, indeed, was the conduct of the regiment on this occasion that they were allowed, as a mark of distinction, to wear the plume of the French Grenadiers of Roussillon, who had been totally defeated by them.

The regiment was afterwards actively engaged in the operations by which the French were finally expelled from Canada. It then proceeded to the West Indies, and was occupied during the next two years in the capture of St. Vincent, Martinique, and Cuba, arriving in England again in 1765. About this time the uniform of the corps consisted of red coats, faced and lined with orange, and ornamented with lace having one yellow stripe, white waistcoats, and breeches, hats, and black gaiters. Upon the outbreak of troubles with the American colonists, the regiment again crossed the Atlantic (1775). Its flank companies lost heavily in the hard fought battle of Bunker's Hill, and the corps was subsequently engaged at Brooklyn, and in the operations about New York.

In 1778 it went with the forces to the West Indies, and took part in the capture of St. Lucia, returning to England in 1785. In 1793 the regiment again formed part of the forces which proceeded to the West Indies, and once again assisted in the capture of Martinique. In 1795 it returned home only to be sent to Gibraltar until 1797, when the regiment came home to Portsmouth. It served in the Duke of York's campaign in Holland in 1799, suffering very severely at Bergen, and again at Egmont-op-Zee. In 1800 it formed part of the expedition against Malta, and when that place fell into the hands of the English the first British standard that ever floated from the ramparts of Valetta was the King's colour of the 1st Battalion. In 1804 the title of the regiment was changed to "The Sussex," and soon afterwards it took part in the movements for the protection of the Kingdom of Naples, and landed with Sir John Stuart in Calabria, and did excellent service at the battle of Maida. The regiment was engaged in the Egyptian campaign of 1807, and in 1809 took part in the reduction and capture of the Ionian Islands, where



THE BORDER REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL BADGE.

A Laurel Wreath.
The Dragon, superscribed "CHINA."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"ALBUHERA," "ARROYO DOS MOLINOS," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE,"
"ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—CARLISLE.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Royal Cumberland Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Carlisle.</i>
4th Battalion (Royal Westmorland Militia)	<i>Carlisle.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st	<i>Carlisle.</i>	2nd	<i>Kendal.</i>
	3rd	<i>Workington.</i>

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THE BORDER REGIMENT

(Formerly the 34th and 55th Foot).

THE 34th Foot was raised in 1702, and three years later, was sent on active service to Spain, where, under the command of the gallant Earl of Peterborough, it fought at the siege of Barcelona and particularly distinguished itself at the capture of Fort Montjuich. The capture of Barcelona was followed by the submission of all the province of Catalonia, and part of that of Valencia, and the regiment was selected to garrison the ancient town of Tortosa. In the meantime, King Philip of Spain had assembled a numerous army and suddenly approached Barcelona by land, whilst a French fleet threatened it by sea. The garrison being weak, corps were hurried from various places to increase its strength. The 34th Regiment travelled 120 miles in two days on mules, and on the following day mounted guard on the works; it had not been two hours on duty when the attack was made, but the enemy were repulsed in gallant style by only 100 men of the regiment.

In 1708 the 34th took part in the operations to cover the siege of Lille and was in garrison at Antwerp in 1709. Under the great Duke of Marlborough it assisted at the siege of Douay, where 130 of the regiment were killed or wounded, also at the sieges of Bethune, Aire and St. Venant, and the following year at that of Bouchain.

In 1719 it was present at the capture of Vigo and of Pontevedra; and eight years later was stationed at Gibraltar, when it assisted in the defence of that fortress on its being besieged by the Spaniards.

In the war of the Quadruple Alliance against France, the 34th fought at the battle of Fontenoy. In this battle, although the fortune of war was against the army of which the British troops formed part, our soldiers gained very great distinction and, had the Dutch behaved as well, the victory would have been won. The column of British Infantry forced its way with unflinching courage through the French lines and the King of France and his son were about to seek safety in flight, when the hesitation of the Dutch at a critical moment enabled Marshal Saxe to turn every gun upon our troops and to assail them with such masses of cavalry and infantry that, mowed down by artillery fire, our gallant fellows were borne back by sheer weight of numbers and metal. They had passed in their attack through strongly fortified villages and defiles, which had now to be repassed, but their firmness and courage enabled them to retire in such a manner that no effort on the part of the French could turn their retreat into a rout, and it was at this supreme moment that the men of the 34th showed their mettle. Aided by the Life Guards and the 32nd Foot, the regiment, in spite of the fire of the French guns and their triumphant squadrons riding round it, covered the retreat of the army with such soldierlike courage and discipline that no trophies of victory fell into the hands of the enemy. This battle was fought on the 11th of May, 1745, and to mark its heroic conduct the regiment wears a laurel wreath on its colours to this day.

When the Jacobite rebellion known as the "Forty-five" broke out, the regiment went to Scotland with the Duke of Cumberland's army and was present at the battle of Culloden. The Militia of Cumberland and Westmorland were both employed in the suppression of this rebellion.

The 34th next took part in the famous defence of the island of Minorca, under General Blakeney, in 1756; this defence was celebrated for the difficulties encountered and the energy,

endurance and bravery displayed by the garrison, the sick and wounded actually coming out of hospital to help to repulse the enemy's assaults. Out of 750 of all ranks, the regiment lost over 100 killed and wounded.

In the winter of 1755-6 the 55th was raised at Stirling, and soon afterwards sent to America to take part in the struggle between the French and English for the supremacy of the North American Continent. At the assault of the lines and fort of Ticonderoga (8th July, 1758), and in the desperate engagement which ensued, it left half its numbers dead or dying on the field. Next year the 55th was present at the taking of Ticonderoga, and, during the campaigns of 1759-60, it bore an honourable part in the operations which, culminating in the reduction of Montreal, secured to the British the whole of Canada and put an end to French domination in that part of the world. Later on, the Red Indians under Pontiac, a famous chief, nearly succeeded in driving the British from the frontier forts. In one of these, Fort Detroit, a detachment of the regiment suffered a long, weary siege of 18 months, until relieved by Colonel Bradstreet.

The 34th, after assisting at the capture of Cherbourg, proceeded to the West Indies, where it gained distinction at the siege of Fort Moro, and at the capture of Havannah, with a valuable fleet of Spanish men-of-war and numerous stores.

In 1776 it embarked from Ireland for the relief of Quebec, and served in Canada all through the revolutionary war in America, in which the 55th also greatly distinguished itself. The 55th was subsequently sent to aid in defending the West India Islands against the French, and took part in the conquest of the island of St. Lucia, under General Grant (1778).

In 1795 the 34th was quartered at St. Lucia, and on the evacuation of that island moved to St. Vincent, where it took a prominent part in the suppression of an attempted revolution on the part of the native and half-caste inhabitants.

In 1796 the 55th formed part of the force with which Sir Ralph Abercromby retook St. Lucia, where our troops suffered great loss from sickness after the fighting was over. The regiment had already served under the Duke of York in the Netherlands, in 1794, gaining credit, especially at the defence of Nymeguen. When the invasion of Holland was decided upon, in 1799, it was sent, at Abercromby's request, to form part of his "reserve," under Colonel McDonald of the 55th, and took a prominent part in this campaign, best remembered by the battle of Egmont-op-Zee.

A second battalion was added to the 34th Regiment in 1805, and, after a short visit to Germany, landed at Lisbon in 1809 and joined the army under the Duke of Wellington. This battalion was engaged all through the Peninsular War and was present at the battle of Busaco, the siege of Badajos, the battle of Albuhera and the brilliant action at Arroyo-dos-Molinos. It was at this action that it most distinguished itself, for, whilst engaged in cutting off the retreat of the enemy, it came into collision with the French 34th, and captured the whole corps, taking prisoner the colonel, Prince d'Aremberg, and General le Brun. The men came out of action with the French 34th caps on their heads, carrying off as trophies the French brass drums and drum-major's staff, which are still in the possession of the 1st Battalion of the Border Regiment. It also formed part of Wellington's army during his great forward movement in 1813, and was engaged at the battle of Vittoria, where nearly 80 officers and men of the regiment were killed or wounded. Then, with General Hill's division, the battalion occupied the passes of the Pyrenees and bore the brunt of the French attack at the combat of Maya, where Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, who had commanded during many a hard day's fighting, was badly wounded and nearly 200 officers and men were killed or wounded, out of 530 who went into action. Then followed the passage of the

rivers Nivelles and Nive and the battles of St. Pierre, Orthes and Toulouse.

The 55th embarked for the continent with Sir Thomas Graham's expedition to Holland in 1814. At the unfortunate attack upon the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom this corps bore a conspicuous part, both in the attack and in covering the retirement of the main body when that became necessary, when Major Hogg, with a wing of the 55th, together with the remnant of the 69th, twice drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet. When the main body had been brought safely off, the general in command of this portion of the force decided upon a surrender, and the colours were saved by the ensigns who carried them tearing them off the staves and wrapping them round their bodies, where they concealed them until an exchange of prisoners took place soon afterwards. The regiment then took part in the occupation of Antwerp and returned to England when peace was made.

In the meanwhile the 1st Battalion 34th, after a short visit to Cape Town, had been doing good service in India, the flank companies in particular fighting all through the Mahratta and Pindaree wars. It returned to England in 1823, after an absence of upwards of 23 years.

The 55th went to South Africa in 1822, and defeated the Zulus (called "Zoolas" in the record book) in 1828 on the frontier of Pondoland. Moving on to India in 1830, the regiment took part in the conquest of Coorg in 1834, when the fighting was of a most obstinate nature. The late Sir Charles Daubeney, colonel of the Border Regiment, who survived until 1903, served in this campaign.

In the Chinese war of 1840-42 the 55th very greatly distinguished itself, particularly at the capture of Chusan, where Ensign Duell, just promoted from the rank of sergeant-major, was killed while carrying the regimental colour, and Lieutenant Butler took a dragon standard, which now hangs in Kendal

Church. Again, at the escalade of Ching-kiang-fu, the regiment was the first to mount the city walls and thus won the honours of "China" with the dragon.

The 55th was amongst the first troops sent to the Crimea, and was present at the battle of the Alma and at the famous battle of Inkerman (5th November, 1854), where Lieut.-Colonel Daubeney with some 30 men of the regiment charged right through a Russian column. Both the 34th and 55th were present at the long and trying siege of Sevastopol, when, in the desperate assaults made from time to time, they added to their already high reputation at the cost of many a brave fellow. At the attack upon the Redan (18th June, 1855) the 34th alone had 322 killed or wounded out of a total of 437 of all ranks, and of 11 officers present, only two came out of action unwounded. On the 8th September the 55th had nearly 150 casualties, Sir Robert Hume, now colonel of the Border Regiment, being severely wounded.

The 34th was scarcely a year at home when the Indian Mutiny broke out. It was sent to India at once and fought with credit and distinction at Cawnpore, at the storming of Meeangunge, the final siege of Lucknow and afterwards in Nepaul. Lieut.-Colonel Kelly (afterwards General Sir R. D. Kelly) was selected to conduct the women and children rescued at Lucknow, to Allahabad. With 500 of the regiment he accomplished his mission, in spite of the country being infested with mutineers and the journey a long one. His most important service, however, was in Nepaul, where, in March, 1859, he completely crushed the rebels who had sought refuge in that country, the 34th forming the main body of his little army. On April 28th, Private George Richardson won the Victoria Cross for engaging and killing a rebel, although himself already wounded.

In 1865 the 55th, then in India, had the honour of being specially selected by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose,

to bring the refractory Bhutias to reason, and, having proceeded to Bhutan, effected the destruction of Dewangiri, the enemy's stronghold.

In 1881 the 34th and 55th Regiments were united as the "Border Regiment," forming its 1st and 2nd Battalions; the militia and volunteers of Cumberland and Westmorland were also made part of the new "Territorial Regiment."

In 1889 the 1st Battalion was engaged in the recently conquered territory of Burma, dispersing bands of dacoits and giving to that country a peace and order which it never knew under its own native rulers.

In the winter of 1894-95 the 2nd Battalion had a short spell of active service in Waziristan, on the north-west frontier of India. Although casualties were few, the cold was intense, the work hard and the marching trying to the troops, but the natives soon came to terms, and the battalion received the thanks of Sir William Lockhart for its excellent services.

The 1st Battalion, being then at Malta, sent two companies to Crete when the disturbed state of that island led to European intervention; and this battalion was still at Malta when the condition of South African politics caused the British Government to send troops to that part of the world. Embarking on the 27th September, 1899, it arrived at Cape Town on the 21st October, to find that war had already been declared.

The first exchange of shots between the Border Regiment and the Boers was near Chieveley, on the 14th November, but the first casualties were sustained in an affair of outposts, near Frere, on the 27th. In December the Border Regiment was brigaded with the Inniskilling Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers and Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under Major-General Hart, thus forming part of the 5th or Irish Brigade, in which it remained until after the relief of Ladysmith. At the battle of Colenso the battalion was, like others, exposed to a very heavy fire, both of artillery and small arms. It was found impossible

to ford the river, the sergeant-major taking soundings with a 7-foot pole and not touching the bottom where a crossing had been intended. The men displayed great steadiness under trying conditions and the regiment obtained special mention in despatches. Two N.C.O. were promoted for gallantry; one of them, Corporal Munro, was killed later on in the war. (Total casualties, 53.)

In January, 1900, the regiment took a prominent part in the series of actions remembered by the name of "Spion Kop." At Venter's Spruit, on the 20th, the leading companies fought their way to within 300 yards of the Boer trenches, but night fell and the advantage could not be maintained. Day by day, night after night, the men supported an almost continual conflict, and when a week later the army re-crossed the Tugela, the Border Regiment had sustained 135 casualties, 2nd Lieutenant Garvey and 18 N.C.O. and men being killed.

After the relief of Ladysmith the battalion marched, in April, to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Wepener. During this march the first company of volunteers joined from Cumberland and Westmorland, and soon had an opportunity of smelling powder, being present when the regiment cleared the Boers out of the vicinity of Boschman's Kop (April 22nd). The garrison of Wepener was relieved next day.

On the 17th August, when the chase after General de Wet was in full cry, that astute individual astounded the Border Regiment by demanding its surrender. He soon retired, finding his "bluff" of no avail; but unfortunately our mounted troops were unable to cut him off and he escaped. During the greater part of the year 1900 the battalion had very hard work, constantly on the move and exposed to great hardships. Occasionally they managed to get to close quarters, and frequently they captured prisoners, horses, arms, &c. On the 22nd January, 1901, a small party of the regiment with some of the Worcester men, traversed 500 yards in the open,

under fire, to get at 300 Boers, and when there use the bayonet. The charge was a success, as with a loss of only two men killed and two officers wounded, the Boers were put to flight. Next day the regiment was engaged from dawn till dusk, losing four men killed and 12 wounded in the defence of their position.

Thus the time passed, marching, fighting, guarding lines of railway, going anywhere and doing anything that came. Casualties from the enemy's fire and from sickness were replaced by constant fresh drafts from home. The reserve men had been called up long ago, but fresh recruits, besides militia reservists and a second company of volunteers (followed later by a smaller body), kept the battalion up to a reasonable strength.

On the 8th October, 1901, 2nd Lieutenant Jameson with 30 men was cut off by a force of 150 Boers. Disdaining either flight or surrender, he sacrificed his life to the honour of his corps. Private Dunsmore was killed with him, and two men wounded. As this skirmish only led to the loss of six of his men as prisoners, the credit of saving two-thirds of his small force, outnumbered by five to one, must be regarded as his. The Boers themselves most fully recognised his undaunted courage, which renders glorious an incident which might, but for his and his men's conduct, have been amongst the least creditable in this record.

In January, 1902, the regiment began to build block-houses on a line running "into the heart of the country occupied by the Boers" (MS. record). The line ran from Buffelsvlei to Rietfontein, the block-houses being about 1,000 yards apart. The regiment continued on the block-house line, an important and by no means easy duty, until, on the 1st June, a telegram was received, "Peace was signed last night."

During this war the calling up of the reserves and the necessity of constant reinforcements of officers and men, caused not only

the two line battalions to be largely represented at the front, but also both the militia and volunteers, who came forward most willingly.

8 officers and 135 N.C.O. and men of the 3rd Battalion, 9 officers and 95 N.C.O. and men of the 4th, and nearly 300 volunteers took part in the South African War.

The following soldiers of the regiment have received special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

During the Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.—Brevet-Major F. Elton; Privates T. Beach, 55th Foot; W. Coffey, J. J. Sims, 34th Foot.

Indian Mutiny, 1857–8.—Private G. Richardson.

Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5 (34th Foot now 1st Battalion).—Hospital Sergeant E. Baker; Sergeants J. Hayden, W. Quirk, W. Carney, D. O'Neil; Corporal E. Wilson; Privates C. Brophy, W. Coffee, J. Kelly, T. Loft, J. Malone, W. Dacres, W. Smith, C. Byrne, W. Gill, J. Evers.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5 (55th Foot, now 2nd Battalion).—Sergeant-Major Hodges; Colour-Sergeants Walker, Pope; Corporals W. Tilton, J. Magson; Privates J. Cooney, P. Byrne, E. Downes, P. O'Brien, W. Fewell, J. Muir, M. Flynn, C. Lea, J. Dunn, M. Fitzgerald, G. Mills, J. Bush, F. Smith, D. Corbett.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry T. Allen; Colour-Sergeants F. Lambeth, F. W. Mitchell, E. O'B. White; Sergeants N. Sparke, W. G. Bartholomew, E. McCarthy; Lance-Sergeant A. Monro; Privates J. Cuskearn, C. B. Jack, T. Watson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

it remained until 1813. In the commencement of the following year it advanced into Belgium, and on the 18th June, 1815, when the battle of Waterloo was fought, was in reserve at Halle. The enemy having moved a force in that direction it was found necessary to detail one British brigade and the Hanoverian brigade to occupy the road from Braine-le-Comte, and its duty therefore prevented the regiment from sharing in that glorious victory. On the 4th July, the regiment proceeded to Paris, and formed part of the Army of Occupation. It returned home in 1818, and was subsequently stationed in many parts of the world and experienced many vicissitudes, notably the fearful hurricane at Barbadoes in 1831, which caused the loss of many lives, on which occasion the Governor, Sir James Lyon, expressed his approbation of the conduct of the regiment, and the General Assembly of the Island resolved that the thanks of the House were due to the regiment for its exemplary and soldier-like conduct.

In 1832 the regiment once more landed in England, and His Majesty, King William IV., was graciously pleased to direct that it should be called in future "The 35th Royal Sussex Regiment of Foot." In 1854 it embarked for India, and after a short stay in Calcutta, proceeded to Burmah, where it stayed till the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, when it returned to India and did excellent service, being engaged in several actions and skirmishes, and suffering severely from all the hardships it went through. In 1859 the regiment formed part of the escort to the Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, in his progress through the country, and at the conclusion was presented with new colours by Lady Canning, after which ceremony Lord Canning took the opportunity of thanking the officers and men of the regiment for the example of high discipline and zeal which they had exhibited during their service in India, and for the manner in which they had supported in action, and in camp, the old reputation of their regiment and the credit of the Queen's Army. After 14 years' absence the regiment landed in England in 1868. In 1873 the 107th Regiment was linked to the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, and the depôts of both battalions were formed at Chichester. In 1881 the numbers borne by regiments were discontinued, and the 35th became the 1st Battalion, and the 107th the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, and permission granted for a badge, consisting of the Maltese Cross with Roussillon plume, to be worn on the appointments.

In 1882 the 1st Battalion took part in the operations in Egypt, including the defence of Alexandria, the surrender

of Kafr Dowar and Damietta, and then proceeded to Cairo, the 2nd Battalion going to Malta. In 1884 the 1st Battalion became the pioneers of the Nile Expedition, under Lord Wolseley, for the relief of Khartoum, and formed part of the Desert Column under Sir Herbert Stewart, taking part in the actions of Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metemmeh, and furnishing the escort to Sir Charles Wilson when he proceeded in General Gordon's steamers to Khartoum. The 2nd Battalion proceeded to India, and in 1888 took part in the Black Mountain Expedition under Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., where it received most favourable mention for its efficiency and high discipline.

In 1897-98 the 2nd Battalion served throughout the campaign in the North-West Provinces of India against the Afridis, and were engaged in the several operations connected therewith. It marched from Jamrud for the Bazar Valley and on the night, of the 27th December, 1897, was ordered to take up a position to cover the retirement of General Lockhart with the 2nd Brigade, who was followed by the enemy, and it was mainly owing to the determined stand of the Sussex men, that the enemy were again and again repulsed.

On the 5th January, 1898, the battalion marched up the Khyber Pass with the 1st Brigade to Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal. On the night of the 7th February, one of the outlying picquets from the battalion was attacked by the enemy, and in recognition of the gallant defence which was made by the picquet under Lance-Sergeant Finucane, that N.C.O. was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Seldom have troops been called upon to undergo greater fatigue, or to meet a more vigilant enemy than during this trying campaign. The boast of the tribes was that no foreign army had ever penetrated their country, but, after carrying three strong positions and being for weeks engaged in daily skirmishes, our men succeeded in visiting every portion of Tirah, a fact that will be borne in on the minds of future generations of the tribes by the ruined forts and towers in their remotest valleys. The battalion was heartily congratulated on the splendid discipline, clean and smart appearance of the men, and their ready willingness to cope with any difficulty that came in their way.

The next war service of the regiment was in the Boer War of 1899-1902.

The 1st Battalion arrived in South Africa from Malta on 20th March, 1900, and joined the Army of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein. Here it was brigaded under General Bruce

Hamilton with the Derbyshires, Cameron Highlanders and City of London Imperial Volunteers. On the 3rd May the advance to Pretoria was commenced. Very slight opposition was encountered until on the 10th the army came to the Zand River, on the northern bank of which the Boers had prepared formidable defences extending over some 20 miles. It was due to the masterly dispositions of Lord Roberts that the Boers were forced back at a comparatively small cost, after some fighting, in the course of which the Royal Sussex Regiment distinguished itself by the gallantry with which it captured an important position.

On 12th May Kroonstadt was occupied, the Boer Government moving rapidly off on the approach of Lord Roberts.

Again advancing, the enemy was encountered at Doornkop, the scene of the Jameson surrender, but were driven away after a short action in which the Sussex Regiment shared, and on the 31st May, Johannesburg with its valuable mines passed out of the hands of the Boers for good and all. On the 5th June, the regiment marched past Lord Roberts on the Square at Pretoria.

Apart from the fighting, the march to Pretoria called for the utmost endurance on the part of the men of the regiment. Long marches during the day, frequent outposts duty at night, a scarcity of food, bivouacking without tents, often without great coats or blankets in a freezing wind, all combined to make its successful accomplishment a feat of which the regiment has every right to feel proud.

The occupation of Pretoria, however, by no means ended the war.

Botha, though he had given up Pretoria, had taken up a strong position at Diamond Hill some few miles off, where, with 10,000 Boers, he waited a favourable opportunity to deliver an attack. Lord Roberts, however, ordered his position to be assaulted, and on the 11th and 12th June some hard fighting took place, but eventually the Boers retreated in the night rather than face a third day's fighting. In the course of the battle the Royal Sussex with other corps of their brigade captured an important position, which they gallantly held for some hours under severe shrapnel and rifle fire, until the artillery came up and the Boers retired.

The next important service of the regiment was in the Wittebergen. This was a mountainous district in which the Free State Boers, under De Wet and Prinsloo, had made their headquarters. Columns were moved to surround the district, and by dint of some hard fighting in which the Sussex took

no small part, the mountain passes were one by one seized and closed upon the Boers, and on the 30th July General Prinsloo and some 4,000 Boers surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Space will not permit an enumeration of the various marches and counter marches, skirmishes, and drives, in which the regiment subsequently took part, but no brigade did harder work than that to which it belonged.

The total losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 3 officers and 98 N.C.O. and men killed in action, or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 7 officers, 79 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The 3rd Battalion (Militia) volunteered for active service and embarked for South Africa on 29th March, 1901, and returned home on 11th September, 1902. During its stay in South Africa it did much good service in guarding the lines of communication and on convoy duty. Equally meritorious was the service given by the volunteers who joined the line battalion and shared the hard work and danger of their regular comrades.

The following soldiers of the regiment have gained special distinctions for acts of courage in time of war :—

The Victoria Cross.

New Zealand Campaign, 1864.—Lieut.-Colonel J. C. McNeill.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Soudan, 1883.—Private J. Clift.

Soudan, 1884.—Lance-Sergeant W. Othen; Privates S. E. Cowstick, E. Dale, C. Paine.

North-West Frontier of India, 1897.—Sergeant A. Finucane; Privates J. Day, F. Maudling.

South African Campaign, 1900–1902.—Sergeant-Majors S. Thwaites, C. Amos; Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Pitman; Colour-Sergeants T. A. Jones, A. Nye, A. E. Weston; Sergeant-Drummer T. Gates; Sergeant H. Snaith; Lance-Sergeant A. Ockelford; Corporals P. Hoad, G. Weston, A. Baldwin; Lance-Corporals C. C. Neville, T. Scrase; Privates J. Gill, T. H. Say.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



The Hampshire Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "INDIA."

"BLENHEIM," "RAMILLIES," "OUDENARDE," "MALPLAQUET," "DETINGEN," "MINDEN,"
 "TOURNAY," "BARROSA," "PENINSULA," "TAKU FORTS," "PEKIN," "CHARASIAH,"
 "KABUL, 1879," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "BURMA, 1885-87,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02," "PAAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—YELLOW.

Depôt Headquarters—WINCHESTER.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Hampshire Militia) *Winchester.*

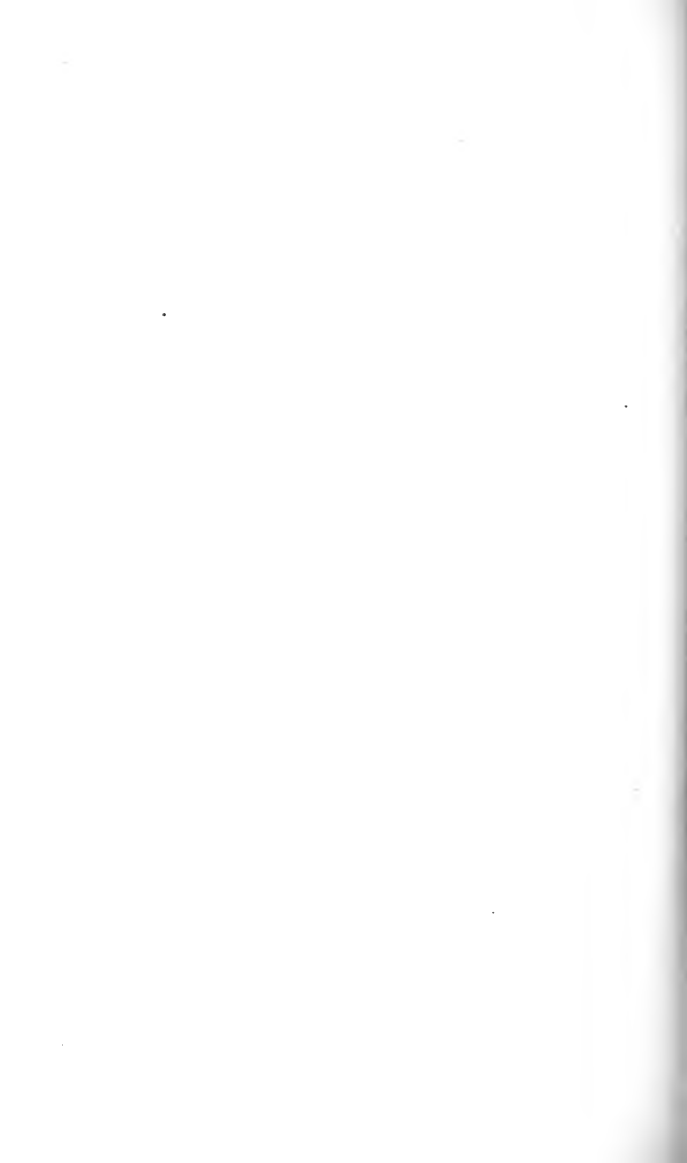
VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st	<i>Winchester.</i>	3rd	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
2nd	<i>Southampton.</i>	4th	<i>Bournemouth.</i>
5th	<i>Newport.</i>

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THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT

(Formerly the 37th and 67th Regiments).

THE 37th Regiment was raised on the 2nd May, 1702, and the 67th on the 1st April, 1758, the latter by the celebrated General Wolfe, and in 1782 they were given in addition to their numbers, the designation North Hampshire Regiment and South Hampshire Regiment respectively. In 1881 these regiments were united under the title of the Hampshire Regiment. It is thought that the following brief account of the more important of its war services may be of some interest to the inhabitants of the county from which it is recruited.

Its record covers a period of nearly 200 years, during which it has been incessantly occupied in all parts of the globe in guarding the interests and dignity of its country, a duty which has often called forth the utmost exertion of the brave fellows who have been ever found ready to follow its colours.

Shortly after its formation the 37th took an active and glorious part in those campaigns which made the name of Marlborough and his British soldiers a sound of terror on the continent of Europe.

The Regiment fought at Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Oudenarde, and at Malplaquet, the four great victories which crushed the armies of the French King, besides taking part in the capture of the various fortresses and frontier towns which guarded France.

The next important victory in which the regiment was engaged was the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, notable as being the last occasion in which a British monarch has commanded an army on the battlefield.

Cut off from their magazines, surrounded by superior numbers, and posted in a difficult position, it seemed inevitable that King George II and his army must either surrender or be destroyed, when the fiery imprudence of the French cavalry afforded an opportunity of which King George and his soldiers quickly availed themselves.

Undismayed by the glitter and noise of the on-coming squadrons, the gallant infantry calmly awaited their approach, and, when sufficiently near, crushed men and horses by their deadly fire. In vain the French repeated the charge. Again they were repulsed, and became irretrievably broken and routed.

On the outbreak of the "Seven Years' War," when England stood alone as the ally of the great King of Prussia against the banded nations of Europe, the 37th Regiment was among the British contingent which gained a world-wide reputation for splendid endurance and courage—most signally justified at the ever-memorable battle of "Minden," fought on the 1st August, 1759.

In that celebrated battle only six regiments of British infantry were with the Allied Army under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, and to them were opposed 60 squadrons of the best cavalry of France.

Without even waiting to be attacked, the British moved forward in two brigades, the Hampshire Regiment being in the first, with drums beating and colours flying. The enemy's artillery opened on them from either side, while, as at Dettingen, the cavalry charged them in front, and with the same result.

In spite of most desperate exertions, the French horse were compelled to retire, leaving their best and bravest on the field.

These gallant regiments then completed the discomfiture of the enemy by attacking and overthrowing a mass of French and Saxon infantry which in vain attempted to stop their progress. The French Army fled in complete disorder, and 43 pieces of cannon, 17 standards, and a crowd of prisoners attested the completeness of the victory.

In the spring of 1761 the regiment took part in the capture of Belle Isle, off the coast of Brittany—a strongly fortified place, which only yielded after a most desperate resistance.

Again, when the outbreak of the war of the French Revolution heralded a foe for the arms of England, the Hampshire Regiment was employed in Holland, and most highly distinguished itself on the 22nd May, 1794, in the obstinately contested action near Tournay, thereby adding another name to its colours. The battle lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening, when the French retired with a loss of 6,000 killed and wounded, nine pieces of cannon, and many prisoners.

The village of Pontechin was the scene of most severe fighting, and victory was only secured after a desperate struggle, in which the cool and dogged persistence of the British soldier was fully exemplified.

In 1811 the regiment was present at the battle of Barrosa—a brilliant victory gained under Sir Thomas Graham over a superior force of the enemy.

During the remainder of the campaigning in the Spanish Peninsula, the duties of the regiment did not allow of its

sharing in the great victories won by the army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, but its services in other parts of Spain were performed with a zeal and gallantry which earned it the right to display the word "Peninsula" on its war-worn colours.

Meanwhile, a battalion of the regiment had, in 1805, proceeded to India, where it was constantly on active service, taking part in the conquests which year by year enlarged the British Empire and consolidated British power and influence in the East. It was the first British regiment that marched across India.

Special distinction was gained by the men of the regiment for their conspicuous courage in the campaign of 1819, under General Doveton, during which Assighur was captured. On the departure of the regiment from India, so great was the reputation it had established that it was granted, as a special mark of honour, the badge of the Royal Tiger, super-scribed "India."

Again in 1857, at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, the Hampshire Regiment was foremost among the victorious battalions of England, and suffered severe losses both in officers and men during those trying scenes.

From Calcutta the regiment went to Hong Kong, in 1860, and took a prominent part in the expedition sent to the north of China. The capture of the forts at the mouth of the Taku river, which were heavily armed and desperately defended, was perhaps the most serious piece of work encountered; and the Hampshire Regiment gained especial credit for the dashing manner in which it led the assault, and won four Victoria Crosses.

Proceeding with the army to Peking, the regiment was detailed for the assault of that imperial city, but the timely surrender of the Chinese rendered further action unnecessary, and the words "Taku Forts," and "Pekin," were bestowed upon the regimental colours to record the good service of the regiment.

In still more recent times the Hampshire Regiment has gone through some stern and perilous work. A campaign in Afghanistan has never been lightly regarded, and when the state of affairs in that country in 1878 called for British intervention, the disasters of 1842 were often referred to.

The first campaign was satisfactorily concluded, and the Ameer having consented to receive a British Resident in Cabul to watch over British interests, Sir Louis Cavagnari, with a small guard of native soldiers was sent to that city.

For a second time, however, the treachery of the Afghans was experienced ; and news came that after a gallant defence against overwhelming odds, the British Resident and his escort had been slain. A force, of which the Hampshire Regiment was part, under General—now Earl—Roberts again forced its way through the passes and defiles of Afghanistan, and after administering a severe chastisement to the Afghans at Charasiah, re-entered Cabul in 1879. While stationed in that city, the Afghans made many fierce attacks upon the troops, hoping to force them to repeat the disastrous retreat, amid the snows of winter, which, in 1842, had destroyed a British Army. The Hampshire Regiment, however, and its brave comrades never relaxed their hold on the city till, in 1880, the Afghans were compelled to accept a ruler pledged to maintain British interests ; and the regiment returned to India, having gallantly earned the distinctions of “Charasiah,” “Kabul,” and “Afghanistan.” In presenting the regiment with war medals for this campaign, Lord Roberts concluded his address to the men by saying : “I seem to be the proper person to give them, and I am quite sure that no one has a better right to wear them, for no one did better service.”

Troubles in Burma next called the British troops into the field. In 1885 the Hampshire Regiment joined the force which easily dispersed King Theebaw's army, and entered Mandalay, when that august monarch and his many relatives were deported to India, and the country he had so ill-governed was added to our Indian Empire. This proved the commencement of much harassing work ; and for four years the regiment was engaged in subduing the lawless bands of dacoits that infested the country around. Burma commemorates for the Hampshire men many a hasty and weary march, many a night alarm and skirmish ; duties performed by them with patience, endurance, and courage, common to the British soldier.

In 1896 a mounted infantry detachment from the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant Harland, was engaged in the Mashonaland Expedition, for which a medal with clasp for “Mashonaland, 1896,” was granted.

The outbreak of the Boer war in 1899 called the Hampshire Regiment again into the field, and the 2nd Battalion embarked for South Africa on the 4th January, 1900. On arriving, it was brigaded under the command of Colonel Chermiside, forming part of the 7th Division of Lord Roberts' army. It took part in the masterly movement by which the British army threw itself across the retreat of General Cronje, and after

much hard marching and fighting had the pleasure of witnessing the surrender of that noted Boer commander and over 4,000 of his men at Paardeberg on the 27th February, 1900. After this success the battalion marched to Bloemfontein, a march which called forth the utmost endurance on the part of the men, owing to the heavy rain and often scanty rations. Lord Roberts, in congratulating his army on taking possession of the Free State capital, said that "the endurance, cheerfulness, and gallantry displayed by all ranks was beyond praise."

The 7th Division was next called upon to dislodge the Boers from a position they had taken up at Karee, which barred the further advance to Pretoria, and on the 28th March, it moved out from Bloemfontein for the purpose. The Brigade, of which the Hampshire Regiment was part, advanced to within a few hundred yards of the Boer hills before a shot was fired, but suddenly a blaze of rifle fire burst out in front of it and the advance was checked. For some hours a fierce musketry duel took place, while the British cavalry made its way round the position, and in the evening the Boers, afraid of being surrounded, abandoned their trenches and galloped off, leaving the path to Pretoria open.

This done, the army again pressed forward on its long march to Pretoria, and again the troops experienced considerable discomfort and hardship owing to the vicissitudes of the climate and the fact that their long and rapid marching often left the supplies behind. At Brandfort the Hampshires came under the enemy's fire, but the Boer resistance was rapidly overcome, and the regiment met with little further fighting before reaching Johannesburg.

After the occupation of Pretoria and the dispersal of the main Boer armies, the struggle became one of constant chasing and skirmishing, which lasted until the Boer resistance was worn down. The constant fights, marches, and convoy guarding, the drives, and the construction and manning of block-houses gave incessant occupation to the regiment, in which the volunteer service companies which had joined the battalion from home took an active and creditable share.

In the course of the campaign 3 officers and 70 N.C.O. and men were killed or died of wounds, disease, &c ; and 4 officers and 40 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

Since the South African campaign the 1st Battalion has had the unique distinction of being on service in two different continents at the same time ; three companies being employed under General Egerton against the Mullah in Somaliland in East Africa, while the rest of the battalion was

on field service in the Aden Hinterland in Arabia, necessitated by the hostile attitude of the tribes.

The Somaliland companies took part in the defeat of the Mullah at Jidballi, where the accuracy of their fire was conclusively proved by the heaps of the enemy's dead opposite their particular front, and also with a naval force in the storming and capture of Illig, one of the Mullah's supposed bases on the coast. The steadiness of the men, which averted a disaster when re-embarking through the surf, called forth the most laudatory order from the Admiral in command.

The casualties in Somaliland were 1 officer killed, 1 officer wounded, 3 N.C.O. and men wounded, and 10 men died from disease.

Lance-Sergeant Gawn gained the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallantry at Illig.

General Egerton also expressed his great satisfaction with this detachment during the long marches and trying shortage of water experienced during the campaign.

The Headquarter Companies in Arabia, suffered terribly from malarial fever acquired in the valleys of the inhospitable Aden Hinterland, particularly at Dar Akkam and Musemir, losing 25 men from disease, and two killed in action and 13 N.C.O. and men being wounded.

In his Inspection Report, 1904, the Commander-in-Chief in India expressed his pleasure at the admirable work done by the regiment in both continents.

The following distinctions have been won by soldiers of the regiment for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

During the Chinese War of 1860.—Lieutenants N. Burslem, and E. H. Lenon, and Private T. Lane, for swimming the ditch at the Taku Forts, and forcing an entrance; Ensign G. W. Chaplin for planting the colours on the breach at the Taku Forts.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Afghan War, 1879.—Colour-Sergeant G. Wheeler; Corporals W. Heath, M. Woolley.

Burmese Campaign, 1885-6.—Colour-Sergeant C. Brooks; Lance-Sergeant F. Bevis; Private C. Witt.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Quartermaster-Sergeant H. G. Davis; Colour-Sergeants E. V. Tarrant, A. W. Just, J. Butler, G. Weston; Sergeants W. Bennett, G. A. Weaver, M. Rooney, J. Williams; Drummer A. Macdonald.

Somaliland Campaign.—Lance-Sergeant Gawn.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"MONTE VIDEO," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO," "BADAJOZ."
 "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "ST. SEBASTIAN," "NIVE," "PENINSULA," "AVA,"
 "MOODKEE," "FEROZESHAH," "SOBRAON," "PEGU," "ALMA," "INKERMAN,"
 "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW," "CENTRAL INDIA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1878-9,"
 "EGYPT, 1882," "NILE, 1884-5," "KIRBEKAN,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—LICHFIELD.

MILITIA

3rd Battalion (1st K.O. Stafford Militia) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>Lichfield.</i>
4th Battalion (1st K.O. Stafford Militia) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<i>Lichfield.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1st ..	<i>Handsworth-by-Birmingham.</i>	2nd	<i>Walsall.</i>
3rd	<i>Wolverhampton.</i>		

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THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

(Formerly the 38th and 80th Regiments.)

THIS regiment, which was formed in 1881 by uniting the 38th and 80th Regiments, has a history extending over 200 years, as the 1st Battalion was raised at Lichfield in 1702. The colours of the South Staffordshire Regiment bear the noble record of no less than 27 victories at which one or other of the battalions of the regiment has been present, and Staffordshire may well be proud of the gallant corps raised under the shadow of the Cathedral recruited by Staffordshire men, the headquarters of which are still at Lichfield, and whose tattered colours find a fitting resting place within the Cathedral walls.

Shortly after its formation, the regiment was despatched to the West Indies, the possession of which islands was a fruitful source of contention between the English and French for many years. On this service the regiment had the singular fortune to remain for no less than 58 years, during which period it suffered both from the severity of the climate and from the operations against the French. In 1775, the regiment was in America, and was present at the historic fight at Lexington, as well as at many other hard fought engagements during the unfortunate contest between England and the American Colonies. Then followed a campaign against

the forces of the French Republic in Holland, and in 1801 the regiment shared in the honour which the defeat of Napoleon's army in Egypt had won for the gallant Abercromby and his brave soldiers. Returning to India, it was employed in 1804 against the Mahrattas, and a year or two later was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope under Sir David Baird.

The first name on its colours, "Monte Video," was earned in 1807, when, under Brigadier-General Auchmuty, it was landed nine miles from Monte Video with a view of capturing that city. On the way thither the English were, however, attacked by a force of all arms some 6,000 strong; but the enemy, after a short resistance, in which they were very roughly handled with the bayonet, retreated into the city, and the English force halted outside the walls in order to invest the place. A few days, however, sufficed to show the British General that his artillery was not sufficiently powerful to make an early success probable, and he resolved therefore to carry it by storm. A breach having been made in the walls, the Staffordshire men took their places in the column of assault and moved towards the breach an hour before daylight. Although the darkness favoured the attacking force in allowing them to approach almost to the walls without being seen by the enemy, yet it brought with it the disadvantage of obscuring the breach at which they were to enter, with the result that while the officers were running to and fro to find the breach, the enemy poured down a heavy storm of fire, which occasioned much damage to the troops; it was discovered eventually that the breach had been filled in by the enemy during the night, and our soldiers solved the difficulty for themselves, by clambering over the walls and rushing on the enemy. Street by street was disputed by the Spanish troops with musketry and artillery, but in vain, and by daylight our troops were in

complete possession of the city. It is no small tribute to the gallantry and honour of our men to know from the Commander-in-Chief's despatch that notwithstanding the severe fighting which had taken place, order was so completely restored before the morning had passed, that the women were peacefully walking the streets without fear of being molested.

In the Peninsular War, the reputation of the South Staffordshire Regiment gained additional lustre by its coolness and courage at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. It was with the gallant Sir John Moore at Corunna, it fought at Busaco, as well as in the desperate struggles on the walls of Badajoz. At the glorious victory of Salamanca, won by the Duke of Wellington's superior strategy, the South Staffordshire proved its noble devotion to its country by its heavy losses on the field of battle. The regiment was at the crowning victory of Vittoria, at the siege of San Sebastian, and the passage of the Nive; and the word "Peninsula" on its colours commemorates its dash and daring in the minor conflicts and skirmishes of the war.

It then formed part of the army of occupation which remained in and about Paris after the victory of Waterloo had shattered the power of Napoleon, and in 1819, was actively employed in defending the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope against the Kaffir tribes. But the next field of war in which the South Staffordshire men shone with particular distinction was the Campaign in Burmah, which commenced in 1824. They fought with their usual gallantry in almost every action during the war, including the battle of Ava, in which the Burmese army was decisively worsted with the loss of its guns and stores; but it was at the capture of Melloon that their signal daring was most conspicuous. The South Staffordshire, with one other corps, had been detailed to attack the fortifications at one spot to create a diversion,

while a heavy column was to force an entrance at another. The rapid current of the River Irrawaddy, on which the town is situated, prevented, however, this latter column from reaching its destination as quickly as had been anticipated, and consequently the South Staffordshire, with the Somersetshire Light Infantry, made the attack unsupported. Their gallantry, however, made amends for their want of numbers, and although two leaders fell seriously wounded at the head of the regiment, the brave fellows pushed on until, to the delight and astonishment of the lookers-on, the defeated garrison was seen streaming from the city, so that the real column of attack had only to pursue the fugitives. In commenting on the conduct of the regiment on this occasion, the general said: "Their conduct during the advance, and their gallantry in the storming, far exceeds all I can write in their praise." In 1844 it formed part of the army sent to subdue the Sikhs; these were first met with at Moodkee in October of the following year, and the regiment, by its determined and plucky fighting, was instrumental in defeating the enemy, who suffered extremely heavy losses.

The Sikhs were next encountered at Ferozeshah, and the action began at 3 p.m. The South Staffordshire and the Worcestershire Regiments advanced and captured the enemy's battery in the face of a shower of shot and shell, each regiment cheering the other on in turn. The behaviour of the regiment on this occasion, under a deadly fire, was admirable, and it was specially mentioned in the divisional orders of the day as having distinguished itself.

The regiment was next engaged in the attack on the entrenched position of "Sobraon," which was occupied by 32,000 of the enemy. It assisted to storm the fortified position and inflicted very severe loss on the enemy. Here Sir R. Dick, K.C.B., fell whilst, to quote from the report of

the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, "he was animating by his dauntless example the soldiers of the regiment in their career of noble daring."

After being employed with considerable credit on the Mosquito coast, the regiment was again in Burmah in 1852, and won the word "Pegu" for its colours. Among the officers of the regiment who particularly distinguished themselves in this campaign appears the name of Ensign Wolseley, who here commenced that distinguished career which has made the name of Lord Wolseley famous in English history.

Following hard upon this, there came for the regiment the stern work of the Crimean campaign, and even before they reached the Crimea the South Staffordshire men had an opportunity of showing their mettle during the great fire at Varna, where the exertions of a party of the regiment saved the great magazine by keeping a supply of wet blankets on the roof, a service of deadly peril, considering the immense quantity of gunpowder which was in danger of exploding at any moment. The regiment shared in the gallant and victorious advance in the face of the Russian batteries on the Alma, as well as in the glory won by our soldiers at Inkerman on the 5th November, 1854. In the dreary and dangerous work in the trenches before Sevastopol, and in the fierce assaults made on that city, they won, at the cost of many a brave man, the right to add "Sevastopol" to the list of their successes.

Hardly a couple of years of rest had been enjoyed, when the Indian Mutiny called the regiment again into the field, and the severe winter's work in the Crimea was fully equalled by the long marches and desperate fighting in the burning heat of an Indian summer. The most noteworthy incident of the campaign for the South Staffordshire Regiment was its participation in the final relief of Lucknow; a place which the gallantry of the British soldier has for ever made famous.

The words "Central India," however, on the colours, stand in record of the harassing marches and fierce combats with desperate mutineers which were required before peace was restored, and which cost the regiment considerable loss both from the climate and the enemy.

The regiment had next to teach the wild Hazara tribesmen and the Malays of Perak to respect the British power; and two brass guns, now at Lichfield, were captured in the latter expedition. In South Africa in 1878-79, it took part in the campaign which broke the power of the formidable Zulu king Cetewayo. While employed on this service, a company of the regiment was attacked by a force of 6,000 Zulus near the Intombi River, and after a desperate struggle was cut to pieces, with the exception of a small detachment which was on the other side of the river. Very gallant service was performed by this small party, who endeavoured by their musketry fire to help their unfortunate comrades, and when the Zulus swam across the river to attack them, the detachment coolly and skilfully effected its retreat, facing about from time to time in a manner which kept the Zulus at a distance.

The South Staffordshire was the first regiment to land in Egypt in 1882, after the bombardment of Alexandria. It took an active part in the operations which succeeded, and revisited that country in 1884 to join the Expeditionary Force formed for the rescue of General Gordon, and at Kirbegan had an opportunity of showing that in courage and daring the soldier of to-day is in no way behind the veterans who fought for England in the past. The regiment was in the River Column, under the command of General Earle, advancing up the Nile, when it became evident that a strong force of Arabs, numbering some 1,500, and armed with Remington rifles, were resolved to bar further progress. The enemy occupied some rocky heights overlooking the river, and had built themselves some stone shelters, as well as using every rock

and boulder as cover for their marksmen. Two companies of the regiment amused the enemy on their river front, while the remainder, with the Royal Highlanders, undertook the severe task of ascending the heights from the rear, to dislodge them. In the action which followed, General Earle and Colonel Eyre, who commanded the South Staffordshire Regiment, besides many others, were shot by the Arabs, but our men gallantly pressed forward until the Arabs fled helter-skelter down the rocks, leaving, however, hundreds of their best and bravest dead on the ground. General Brackenbury, in his official despatch, said: "I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men. Numbers of the enemy were killed by the bayonet."

The Boer War, which commenced in 1899, next called the regiment into the field and the 1st Battalion embarked for South Africa on the 17th March, 1900. On reaching the seat of war, as part of the 8th Division it became involved in operations which were as arduous and difficult as any that fell to our troops during the war.

The 8th Division, under Sir Leslie Rundle, operated over the district of the Orange River Colony, around Senekal, Ficksburg, and Bethlehem, a country so mountainous and rugged as to constitute an almost impregnable hiding place for the Boer commandos. The utmost vigilance and ceaseless energy were called for on the part of the troops and their commanders, as within the defiles and valleys of this district lay some 10,000 armed Boers under De Wet, Prinsloo and Olivier. It was the task of the 8th Division to keep them from breaking into the southern part of the colony, and how the South Staffordshires and their comrades of the 8th Division performed their task may best be told in the words of Sir Conan Doyle: "Every attempt of the enemy—and there were many—ended in failure. Badly supplied with food, Rundle and his half-starved host held bravely to their task, and no soldiers in all that great host deserve better of their country."

But they were to see a substantial reward for their labours. While they held the mountain passes and paths in one direction, columns of troops from other quarters had been slowly but surely converging upon the Boers, with the result that on the 30th July and following days, Prinsloo, and no less than 4,150 Boers, were forced to surrender as prisoners of war. Much hard work, however, remained for the regiment, and it was kept throughout the war actively employed until the last vestige of resistance ceased.

Much good work was also put in by the South Staffordshire Mounted Infantry, and it took part in the last action of any importance in the whole campaign. This was the action of April 20th, 1902, at Moolman's Spruit, near Ficksburg. News had been received that a small party of Boers were hiding at an isolated farm, and 40 of the South Staffordshire Mounted Infantry with 100 Yeomanry went out to capture them. On reaching the spot, however, it became evident that an ambush had been planned, as a tremendous fire burst out directly the British advanced. The men in spite of the fire, charged up to the very door of the farm, but it was strongly barricaded and loopholed, and all their gallant efforts to effect an entrance were unsuccessful.

Captain Blackwood of the regiment fell in the attack and the small British force, finding itself outnumbered, withdrew with a loss of 31 killed and wounded.

During the whole campaign, 4 officers and 94 N.C.O. and men of the South Staffordshire were killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 4 officers and 56 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The militia and volunteers of the regiment rendered excellent service at the seat of war. The 3rd Battalion embarked for South Africa on 17th June, 1901, and did much useful work in guarding Boer prisoners and occupying a line of blockhouses, besides furnishing a company of mounted infantry for more

active work. The 4th Battalion went to South Africa at an earlier date (11th February, 1900) and saw a considerable amount of fighting. It shared in the taking of Fourteen Streams on the 5th May, 1900 ; it formed part of the garrison of Lindley, when the Boer attack of 26th June was repulsed ; was present at the capture of Bethlehem, and defended Winburg against the Boer attack of 26th August, 1900. Subsequently it rendered much good service in guarding the railway line against several Boer attacks.

The volunteer service companies which went out joined the 1st Battalion, and shared, with a spirit which nothing could daunt, all the hard work and perils of their regular comrades, as well as the credit which the South Staffordshire Regiment so fully earned.

The following special distinctions have been won by soldiers of the regiment for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Zulu War, 1879.—Colour-Sergeant A. Booth. After the Captain of his Company was killed at the Intombi River, he took command, and by his coolness saved his Company from annihilation by an overwhelming force of Zulus. Private S. Wassall. For the gallant rescue of a comrade at the Buffalo River after the fight at Isandhlwana.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant J. Neil ; Corporals I. Baker, H. Cross, J. Husband, A. McGhie ; Privates J. Bell, W. Bradley, J. Campbell, J. Cosgrave, W. Hannon, J. Howell, R. McCorry, J. Murray, M. Smith, and R. Wise.

Nile Campaign, 1884.—Privates W. Asbury, J. Darke, I. Barber.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major (now Quartermaster) F. H. White, W. Brown, A. Cooper, A. Hazelgrove; Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Belt; Colour-Sergeants A. Harry, G. Payne, G. Leonard, J. Hazlewood; Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry J. Craddock; Privates F. Herdman, and F. Titterton.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



The Dorsetshire Regiment.

MOTTO

"Primus in Indis."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "GIBRALTAR," and with the Motto
"Montis Insignia Calpe" underneath.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"PLASSEY," "MARABOUT," "ALBUHERA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE,"
 "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA," "AVA," "MAHARAJPORE," "SEVASTOPOL," "TIRAH,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—GRASS GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—DORCHESTER.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Dorset Militia) *Dorchester.*

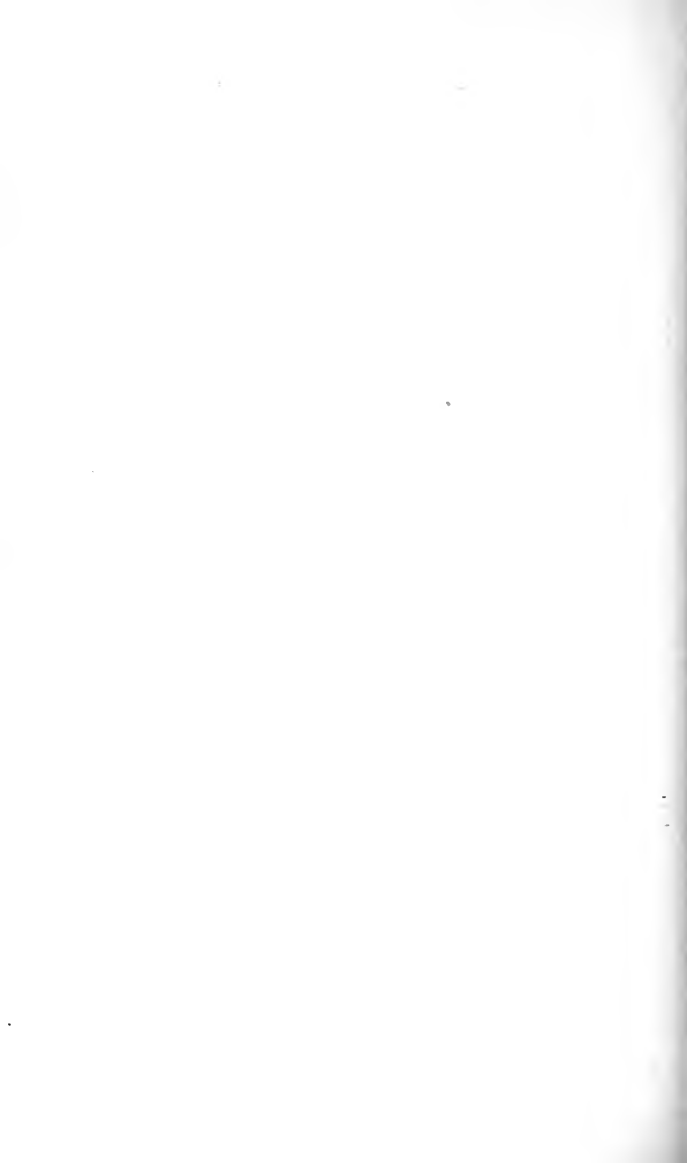
VOLUNTEER BATTALION :

1st *Dorchester.*

LONDON :

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THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Dorsetshire Regiment is composed of the old 39th and 54th Regiments of Foot, and some of the principal events of their histories are briefly recorded in the following pages, the 39th Regiment being referred to as the 1st Battalion, and the 54th Regiment as the 2nd Battalion. From the honours and devices which they bear on their colours, and which are enumerated on the first page, it will be seen that few regiments have a more glorious record of service, or have prouder traditions.

The 1st Battalion was raised in 1702, and for about 50 years after its formation was employed in Portugal, Minorca, Gibraltar, and Jamaica, where it acquired great honour for gallantry and valour in many engagements.

In 1754 it proceeded to India, and at the battle of Plassey, in 1757, won fresh laurels by its heroism. On this occasion, the British force under Clive consisted of only 3,000 men, 1,000 of whom were English, and they were opposed to the army of the Nabob Surajah Dowlah, numbering about 40,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, 50 large pieces of ordnance, and several smaller guns manned by the French auxiliaries. This formidable army was completely routed by the desperate bravery of the small British force, which captured the whole of the camp, baggage, and guns of the enemy, and thus conquered Bengal, a territory larger and more populous than Great Britain. In this battle the battalion bore the leading part, and distinguished itself by its undaunted bravery and conspicuous valour, winning the proud title of "Primus in Indis," to denote that they were the first King's regiment employed in India, and this motto, with the word "Plassey," has since been borne on the colours. In the same year the battalion defeated the French at Nellore, Trichinopoly and

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the work done during the year and the progress of the various projects.

The third part of the report deals with the financial situation of the organization and the progress of the various projects.

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great gallantry. Advancing to the Nive it fought another engagement, as the passage was again disputed, and following up the enemy to Bayonne, another desperate action was fought on the 12th December. On the 13th February, 1814, the British force pushed on to the heights near Garris; although strongly occupied, they were successfully stormed and carried by the consummate bravery of the battalion, which gained for it the special praise of the Marquis of Wellington, who, in his despatches, referred to the engagement as follows:—"The action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th Regiment." The battalion was also present at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse.

For its services in the Peninsular War it received the Royal authority for the following words to be borne on the regimental colour and appointments, viz., "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Peninsula."

After the termination of the war the battalion proceeded to North America, where hostilities had broken out with the United States, and was employed in the operations on Lake Champlain. In the meantime the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Pomerania in 1813, and was specially mentioned in despatches for its gallant behaviour at the battle of Merxem. In the following year it co-operated with Bülow's Prussians in the bombardment of Antwerp, after which it remained in garrison at Nieuport until the escape of Napoleon from Elba.

On the 18th June, 1815, the day of the great battle of Waterloo, it was in reserve at Halle, but the officers and men received the Waterloo medal. It subsequently had some sharp fighting at Cambray, and also at the capture of Paris.

Proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope in 1819, it was actively employed on the Kaffir frontier. From the Cape it proceeded to India, and thence to Burmah in 1824, on the outbreak of the first Burmese War; here it was engaged in a series of arduous services, including several desperate assaults on stockades, in which it won great distinction, and in commemoration of its services was permitted to bear the word "Ava" on its regimental colour and appointments.

After the termination of the Burmese War neither of the battalions of the Dorsetshire Regiment saw active service until 1839, when the 1st Battalion took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Kurnool, and the action of Zerapore in India, and was highly commended for its behaviour on that occasion.

In 1843, the same battalion took the leading part in the battle of Maharajpore, and by its indomitable dash and courage won a hard-fought victory against infinitely superior numbers, driving the Mahrattas from their strongly posted batteries at the point of the bayonet. For its heroic conduct in this engagement, in which it lost 11 officers and 172 men, the battalion received the special thanks of the Government, and a special bronze star, made from the captured guns, was issued to it, while the word "Maharajpore" was authorised to be borne on the regimental colour and appointments.

The 1st Battalion returned to England in 1847, and on its departure from India, Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, issued a very complimentary General Order, dated the 27th February, 1847, drawing special attention to its excellent service in that country.

The 2nd Battalion, having returned from India in 1840, served in Gibraltar, the West Indies, and Canada, from 1845-54, and on its return to England was ordered out to Gibraltar again within three weeks, and did duty there for the rest of the Crimean War.

During the service of the 2nd Battalion in the West Indies a serious rising of the negro population took place on the 5th March, 1849, at St. Lucia, which was only suppressed after considerable bloodshed, but it afforded the officers and men of the battalion an opportunity to earn high commendation "for their prompt action, steadiness, and forbearance."

In December, 1854, the 1st Battalion proceeded to the Crimea, and on arrival lined the Balaklava Heights, and was constantly employed in the trenches before Sevastopol, and on various other arduous services. It was present at the bombardment and assault on Sevastopol, and remained in the Crimea until peace was declared in May, 1856. For its services in this campaign, the battalion received the Crimean medal, and was authorised to bear the word "Sevastopol" on its regimental colour.

News of the Indian Mutiny having reached England, the 2nd Battalion embarked for India in August, 1857, the headquarters and a wing being on board the transport sailing ship *Sarah Sands*, which contained a large quantity of gunpowder and ammunition. On the 11th November, when in the Indian Ocean, about 800 miles from Mauritius, the ship was discovered to be on fire. This occurrence afforded the battalion an opportunity of showing its steady discipline and valour. The work of clearing the hold of ammunition was one of the greatest

danger, and entailed many acts of dauntless heroism. For about 17 hours the officers and men were engaged in an incessant conflict with the flames, but by unflinching bravery and dogged determination the fire was eventually overcome. During the fire the stern of the ship had been blown out by a barrel of gunpowder, and the vessel aft the mast was a steaming chasm, with 17 feet of water in the after compartments. At every roll of the ship four huge iron water tanks dashed against the sides, threatening to breach the bent and weakened plates. The port side of the stern was blown out to the water's edge, and admitted every wave. The mizen-mast was gone, the main-mast was tottering, and all the charts, compasses and chronometers were gone. Such was the state of the vessel when the fire was subdued, but in spite of these difficulties the vessel at length reached Mauritius after 12 days of the most strenuous exertions of all on board and incessant work at the pumps. An address of a highly complimentary nature was made to the regiment by the Legislative Council of Mauritius, and a report of the circumstances having been made to the Horse Guards, a General Order, dated the 27th February, 1858, was published and ordered to be read at the head of every regiment in the Army. The following is an extract:—

“H.R.H. the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief has great gratification in making known to the Army the substance of a report received from Major-General Breton, Commanding the troops at the Mauritius, recording the remarkable gallantry and resolution displayed by the officers and soldiers of the 54th Regiment, on board the ship *Sarah Sands*, on the 11th November, 1857, under circumstances of a most trying nature, namely, when that vessel took fire at sea, having at the time a large quantity of ammunition on board.

“H.R.H. is pleased to observe that the behaviour of the 54th Regiment during the course of this distressing occurrence was most praiseworthy, and by its result must render manifest to all the advantages of subordination and strict obedience to orders under the most alarming and dangerous circumstances in which soldiers can be placed.”

The battalion proceeded from Mauritius to India, and arrived in Calcutta in January, 1858, afterwards serving during the latter part of the Mutiny with the Sobraon Field Force, and in the concluding operations under Lord Clyde, in Oude, in 1858-59. For their services in the suppression of the Mutiny the officers and men subsequently received the medal. The battalion remained in India until 1866,

when it returned home, but served in India again from 1871 to 1885.

The 1st Battalion also served in India from 1869-82, and since that time has served twice in Malta and twice in Egypt.

In 1881, on the organisation of the territorial system, the 39th Regiment became the 1st Battalion, and the 54th Regiment the 2nd Battalion, of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

The Dorset Regiment was again employed on active service in October, 1897, when the 1st Battalion formed part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. On the 18th October, the battle of Dargai was fought, in which it was attempted against very heavy odds to take the heights, the Dorsets losing in the attempt 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file killed, and 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 35 rank and file wounded.

The next engagement was in November, in the Warran Valley, where they formed the rear guard, and had very arduous work to perform, being greatly harassed by the Zahka Khels. Two companies had to remain out all night repelling constant attacks, their losses being 9 killed and 7 wounded.

In December, the long and difficult march down the Bara Valley took place, when the battalion was employed in holding the heights on each side of the Valley. The cold was intense and the Bara River, which was knee deep and very cold, had frequently to be crossed. An action was fought on 8th December, in which the losses were 1 officer and 3 men wounded.

For gallant conduct at Dargai, Captain Arnold was given a Brevet Majority, and in the action in the Warran Valley, Lance-Corporal S. Vickery won the Victoria Cross.

The next war service of the regiment was in the Boer War of 1899, when the 2nd Battalion formed a part of the 10th Brigade under Major-General Talbot-Coke, its first action being at Spion Kop, where it held the back slopes of the hill throughout the whole of the engagement on the 24th January, being the last of the British troops to leave Spion Kop, as a rear guard, on the morning of the 25th January. It was specially praised by General Sir Redvers Buller for the useful work it had performed on those days.

The next action was at Vaal Krantz, on the retirement from which it again acted as a rear guard, and for the second time was the last to cross the Tugela to the south.

It shared in the 14 days' continuous fighting which ended in the relief of Ladysmith, being hotly engaged at Onderbruit Spruit on the 21st February, 1900, when the 10th Brigade, to which it belonged, was the first to cross the

Tugela, its duty on that day being to cover the crossing of the rest of General Buller's army. This was a most trying day for the Dorsets, but all ranks behaved splendidly.

Arduous outpost duties were then performed by the battalion in the neighbourhood of Elandslaagte, where the men suffered severely from enteric fever.

During this time a service company from the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Dorset Regiment, joined from home, and for several months served as a company of the Dorset Regiment, distinguishing itself by its devotion to duty and specially by good service at Alleman's Nek on the 11th June, 1900, and at the taking of Gras Kop on the 22nd July, 1900.

In June, the 2nd Dorsets formed part of Sir Redvers Buller's force which turned the enemy's position at Laing's Nek, moving round by Botha's Pass into the Orange River Colony, across the Klip River into the Transvaal and through Alleman's Nek into Natal, north of Laing's Nek. For three trying days and nights the Dorsets held Van Wyk, south of Botha's Pass, resisting a smart counter attack at dusk on the first evening, and enduring very great cold.

On the 11th June it was the good luck of the Dorsets to be ordered to take the most prominent part in the attack on Alleman's Nek; in this fight they pushed on regardless of the heavy fire directed on them from the front and both flanks, first taking the Conical Kopje in the mouth of the pass, and one hour later seizing at the point of the bayonet the heights on the north of the pass, which cleared it entirely of the enemy. The losses in this engagement were 10 killed, and 2 officers and 52 men wounded.

On the 14th June, 1900, General Talbot-Coke, on behalf of Sir Redvers Buller, made an address to the battalion, of which the following is an extract:—"We found Alleman's Nek held very strongly by the enemy, numbering in all about 2,800, and which had to be taken before sundown that day, and I can proudly say that the hills commanding that pass were taken by you men of the Dorset Regiment, who, knowing the sun was fast going down, were not to be daunted, and before the sun had gone below the hills, you had them in your possession, and you have gained a name that will be carried by your regiment for years to come and uphold the grand traditions of the old 54th. The remainder of the enemy, on hearing of their comrades' reverse at Alleman's Nek, flew north as fast as their horses would carry them. General Clery occupied Laing's Nek without firing a shot, so officers and men of the Dorset

Regiment, I can proudly say without trying to dishearten any other man, that Alleman's Nek was taken by you, and it was one of the most brilliant pieces of work done during this campaign."

On the 22nd July, during General Hildyard's advance from Sandspruit towards Amersfort, the Dorsets were detailed to hold the Boers on the great hill of Gras Kop, while General Hildyard attacked it with his main force. The Dorsets, however, saw their opportunity, and seized Gras Kop single handed, the volunteer company doing good work on the right flank.

From the 29th April, 1901, to the 11th September, 1901, the Battalion was continuously marching and fighting with a column under General Bullock and General Spens. On the 11th September, General Spens published the following column order:—"The Brigadier-General much regrets that Gough's Mounted Infantry and the 2nd Dorset Regiment have left this column. In a time of much hard work, both in the field and on the line of march, these two units have taken a most conspicuous part and have entirely maintained their high reputation. The discipline and efficiency of both have been of the highest standard."

Until the end of the war the regiment held first lines of communication in the centre section of the Orange River Colony, and later from Pienaar's Poort to the Wilge River in the Transvaal, during which time it did very hard and trying work needing great vigilance, besides being engaged in several skirmishes.

On the return home of the Dorsets they were received with great demonstrations both at Dorchester and at Portland, and the county presented handsome silver cups to the officers' and sergeants' messes in commemoration of the duties the battalion had performed.

The mounted infantry of the regiment was also greatly distinguished during the war, and among their many good services was the defence of Forts Itala and Prospect in Zululand in September, 1901, which inflicted heavy losses on the Boers and checked Louis Botha's intended invasion of Natal.

The total losses of the regiment during the campaign were 1 officer, 87 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 3 officers, 92 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following is a list of soldiers of the regiment who have gained special distinction for acts of courage on the field of battle:—

The Victoria Cross.

Storming of Dargai, Tirah Campaign, 1897.—Lance Corporal S. Vickery, for gallantry on two occasions: (1) For carrying a wounded comrade to a place of safety under a heavy fire; (2) when himself wounded, killing two of the enemy at close quarters and bringing in a wounded comrade.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Tirah Campaign, 1897.—Corporal H. G. Brown; Privates H. T. Hart, G. Anthony.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major A. Brown; Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Thomason; Colour-Sergeants A. Brown, H. W. Hutchings, J. H. Thompson, A. J. Valler, B. S. Verdon; Company-Sergeant-Major W. Young; Lance-Corporals E. G. Davies, W. Lambert; Private A. E. Williams.

Specially Promoted.

For gallantry at Fort Itala.—Private W. J. Eyres.

For gallantry at Fort Prospect.—Privates J. Bowring, A. Whitney, and R. W. Sherring.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"LOUISBURG," "MONTE VIDEO," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "TALAVERA," "BADAJOZ,"
"SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE,"
"PENINSULA," "NIAGARA," "WATERLOO," "CANDAHAR," "GHUZNEE," "CABOOL, 1842,"
"MAHARAJPORE," "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW," "NEW ZEALAND,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—WARRINGTON.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (4th R. Lancashire Militia) Warrington.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Warrington. | 2nd St. Helens.

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SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE is represented in the ranks of His Majesty's Army by a regiment of two line battalions, both of which, until the year 1881, had existed as separate corps, and, as the 40th and 82nd Regiments of Foot respectively, had each gained a considerable reputation for gallantry and good conduct. They had often fought side by side, so that when linked together in one regiment they had many glorious recollections in common. Their varied services give the history of the South Lancashire Regiment an interest and character in no way inferior to that of the most distinguished regiments of the Army.

This history, however, can only be briefly sketched in the limits of a pamphlet, and much of interest must necessarily be omitted, but the mere mention of the long list of successes emblazoned on its colours is sufficient to prove how often, and how well, the soldiers of the regiment have fought in their country's cause.

The history of the 1st Battalion (the old 40th Regiment) extends over a period of nearly 190 years, as it was first raised in 1717, while the 2nd Battalion (82nd Foot) came into existence in 1793.

The first service of national importance in which the regiment took part was the conquest of Canada from the French. At the capture of Louisburg, in 1758, the 1st Battalion gained considerable credit, and the detachment which accompanied the gallant Wolfe to Quebec fought with the Louisburg Grenadiers, at whose head the young general fell. The surrender of Montreal, in 1760, completed the downfall of the French in America, and added the vast provinces of Canada to the possessions of the Empire.

This service was followed by successful operations against the French and Spanish West Indian Islands, during which the rich prizes of Guadaloupe and Havannah both fell to a British force, in which the 1st Battalion was included. The

American War of Independence furnished much hard service, and, notwithstanding the unfortunate nature of the contest, the battalion could look back upon it with a proud consciousness that it, at least, had borne itself without fear or reproach throughout the struggle.

In San Domingo, in 1795, both battalions of the regiment underwent a stern and terrible experience. The revolted negroes and the French Republicans were formidable foes, but their utmost efforts were nothing compared to the terrible ravages, which disease and privation made in the regiment's ranks. In the 2nd Battalion alone, 22 officers and 1,000 men succumbed. Notwithstanding these fearful losses, the regiment carried out its duties with exemplary devotion, and among the individuals who especially distinguished themselves may be mentioned Lieutenant Talbot, spoken of by the general "as an officer of extraordinary bravery and good conduct," who, with a few men, gallantly defended Fort Trois for many hours against the desperate attacks of large numbers of the blacks, and was unfortunately killed just before the enemy withdrew, with the loss of 1,000 men. Sergeant Shaw, during another siege, picked up a burning shell which had just fallen at the door of a powder magazine, and, lifting it on his head, coolly walked to the parapet and threw it over.

After campaigning with the Duke of York in Holland, the 1st Battalion was represented by its four flank companies in the memorable expedition which proceeded to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801. So spirited and gallant was the conduct of these companies, both at the landing in Aboukir Bay, and in the action of March 21st outside Alexandria, that they earned for their regiment the honours usually given when the whole battalion had been engaged, and consequently the badge of the Sphinx, with the word "Egypt," appears on the colours of the South Lancashire Regiment. In 1807, in order to prevent the Danish fleet from falling into the hands of Napoleon, Copenhagen was besieged and taken by the British, and the 2nd Battalion was very highly praised in Official Despatches for the vigour and resolution it displayed in maintaining throughout the siege a dangerous but important advanced post, and in addition to other honours, its Colonel was knighted.

In the same year the 1st Battalion was serving in South America, and was much distinguished at the assault and capture of Monte Video. In this assault the battalion marched

in support of the storming party, but, owing to the intense darkness of the night, the troops were unable to discover the breach in the wall which had been made the previous day, and great confusion ensued, especially as the garrison poured a terrible fire on them from the walls. The troops were relieved from this dilemma by an officer of the battalion, who found that the breach had been filled in with sand-bags and greasy hides, over which, nevertheless, our troops speedily climbed. Notwithstanding that the enemy made a vigorous defence in the streets, the town was completely in our possession before daylight had set in. It says much for the discipline and forbearance of our soldiers to read that by 11 o'clock in the morning the women of the place were passing unmolested through the streets of the city.

A splendid chapter in the regiment's history commenced the following year, when, at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the French experienced the first of those reverses which the genius of Wellington and the valour of his troops inflicted on them during the Peninsular War. Although not actively engaged in the battle of Corunna, the 2nd Battalion shared in the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore, in which, notwithstanding the severity of the winter and the superior numbers of the enemy, not a single colour or gun fell into the hands of the French, who were, moreover, decisively beaten when Corunna was reached.

Both battalions gave gallant service at the battle of Talavera, as well as at the crowning victory of Vittoria, when Napoleon's brother, King Joseph of Spain, at the head of 70,000 men, was so signally routed, that he, with his cour-tiers, left all their baggage and treasure behind them on the battle-field. In the battle of Salamanca, the 1st Battalion gained much credit by the charge with which it cleared the rear of the British line of a column by which the French had intended to surprise it.

In the battles of the Pyrenees, both battalions gained special praise from their great commander. The nine days' struggle among these mountains and passes, the result of which was the final expulsion of the French from Spain, gave our troops many opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and none more readily seized them than the men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions. Wellington declared that the conduct of the 2nd Battalion on the 26th July, was the "admiration of all who witnessed it," while, two days later he was equally emphatic in his praise of the 1st Battalion, who had made no

less than four successful bayonet charges on that day in order to hold the celebrated Pass of Roncesvalles. The following is an extract from the Official Despatch of Lieut.-General Stewart, the Commander of the Division in which the 2nd Battalion was serving, at the Pass of Maya :—" I cannot too warmly praise the conduct of Major Fitzgerald (82nd Foot) and that of his brave detachment. They maintained the position to the last, and were compelled, from the want of ammunition, to impede the enemy's occupation of the rock by hurling stones at them. I feel it my duty to recommend to your attention and favourable report to the Commander of the Forces the conduct and spirit of Colonel Grant and of his brave corps, the 82nd Regiment. The wounds of him and every commanding officer in that brigade were attended with circumstances of peculiar honour to each of them, and to those under their orders."

Space will not allow a detailed description of how the battalions crossed the rivers of Nivelle, Nive and Adour in the face of the foe, nor how well they fought at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, but none of the war-worn veterans of Wellington's army better earned the honours granted for the Peninsular War.

Hardly had the 2nd Battalion landed in England, before it was again under orders for foreign service, and proceeded to America, where hostilities had broken out. At Fort Niagara, in 1814, the timely arrival of these brave and seasoned troops turned the tide of victory, as will be seen from the following extract from Lieut.-General Drummond's Despatch : " The charge made by the 82nd Regiment, under Major Proctor, and detachment of the 6th, under Major Taylor, led to the recovery of Battery No. 2, and very much decided the precipitate retrograde movement made by the enemy from the different points of our position, of which he had gained short possession."

The 1st Battalion had been sent to South America, but being hastily recalled, landed in Belgium, and was fortunate enough to join the English army on the night before the battle of Waterloo. In this famous victory the battalion nobly maintained its high reputation, and it stood like a rock under the pitiless iron storm and the fierce assaults of Napoleon's horse and foot, until the time came when the Duke of Wellington, hat in hand, led forward that advance, which once and for all swept the army of Napoleon from the battle-field. This battle cost the battalion 167 officers and men killed and wounded.

Many years of peace succeeded the Napoleonic wars, although, in 1816, the 2nd Battalion experienced a sad disaster, being shipwrecked off the Old Head of Kinsale, when no less than 160 officers and men were unfortunately drowned.

It was not until 1841 that the regiment had again to face an enemy, and then the 1st Battalion penetrated the wild defiles of Afghanistan, captured the fortresses of Ghuznee and Candahar, and held the latter for many months, in spite of the efforts of 10,000 Afghans to retake it. It remained at Candahar during the disastrous retreat of the English army from Cabul, but joined the avenging force, and with it entered Cabul, where stern retribution was meted out to the treacherous people. A year later the battalion was engaged against the warlike Mahrattas, and at the battle of Maharajpore gallantly charged and captured 28 guns and four stands of colours, although the two senior officers, with many others, fell under the tempest of fire through which it advanced.

The 2nd Battalion, meanwhile, had, for no less than 40 years, been resting on its laurels, although it had been doing good service in guarding the possessions of this country in various quarters of the globe. In 1855, however, it was sent to reinforce the army in the Crimea, but the fall of Sevastopol, a few days after its arrival, gave it few opportunities of distinction. Two years later saw it on its way to China, but the news of the Indian Mutiny called it instead to India. One wing of the battalion followed Sir Colin Campbell, when, with 4,000 men, he rescued the garrison of Lucknow, in spite of the desperate efforts of 40,000 rebel Sepoys. The other wing was left to hold Cawnpore against 25,000 rebels, under the infamous Nana Sahib, who wished to intercept Sir Colin's line of retreat. Much serious fighting took place, but the small English force, at no time exceeding 1,700 men, held stoutly to its post, until they were joined by their triumphant companions from Lucknow, when the rebels quickly retreated. In the fighting at Cawnpore, Captain Farmar gained promotion for the gallantry with which he led his company to the capture of two 18-pounder guns, which were taken after a severe struggle.

The battalion was next engaged in the dispersal of the mutinous Gwalior contingent, and the capture of Bareilly, operations which had to be effected under a heat so intense, that the very animals were gasping for breath, and in one night a sergeant and eight men were buried, who had died from the effects of the heat, while many others suffered from sun-stroke. Notwithstanding what they might suffer from heat,

however, the sight of the rebels was always sufficient to animate the men to fresh exertions, and many deeds of gallantry were performed. A wing of the battalion having been left at Shahjehanpore, while the remainder of the column advanced under Sir Colin Campbell, a large body of the enemy, under the favourite general of the Queen of Oude, endeavoured to cut off and destroy the wing which they outnumbered by some twenty to one. Colonel Hale, with his men, threw themselves into the gaol, the only defensible post, and here, suffering much from the fearful heat within their narrow limits, a most gallant and successful resistance was made, and the place was held for many days, until the rebels retreated on the approach of a relieving force.

“New Zealand” was gained for the colours by the 1st Battalion during the Maori Wars of 1860-64. The service which the battalion was called upon to render during these campaigns was of a difficult and trying nature, involving fatiguing marches, incessant watchfulness, and considerable privation. The gallantry displayed, when the foe could be found, earned for the battalion many commendations. Sergeant Lucas gained the Victoria Cross for heroism displayed in the defence of wounded comrades during one of the somewhat frequent occasions on which the British troops were called upon to face superior numbers of the enemy in the midst of their own native forests. The dash exhibited by the men of the battalion in crossing by a single plank a river, which ran 50 feet below, in the face of the fire of the Maories, and the rapid and spirited manner in which they attacked the enemy's stockades, were fully equal to the high reputation which the regiment had always maintained, and which has given the South Lancashire Regiment a foremost place in the British Army.

35 years then elapsed before the South Lancashire Regiment was called upon to take part in its next war, the South African Campaign of 1899-1902, and then not only was the regiment represented by the 1st Battalion and the contingents of regular soldiers sent to it from the 2nd Battalion, but the citizen soldiers connected with it (represented by the whole of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, and contingents from the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions), were also called upon to take their share in the defence of the Empire in South Africa, and did so in a manner which fully justified the position they now hold as an integral portion of the regiment.

On the 30th November, 1899, the 1st Battalion embarked at Liverpool for South Africa under command of Lieut.-Colonel

W. MacCarthy-O'Leary. The battalion arrived at Durban on the 23rd December, and at once entrained for Estcourt, where it remained during the concentration of the 5th Division under Sir Charles Warren, to the 11th Brigade of which it belonged. This brigade was composed entirely of Lancashire regiments, viz., the 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, the 1st South Lancashire Regiment, and the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, and was commanded by Major-General Sir E. Woodgate.

To follow closely the fortunes of the battalion day by day through the momentous and arduous period which followed between the 9th January, 1900, when it left Estcourt, and the 3rd March, when, with the rest of the victorious troops, it made its triumphant entry into Ladysmith, would be beyond the scope of this pamphlet; a few of the main incidents in this most memorable advance must, however, be mentioned. The first day under fire was the 20th January, when fighting lasted from dawn to dusk, the Lancashire Fusiliers and the York and Lancaster Regiment attacking the Boer right on Intabyama, whilst the Royal Lancaster and South Lancashire Regiments remained with the guns (9 men of the battalion wounded). During the 21st and 22nd the battle continued; on the 23rd, it having been decided to take Spion Kop, C and D Companies of the battalion were ordered to form part of the attacking force and left their bivouac after dark on that day. In the engagement which followed the greatest gallantry was shown, both the officers of D Company, Captain Birch and Lieutenant Raphael, were killed, and in the two companies, 10 N.C.O. and men were killed and 24 wounded. General Woodgate was mortally wounded, the Brigade-Major killed, and after a total loss of 1,300 killed and wounded, the hill was abandoned, and our forces withdrew across the Tugela on the night of the 26th. On the 3rd February, the 11th Brigade again crossed the Tugela at Potgeiter's Drift, and at 6 a.m. on the 5th made a demonstration against Brakfontein whilst the attack on Vaal Krantz was developed. The subsequent retirement under a heavy fire from both the Brakfontein and Spion Kop trenches was carried out by the battalion with a steadiness which did it great credit. On the 8th, the forces were withdrawn to Spearman's, on the 12th, the battalion arrived at Chievley, and on the 14th, occupied Hussar Hill.

From this latter date until the relief of Ladysmith the 11th Brigade was incessantly engaged, and the 1st Battalion took part in all the fierce fighting of the Tugela Heights. On the

22nd February, Brigadier-General Wynne, who had succeeded Major-General Woodgate, was wounded and the battalion lost 5 men killed and 1 officer and 21 men wounded. On the 23rd 4 officers and 22 N.C.O. and men were also wounded. On the 25th the battalion marched to Hlangwane, and on the 27th recrossed the Tugela, taking a distinguished part in the battle of Pieter's Hill. In this engagement the 11th Brigade was ordered to attack the centre hill, known now as "Kitchener's Hill," but then as "Railway Hill." Though the regiment will always remember with pride the conduct of those who represented it on this occasion, it must also always deplore the loss which it suffered in the death of its gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel MacCarthy-O'Leary, who fell in the moment of victory after leading the charge on the Boer trenches; 5 of the N.C.O. and men were also killed, and 1 officer, and 38 N.C.O. and men wounded. The following is an extract from a copy of the cablegram which Sir Redvers Buller, despatched to the War Office on the day following the battle:—

"The 4th Brigade under Colonel Norcott, and the 11th Brigade under Colonel Kitchener, the whole under General Warren, assailed the enemy's main position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire Regiment about sunset."

On the following day, the 28th, Ladysmith was relieved, and General Sir Charles Warren personally visited the bivouac of the 1st South Lancashire Regiment to congratulate it on its gallant conduct on the previous day. He also addressed the following communication to the Brigadier, Colonel Kitchener:—

"After the funeral of Colonel O'Leary and the soldiers of the South Lancashire Regiment, I wish to express to Major Hall and officers and soldiers of the South Lancashire Regiment the great pleasure I felt in bringing to the Commander-in-Chief your report of their gallant conduct in making the final charge and capturing the Boer trenches.

"(Signed) Charles Warren."

Whilst the 1st Battalion had been distinguishing itself on the battlefields of Natal, the 3rd Battalion had not been idle. It volunteered for service in any part of the world where its services might be required, and this offer having been accepted, it was ordered on active service to South Africa, and embarked at Liverpool amidst a scene of great enthusiasm on 16th January, 1900. On arrival at Cape Town on 14th February, it was at first ordered to De Aar, but its destination was subsequently changed to Hanover Road, in the vicinity of which place the enemy were at that time very active. The victory

of Paardeberg, however, caused them shortly afterwards to retire, and the 3rd Battalion, having been placed under the command of General Clements, followed with his force, as the Boers were gradually driven back across the Orange River, occupying in turn Arundel, Rensburg, Colesberg and Norval's Pont. At the latter place, though all ranks were anxious to continue the advance, the battalion was kept stationary for a considerable time, being employed in repairing the important bridge over the Orange River which the Boers in their retreat had destroyed. There was a chance about this time of the 1st and 3rd Battalions meeting, the 5th Division having been ordered after the relief of Ladysmith to Cape Colony. This order was, however, subsequently cancelled, and the 1st Battalion, which had already got as far as Pietermaritzburg, had to return to Ladysmith. There, on the 29th March, it was joined by the service company sent out by the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions of the regiment, and this company during the remainder of the campaign shared with the 1st Battalion its hardships as well as its honours. The spirit shown by the volunteer battalions was indeed most praiseworthy; four contingents were sent out during the progress of the campaign, and the total number who served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa was 6 officers and 189 N.C.O. and men. Of these the 1st Volunteer Battalion furnished 4 officers and 141 N.C.O. and men, and the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, 2 officers and 48 N.C.O. and men. The action of those at home throughout the war, and the conduct of their representatives in the field, showed very clearly that the volunteer battalions felt themselves to be part of the territorial regiment, and appreciated the connection, a feeling which was cordially reciprocated by their comrades in the line. After being about six weeks in Ladysmith the 1st Battalion joined in the general advance to the north of Natal and took part in the actions of Botha's Pass and Allemann's Nek, which forced the Boers to evacuate Laing's Nek; subsequently it was employed on the lines of communication between Wakkerstroom and Volkrust, and later, the battalion was ordered to proceed to Vryheid, where it remained until the close of the campaign. Whilst at Vryheid, a strong contingent was supplied by the battalion to the 5th Division Mounted Infantry, and no notice of the regiment's services would be complete without mention of the distinguished part which this contingent took in the gallant defence of Fort Itala, when the enemy attacked that position in overwhelming numbers. Lieutenant H. R. Kane was on that occasion at an advanced

post in the line of defence, and when attacked behaved in a most gallant manner. He and his men were unable to stem the onward rush of the Boers, but they stubbornly defended their post. Lieutenant Kane fell, shouting, "No surrender, men." 8 of his men were killed with him, and 10 more were wounded.

On the 9th of October a patrol of the 3rd Battalion, sent out in a northerly direction, was attacked, and the same night the defences on the west were also fired on.

From this time onward, until the battalion was ordered home in July, 1901, the Boers were very active in the south of the Orange River Colony, and the men of the 3rd Battalion on several occasions came in contact with them.

In May, 1901, Major Heath, who had been given command of No. 6 Armoured Train, was killed by one of the enemy's mines which blew up his train and killed him instantaneously.

In July, 1901, the 3rd Battalion was ordered to return to England, and in August of that year was disembodied. The 1st Battalion remained at Vryheid till the end of the war and shortly afterwards embarked for India, the volunteer company having returned to England shortly before.

The casualties of the regiment during the war amounted to 5 officers, 94 N.C.O. and men, killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 4 officers, 137 N.C.O. and men, wounded.

The following soldiers have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

In New Zealand Campaign, 1861.—Colour-Sergeant J. Lucas. For gallant conduct on the 18th March, 1861, when with a skirmishing party, which was suddenly attacked at close quarters, and the officer wounded, took charge and maintained his position until support arrived.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeants-Major G. Devlin, J. A. Altman; Quartermaster-Sergeants T. Foster, S. T. Boast; Colour-Sergeants E. O'Brien, T. Simon; Sergeant W. Price; Privates R. Brighthouse, H. Bracken, P. Coulter; Drummer G. Handley.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE WELSH REGIMENT.

BADGES.

The Rose and Thistle on the same stalk, within the Garter. The Plume of the Prince of Wales, and the Motto "*Gwell Angau na Chywilydd.*" In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"ST. VINCENT," "BOURBON," "JAVA," "DETROIT," "QUEENSTOWN," "MIAMI,"
 "NIAGARA," "WATERLOO," "INDIA," "AVA," "CANDAHAR," "GHUZNEE,"
 "CABOOL, 1842," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
 "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—CARDIFF.

MILITIA.

1st Battalion (Royal Glamorgan Militia).. .. . *Cardiff.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	<i>Haverfordwest.</i>	3. 3rd	<i>Cardiff.</i>
2nd	<i>Bridgend, Glam.</i>	4. 3rd Glamorgan	<i>Swansea.</i>

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THE WELSH REGIMENT.

IN 1787 the 1st Battalion, which had been in existence since 1719 under the title of "The Regiment of Invalids," became an effective regiment of the line as the 41st Foot.

The 2nd Battalion, first raised in 1756 as a reserve to the 24th Regiment, took its place in the Army List as "The 69th Regiment, or Colville's Foot," in 1760; being subsequently styled "The 69th, South Lincolnshire Regiment."

The two battalions were linked together as "The Welsh Regiment" on 1st July, 1881.

It is in 1778 that there is any mention of active service in connection with the regiment, when the 2nd Battalion was present at the capture of the island of St. Lucia from the French; and again, in April, 1782, when they were employed as Marines, under Sir Samuel Hood, being present at the victory gained by Rodney and Hood over the French in the West Indies, and receiving, as a reward for their services, permission to wear a laurel wreath round the number on their colours, and accoutrements.

Both battalions embarked from Ireland for the West Indies in 1793-94; but the destination of the 2nd Battalion was changed on its arrival at Spithead, and for the second time in its career it acted as Marines, under Lord Hood, assisting at the siege of Toulon, and being present in the

engagements with the French in Corsica, and in the naval actions in the Mediterranean.

In 1794 the 1st Battalion shared in the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe and St. Domingo, and, having buried 17 officers and 1,500 men in the West Indies, returned to Cork in 1797—a skeleton of the regiment which had left that place less than three years before.

But it was in 1797 that the 2nd Battalion achieved one of its greatest honours—and the name “St. Vincent” on the colours is borne by the Welsh Regiment alone.

As Marines, for the third time in their history, a portion of the battalion was serving on the *Britannia*, the *Courageux*, and the *Agamemnon*, under Nelson, at the close of the year 1796; and in the following year the “Old Agamemnons,” as Nelson called them, accompanied him when he transferred his flag to the *Captain*, and were present at the battle off Cape St. Vincent.

In a history of the regiment, however brief, it can hardly be out of place to quote Nelson’s account of an episode which does it so much honour.

Nelson, after describing how the *Captain* lay abreast of the *San Nicholas* and the *San Josef*, writes:—

“I directed Captain Miller to put the helm a-starboard, and, calling for the boarders, ordered them to board.

“The soldiers of the 69th Regiment, with an alacrity which will ever do them credit, and Lieutenant Pierson, of the same regiment, were among the foremost in the service. The first man who jumped into the mizen chains was Captain Berry (late my first lieutenant). Captain Miller was in the very act of doing so, but I directed him to remain; he was supported from our spritsail-yard, which hooked in *San Nicholas*’ mizen rigging. A soldier of the 69th Regiment having broken the upper quarter gallery window, jumped in, followed by myself and others as fast as possible. I

found the cabin doors fastened, and the Spanish officers fired their pistols at us through the windows, but, having burst open the doors, the soldiers fired, and the Spanish brigadier (commodore with a distinguishing pendant) fell, as retreating, to the quarter-deck, on the larboard side near the wheel. Having passed on to the quarter-deck, I found Captain Berry in possession of the poop, and the Spanish ensign hauling down. I passed with my people and Lieutenant Pierson on the larboard gangway to the fore-castle, where I met two or three Spanish officers, prisoners to my seamen, and they delivered up their swords. At this moment a fire of pistols or muskets opened from the Admiral's stern gallery in the *San Josef*. I directed the soldiery to fire into her stern. Our seamen, by this time, were in full possession of the ship; about seven of my men were killed and some few wounded, and about 20 Spaniards.

“Having placed sentinels at the different ladders, and calling to Captain Miller, ordering him to send more men into the *San Nicholas*, I directed my brave fellows to board the first-rate, the *San Josef*, which was done in an instant, Captain Berry assisting me into the main chains. At this moment a Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail, and said they surrendered; from this most welcome intelligence it was not long before I was on the quarter-deck, when the Spanish captain, with a bended knee, presented me with his sword, and told me the Admiral was dying of his wounds below. I asked him, on his honour, if the ship were surrendered? He declared she was, on which I gave him my hand, and desired him to call to his officers and ship's company, and tell them of it, which he did, and on the quarter-deck of a Spanish first-rate, extravagant as the story may seem, did I receive the swords of the vanquished Spaniards, which, as I received, I gave to William Fearney, one of my bargemen, who put them with the greatest *sangfroid* under his arm.

One of my sailors now took me by the hand, saying he might not soon have such another place to do it in, and assured me he was most heartily glad to see me there. I was surrounded by Captain Berry, Lieutenant Pierson (69th Regiment); John Sykes, John Thompson, Francis Cook, and William Fearney, all Old Agamemnons, and several other brave men, soldiers and seamen.

“ Thus fell their ships.”*

In 1788 and 1789 the Great Duke of Wellington was serving as a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Company of the 41st (the 1st Battalion).

The year 1799 saw the 1st Battalion on its way to America, where it remained until the conclusion of the American War of 1812, gaining meanwhile much glory, as the names “ Detroit,” “ Queenstown,” “ Miami,” “ Niagara,” on the colours bear witness.

In 1815 the battalion returned to England, and anchored off Spithead on 15th July; but two days later it sailed for Ostend, on its way to Paris, and remained in France until the formation of the Army of Occupation, when it returned to England in December of the same year.

The 2nd Battalion after fighting the Spaniards under Nelson, saw service against the French in Holland, and then went to Jamaica where it suffered severely from sickness.

In 1805 it proceeded to Madras with a detachment of four companies at Vellore. The remainder of the garrison of Vellore consisted of two regiments of native troops. On 10th July, 1806, the native regiments mutinied; and it was only the heroic defence of the small garrison of English soldiers, who were subsequently relieved by the 19th Dragoons, which averted a most serious disaster—a disaster which, in all probability, would have been felt throughout the British rule in India.

* “ Historical Events of 69th Regiment,” by W. F. Butler.

In 1810 the battalion assisted in the conquest of the Isle of Bourbon, and in 1811 formed part of the expedition which wrested the island of Java from the Dutch.

In 1815 it was present at Quatre Bras, and fought in the celebrated Battle of Waterloo.

The battalion was afterwards employed in India, and took part in the Mahratta War in 1817, being present at the capture of the hill forts of Singhur and the storming of Sholapur, besides numerous other engagements, returning to England in 1825.

In 1831 it again embarked for the West Indies, proceeding to Nova Scotia in 1839, and returning in England in 1842.

It proceeded to Malta in 1847, and in 1851 embarked for the West Indies, being quartered at Barbadoes.

It was at this station, in 1852, that a severe epidemic of yellow fever occurred. The battalion lost one officer and 39 men; but Her Majesty's frigate *Dauntless* suffered still more severely, losing 85 of her officers and crew.

A piece of plate presented by the Royal Navy and Marines to the battalion on this occasion records the assistance rendered to the sick as cheerfully as it was gratefully received.

In 1857 the battalion embarked for England, having lost in less than six years in the West Indies five officers and 101 N.C.O. and men by yellow fever alone.

In the meantime the 1st Battalion had been sent to India in 1822, and was quartered at Fort St. George, in Madras, until the beginning of 1824, when it formed part of the expedition which brought the Empire of Ava—or Burmah, as it is now called—in subjection to the British power.

This war lasted until 24th February, 1826. It consisted principally of a series of attacks on stockaded works. The battalion conducted itself most gallantly, and more than sustained the credit of British troops by the courage it displayed. Its losses during the campaign amounted to 7 officers and 250 N.C.O. and men.

On the 25th February, 1831, His Majesty King William IV was graciously pleased to approve of the battalion being styled "The 41st, The Welsh Regiment," and to permit it to bear on its colours and appointments "The Prince of Wales' Plume," with the motto, "Gwell Angau na Chywilydd."

In 1843 the battalion returned to England, leaving 65 officers and 1,553 N.C.O. and men buried in Indian soil; having taken part in two campaigns—the Burmese and the Afghan, the latter under General Nott—besides numerous engagements with hill tribes.

During the 20 years the battalion had spent in the East, it experienced, perhaps, a greater variety of climate, fighting, and hardships than any other corps in Her Majesty's service. Certainly, no other corps gained greater reputation for resolution and gallantry.

After one year's service in South Wales the battalion proceeded to Ireland in 1845, and remained there until 1851, when it embarked for the Ionian Islands.

But "the piping times of peace" were not yet in store for the battalion. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War in 1854 it received orders to form part of the Expeditionary Force in aid of the Turks, and embarked on the 10th April of that year for Gallipoli, proceeding to Varna in June, and to the Crimea in the following September.

On the 19th September the invading force first came in contact with the Russians, and on the following day was fought the battle of the Alma, in which victory the Welsh Regiment, as part of the Second Division, bore its share.

After this followed the flank march on Balaklava and the occupation of the heights commanding Sevastopol. It was on the 5th November, 1855, that the enemy made their most determined effort to raise the siege of Sevastopol. In the early dawn, under the cover of a thick fog, masses of Russian troops crept silently up the rugged sides of the Inkerman

valley. The Second Division, which bore the brunt of the attack, was at first driven back. An eye witness writes:—
 “The Second Division in the centre of the line were hardly pressed. The 41st Regiment, in particular, were exposed to a terrible fire.” At length, however, the Russians were forced to retire, and victory remained for the Allied troops—but at what a cost! The Welsh Regiment alone lost 11 officers and 151 N.C.O. and men killed or wounded.

It was not the good fortune of either battalion to again see active service until the 2nd Battalion, in 1870, took part in repulsing the Fenian Raid into Canada, in which one company of the regiment under Captain Mansfield distinguished itself—a medal and clasp being subsequently awarded. In December, 1888, four companies of the 1st Battalion were engaged in operations against the Dervishes near Suakim, and were awarded a medal with clasp and Khedive’s Star. In 1892 the 2nd Battalion proceeded to India and was present at the great Durbar held at Delhi in 1902. Although not fortunate enough to proceed on active service as a unit, many members of the regiment took part in various expeditions on the Indian frontier.

On the outbreak of the Boer war in 1899 the 1st Battalion sailed for the seat of war on 4th November, being at first allotted to the duty of guarding the lines of communication in Cape Colony. As the campaign developed it joined the force under General French and took part in the operations round Colesburg.

The Welsh Regiment was subsequently brigaded under General Stephenson and formed part of the 6th Division commanded by General Kelly-Kenny. On the 13th February the army started on the masterly operations by which Kimberley was relieved and General Cronje captured. Marching hard and fast the Welshmen, with their comrades of the 6th Division, followed closely on the heels of the cavalry and

seized the Klip Drift. Then moving on again General Cronje was headed off, and being foiled in his effort to put the Modder River between himself and his pursuers, he entrenched his army among the cliffs and dongas on the river banks at Paardeberg and stood at bay. On the 18th February he was attacked by the British army, when the Welsh Regiment, with the other regiments of its brigade, did some splendid work. The regiment charged across a plain which was swept by the fire of the Boers and succeeded in pushing back the Boer defences at a cost to itself of 6 officers and 72 N.C.O. and men killed and wounded.

As a result of this action the Boers were driven into closer compass and exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, and on the 27th their fortitude broke down and Cronje with over 4,000 Boers surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

Advancing from Paardeberg, the army came to Driefontein, where the Boers had taken up a strong position to bar any further advance, and on the 10th March General Stephenson's brigade was ordered to storm the heights, with the Welsh Regiment leading the attack. Under a very heavy fire the battalion climbed upwards coolly taking advantage of all available cover but always advancing. As our men neared the summit many of the Boers fled, but the Johannesburg Police stood their ground, with the result that when the men of the Welsh Regiment and their comrades drove them off at the point of the bayonet, 120 of their number lay dead on the field. The result of this action so impressed the Boers that in no other action did they stay to face the British bayonets. The loss of the regiment in this fight amounted to 7 officers and 133 N.C.O. and men killed and wounded.

Marching onwards the regiment reached Bloemfontein on the 14th March and so completed one of the most brilliant feats of the British Army. The relief of Kimberley, the battle of Paardeberg, the capture of Cronje, and his army, the fight

at Driefontein, and the occupation of the Free State capital changed within a month the whole aspect of the campaign.

On 22nd April the regiment was fighting at Leeuw Kop, when, at the small cost of 2 officers and 8 N.C.O. and men, it helped to carry the Boer position and forced them to raise the siege of Wepener.

Before leaving Bloemfontein the Welsh Regiment joined the 11th Division under General Pole Carew and with it advanced on Pretoria. Marching under a burning sun in the daytime and bivouacking in the bitter cold of the night, often with very scanty rations, nothing could exceed the cheerful endurance of the men. Johannesburg was reached and occupied after a fight, and then the regiment shared in the capture of the ridge which formed the last defence of Pretoria.

From Pretoria the Welsh Regiment moved out to follow the Boers into their eastern fastnesses, fighting both at Diamond Hill and Belfast. Step by step the Boers were pushed back until Lydenberg was taken and President Kruger fled to Europe. Then on again until Komatipoort was reached, when the destruction of the Boer artillery and the flight of General Pienaars and over 2,000 Boers into Portuguese territory rewarded their efforts.

After nine months service in the Komati valley the regiment suffered so severely from the fever which infested the district, that it was moved to Johannesburg in May, 1901, and garrisoned the town until March, 1902, when it proceeded to Rietfontein to hold a line of blockhouses among the Magaliesberg mountains, and so remained until the war was ended.

The militia and volunteers of the regiment performed good work during this campaign. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service and embarked for South Africa on 12th February, 1900. It was employed in guarding the long lines of communication, as well as in the dangerous work of escorting

convoys of supplies throughout the country, frequently having brushes with the enemy, to whom these convoys were a great temptation. The volunteer service companies also performed equally good service, fighting and marching with their Regular comrades, as well as manning blockhouses and guarding railway lines.

Both militia and volunteers fully established their right to share in the honourable record of the Welsh Regiment, by the soldierlike spirit in which they accepted the hardships and dangers of active service.

The total losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 10 officers, 177 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 12 officers, 187 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following is a list of soldiers of the Welsh Regiment who have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle.

The Victoria Cross.

In the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Brevet-Major H. Rowland and Sergeant-Major A. Madden, for gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th October, 1854, respectively.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant J. Helier; Corporals W. Burghall, P. Hurley, D. Jones, H. Targett; Privates W. Bryant, J. Creighton, C. Horner, J. Jones, F. Lynch, F. Mackey, J. Sheehy, W. Tilley, R. Welsman, T. Williams.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major J. A. Bryant; Colour-Sergeants F. Carter, B. Evans, R. M. Hill, F. H. Shannon, W. Williams, J. Fidler, R. Foster, A. Jenkins; Sergeants A. Dredge, J. Richards, G. Culberson, J. Gilmore; Corporal F. Thomas; Private P. McCarthy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE BLACK WATCH

(ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT No. 42.

Comprising the Counties of Fife, Forfar, and Perth.

BADGES.

The Royal Cypher within the Garter. The Badge and Motto of the Order of the Thistle.
In each of the four corners the Royal Cypher, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"MYSORE," "MANGALORE," "SERINGAPATAN," "CORUNNA," "FUENTES D'ONOR,"
"PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA,"
"WATERLOO," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-47, 1851-2-3," "ALMA," "SEVASTOPOL,"
"LUCKNOW," "ASHANTEE," "EGYPT, 1882-84," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "NILE, 1884-85,"
"KIRBEKAN," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET. FACINGS—BLUE. TARTAN—THE BLACK WATCH.

Headquarters—QUEEN'S BARRACKS, PERTH.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal Perth Militia) Perth.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st..	Dundee.	4th	Perth.
2nd	Arbroath.	5th	Birnam.
3rd	Dundee.	6th	St. Andrews.

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THE BLACK WATCH

(ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).

THE history of the renowned Black Watch, "Scotland's oldest and favourite Highland Corps," is well known in every mansion and cottage throughout broad Scotland; indeed, it is an established fact that the best blood of the country has been shed in the ranks of the Royal Highlanders, and in many a residence, more particularly north of the Tay, traditions exist of brave deeds done by ancestors while serving under the banners of the 42nd, traditions which are carefully preserved and cherished.

Originally formed from the Independent Companies raised in the year 1729 to keep the King's peace among the Highland Hills, the Black Watch, so called from the dark hue of its tartan, paraded in the year 1740 for the first time as a regiment of the British Army in a field between Taybridge and Aberfeldy, and was numbered 43, afterwards changed to 42. A noble cairn is now erected in the field to commemorate this interesting event.

Five years afterwards, the 42nd received its "baptism of fire" at the battle of Fontenoy. Much speculation existed at that time as to how the Highlanders would behave under fire, but this was speedily decided by the impetuous attack made by the Black Watch on the foe, and a French writer states, "The British behaved well, and could be exceeded in ardour by none but our officers, when the Highland furies rushed in upon us with more violence than ever did sea driven by tempest."

The war against the French in America, which commenced in 1756, called the Black Watch, or Lord John Murray's Highlanders, again to active service, and for several years the regiment fought nobly in all the numerous engagements that took place, notably, Louisbourg, Ticonderago, Crown Point, surrender of Montreal, &c. So conspicuous was the valour of the 42nd at Ticonderago, where the regiment lost 25 officers, 19 sergeants and 603 rank and file in killed and wounded, that it became the topic of

universal panegyric in Great Britain, the public prints teemed with honourable testimony to its bravery, and the King was pleased to confer the title of "Royal" on the regiment, so that it was afterwards known as the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment.

In after years the 42nd took part in the capture of the West Indies, and in the American revolutionary war, where, in spite of the heavy bribes offered to the British Army by the enemy, not a single man of the Black Watch could be induced to desert his colours.

A second battalion was raised in 1780, and commenced its fighting career in India. Mysore and Mangalore testified to its bravery, and it covered itself with immortal glory at the siege and assault of Seringapatam. In 1786, the 2nd Battalion was made a separate regiment, numbered 73, and styled the Perthshire Regiment, and gallantly upheld its name in the African Wars of 1846-7 and 1851-2-3.

The 73rd was once nearly totally lost by shipwreck on the coast of Africa, and it was only by its unswerving obedience to orders that the catastrophe was averted.

When the *Birkenhead* went down, 2 officers and 53 men of the 73rd perished. The tale of the loss of the *Birkenhead*, and the firmness with which those on board met their death, forms a proud episode in the history of the British Army.

After a lapse of nearly a century, the 73rd was again united to the Black Watch, forming, as it had originally done, the 2nd Battalion, the honours gained by it being enrolled on the colours of both battalions.

In 1794-5 the Black Watch took a full share of the campaign in Flanders, where it gained the "Red Hackle" now worn in the feather bonnet.

The Egyptian Campaign of 1800-1 also called the Royal Highlanders to the front; the landing at Aboukir and battle of Alexandria testified that the same sterling fighting powers which had animated their ancestors still existed in the Royal Highlanders, and when the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, called upon the 42nd at the battle last named for a special effort at the crisis of the fight, by saying, "My brave Highlanders, remember your forefathers, remember your country!" victory immediately ensued.

Again, at the hard-fought battle of Corunna, when Sir John Moore, in the thick of the fight, before falling mortally wounded, exclaimed, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" the foe was scattered in all directions.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all the battles and

sieges in which the 42nd participated in the Peninsula. Fuentes d'Onor, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse, confirmed the glorious name already obtained. In the battle of Toulouse alone, the Royal Highlanders had 25 officers, 17 sergeants, and 279 men killed and wounded, but not before the French Army was driven back into the city.

The three days' fighting at Quatre Bras and Waterloo inflicted a loss on the regiment of 298 officers and men. "They fought like heroes, and like heroes they fell—an honour to their country." The Duke of Wellington, in his public despatch, mentioned the 42nd (only four were named) as one of the regiments that particularly distinguished itself.

From 1815 to 1854, peace being almost universal, the Royal Highlanders were not engaged on active service, but on the breaking out of the Crimean War, the 42nd took the field, and was the senior regiment of Sir Colin Campbell's famous Highland Brigade. At the battle of Alma the fact was elicited that the officers and men then comprising the regiment, when they rushed up the "Heights of Alma," carrying victory with them, were in no whit inferior to their predecessors in the Black Watch. The 42nd bore its share of the hard and tedious work of the Crimean Campaign. It was with the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, and at the assaults of 18th June and 8th September, 1855, on Sevastopol, on which later date the town fell.

This war was over for a short time only when the Indian Mutiny called the Black Watch to India. In the arduous struggle that followed the 42nd had a full and ample share of fighting under their old chief, Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde)—the battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, battle of Bareilly and many other minor engagements, fought under the burning sun on the plains of India, put the endurance of hardship to the fullest test. In no case was the Black Watch found wanting, victory as of yore crowned every effort, and "Lucknow" was added to the honours on the colours.

It may be here mentioned that a beautiful piece of sculpture, commemorating the memory of those who fell in war from the creation of the regiment to the close of the Indian Mutiny, now adorns the vestibule of Dunkeld Cathedral. On the slab underneath the sculpture the following is inserted:—

"Here, 'mong the hills that nursed each hardy Gael,
Our votive marble tells the soldier's tale,
Art's magic power each perished friend recalls,
And heroes haunt these old Cathedral walls."

The Ashantee War next demanded the services of the 42nd. In this short, but arduous campaign, the "Black Watch" took the most conspicuous part. In the dense jungle in which Amoaful was fought, the cool and intrepid behaviour of the regiment under a heavy fire drew forth the unqualified approbation of Sir Garnet Wolseley; the defeat of the enemy, the capture and burning of Coomassie, the return march to the coast, under heavy rains, through swollen rivers, dense forests, and in a deadly climate, added another well-won laurel to the Royal Highlanders.

In 1882, the Egyptian War commenced, and the Royal Highlanders, forming part of the Highland Brigade, stormed the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir. General Hamley states: "The assault began at five minutes to five, the station was captured at half past six, and at seven the whole brigade was again in order. Thus, in that interval of time, the Highland Brigade had broken under a tremendous fire into the middle of the enemy's intrenchments, had maintained itself there in an arduous and dubious conflict for 20 minutes, had then captured two miles of works and batteries, piercing the enemy's centre, and loosening their whole system of defence, and had finished by taking the camp and the railway trains, and again assembling, ready for any further enterprise." The words "Egypt, 1882-84," and "Tel-el-Kebir," were, by Royal permission, added to the honours of the Black Watch.

Next came the fighting near Suakin, the engagements of El Teb and Tamai followed in quick succession, and such was the conduct of the Black Watch during these actions that Lord Wolseley sent the following telegram: "Well done, old comrades of the Black Watch."

In September, 1884, the 1st Battalion proceeded up the Nile and formed part of the River Column, taking part in the battle of Kirbegan. On the evacuation of the Soudan, the battalion returned to Cairo, where they were met by Lord Wolseley, who telegraphed home to the Commander-in-Chief: "Black Watch has arrived in splendid condition and looking the picture of military efficiency."

The 2nd Battalion left for South Africa on the 22nd October, 1899, and formed part of the famous Highland Brigade, under General Wauchope. On the night of Sunday, 10th December, 1899, the brigade was ordered to attack the Boer position at Magersfontein, where the Boer General Cronje and his army had been busily entrenching themselves for weeks.

With the Black Watch leading, the brigade advanced amid impenetrable darkness, until suddenly from a short distance in

front of them burst out a deadly blaze of musketry, which in a few minutes killed and wounded no less than 600 gallant Highlanders, including their brave general.

The few survivors of A, B, and C Companies of the Black Watch held their position all day in front of the Boer trenches, and did not retire until the evening, when only six remained unhurt. The remaining men of the other companies made a desperate attempt to turn the Boer flank, but the position had been too well prepared, and when night fell a second time Lord Methuen drew off his troops. Seldom have troops had a more terrible experience than fell to the lot of the regiment on this occasion, and in all their long experience of war only at Ticonderago had they met with greater loss. 19 officers and over 300 N.C.O. and men were killed and wounded by the end of the day. It speaks volumes for the spirit which has always animated this distinguished corps to find that, notwithstanding the nerve-shattering blow it had received at Magersfontein, it was fighting again on the 6th February at Koodoesberg, and on the 18th, after a march of 30 miles it dashed across a level plain swept by the Boer fire, with all its old fire and spirit, to reach Cronje's trenches at Paardeberg. There were over 90 casualties, but on the 27th February they had their revenge in witnessing the surrender of Cronje and over 4,000 Boers as prisoners of war.

Space does not permit the enumeration in detail of the many minor actions in which the corps was subsequently engaged. It marched with the army to Bloemfontein, being present at the fighting on the way at Poplar's Grove and Driefontein. In the action at Babionsberg it was specially praised by Lord Roberts. In the Orange River Colony operations it saw fighting at Rhenoster River, Retief's Nek, Wittebergen and Witpoort, and with the 1st Battalion, which had arrived from India, put in much hard marching and skirmishing in the drives which formed the chief features of the later stages of the war.

The total casualties of the regiment amounted to 12 officers and 174 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c ; 17 officers, 349 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The detachments furnished for the campaign by the militia and volunteers of the regiment, and which were attached to the 2nd Battalion, shared the perils and privations of their regular comrades with a spirit that was in every way worthy of the traditions of the regiment.

The following list of distinctions gained by individuals of the regiment for acts of courage on the field of battle, goes far to

explain how the Black Watch has built up its glorious reputation :—

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Lieutenant F. E. H. Farquharson for conspicuous bravery at Lucknow on 9th March, 1858. Colour-Sergeant W. Gardener for gallant conduct at Bareilly on the 5th May, 1858, when he saved the life of Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Cameron, his Commanding Officer; Quarter-master Sergeant J. Simpson; Lance-Corporal A. Thomson; Privates J. Davis and E. Spence, for daring gallantry at Feroz Rooyah on the 15th April, 1858. Privates W. Cook and J. Miller, for most conspicuous courage at Sisseya Ghât on 15th January, 1859.

Ashanti Campaign, 1874.—Lance-Sergeant S. McGaw, for gallant conduct at the battle of Amoaful, 31st January, 1874.

Soudan Campaign, 1884.—Private T. Edwards, for gallant conduct at Tamai on the 13th March, 1884.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeant P. White; Corporals J. Mumford, J. McClelland, W. Petrie, J. Patterson; Privates J. Miller, J. Grant, R. Holmes, A. Bowie, J. Hartley, C. Christison, W. Kerr, D. Haddow, D. Logg, D. Hislop.

Ashanti War, 1874.—Sergeant-Major J. Barclay; Sergeant Instructor of Musketry W. Street; Sergeant H. Barton; Privates G. Cameron, H. Jones, W. Nicoll, J. White, W. Bell, G. Ritchie, T. Adams; Piper J. Wetherspoon.

Soudan Campaign, 1884.—Sergeants J. Sutherland, W. B. Davidson (now Lieutenant and Quarter-master); Private I. Shires; Drummer H. Mumford.

Soudan Campaign, 1885.—Colour-Sergeants J. Tweedie, J. Connan, D. Morrison; Sergeant T. Watt; Privates Henderson, F. West (now Sergeant), F. Baldwin.

Expedition to Borge, 1899.—Colour-Sergeant J. McKenzie (now Lieutenant).

West Africa, 1900.—Sergeant F. West, granted bar to medal.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major J. Anderson; Colour-Sergeant A. Millar; Pioneer Sergeant Howden; Sergeants H. Harrison, J. Baxter, A. Wilson; Lance-Sergeant G. Gaynor; Lance-Corporals W. Forreth, R. Forrester (now Lieutenant); Privates R. McGregor, I. Ormonde, J. Smith; Pioneer J. Hastie; Piper D. Cameron.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Colonel-in-Chief :

HIS MAJESTY CHARLES I, KING OF PORTUGAL AND ALGARVES, K.G.

BADGE.

The United Red and White Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"QUEBEC, 1759," "MYSORE," "HINDOOSTAN," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO,"
 "FUENTES D'ONOR," "CIUDAD RODRIGO," "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA,"
 "VITTORIA," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA,"
 "WATERLOO," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3," "DELHI," "NEW ZEALAND,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02," "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—OXFORD.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (Royal Bucks Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>High Wycombe.</i>
4th Battalion (Oxford Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Oxford.</i>

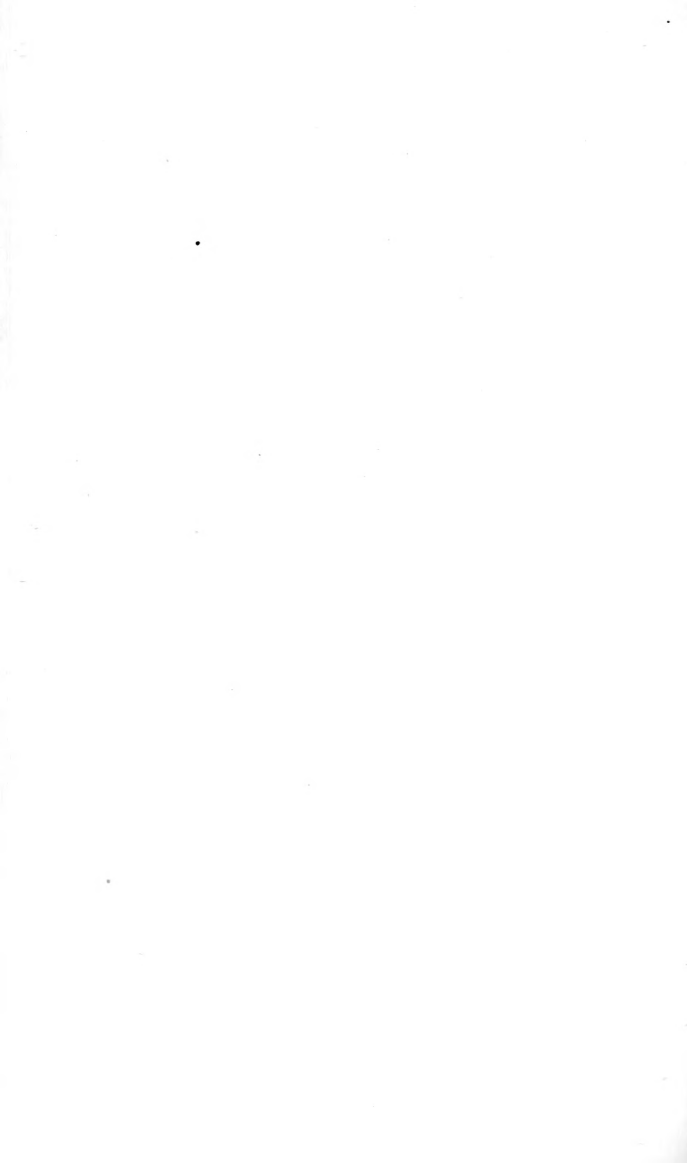
VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS :

1st	Oxford.		1st Bucks	<i>Gt. Marlow.</i>
2nd	Oxford.		2nd Bucks	<i>Eton.</i>

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE corps, which under the territorial system of recruiting is maintained by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, is formed of two line battalions, together with the militia and volunteers of the two counties. The 1st and 2nd Battalions, which are part of His Majesty's Regular Army, were before 1881 known respectively as the 43rd and 52nd Regiments of Light Infantry. The latter has for over 120 years been associated with the county of Oxfordshire, while the fact that circumstances brought the 43rd and 52nd into close comradeship during some of our greatest campaigns, makes it peculiarly fitting that they should now be part of the same regiment.

Both the 43rd and 52nd possessed a high reputation for gallantry and smartness, and now that the honours of each have become the honours of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, that regiment is justly regarded as one of the most distinguished in the army. That it has maintained its reputation is proved by the appointment, in 1901, of His Majesty the King of Portugal to be its Colonel-in-Chief.

The 43rd Regiment was raised in 1741, and the 52nd Regiment in 1755. The first service of national importance that the 43rd was called upon to undertake was the capture of Quebec, in 1759.

From 1761 to 1763, the 43rd served with distinction in the West Indies, and took part in the several expeditions which resulted in the capture of many of the islands from the French and Spaniards. From 1774 to 1782, both the 43rd and 52nd were engaged in the American War of Independence, and at the battle of Bunker's Hill learned to appreciate each other's worth. Shoulder to shoulder they climbed that fatal hill, achieving victory only by a tremendous sacrifice of officers and men.

In 1783 the 52nd proceeded to India, and for 15 eventful years remained in that country. Among other services, which are commemorated by the word "Hindoostan" on its colours, it was engaged in the campaigns which Lord Cornwallis was forced to undertake against the notorious Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore. The campaigns in Mysore were rendered arduous and trying in the extreme, both by the difficult nature of the country and by the fact that Tippoo Sahib, with ruthless completeness, laid waste his territory in order that the invading forces should find no food. The perseverance and valour, however, of the British soldiers overcame the fortresses of Tippoo, who was gradually driven back to his last stronghold, Seringapatam, where he was forced to make reparation. At Cannanore the 52nd furnished the storming party, while previous to the assault a private of the regiment reconnoitred the approach to the fortress with successful daring. At Saven-droog, a hill fortress of great strength, the band of the regiment played the stormers to the breach, while at Coimbatore, Bangalore and Palagatcherry, the men of the 52nd were equally distinguished and successful. During the latter years of its Indian service the regiment assisted at the capture of Pondicherry from the French, and Ceylon from the Dutch.

Meanwhile, the 43rd had sailed again for the West Indies, and from 1794 to 1797 was engaged in expeditions against the French possessions. In 1800, the 52nd (now consisting of two battalions) took part in the expedition to Ferrol, on the coast of Spain, after which both regiments were brigaded at Shorncliffe with the 95th Regiment, now the Rifle Brigade. These corps were then placed under the command of Sir John Moore, one of the finest soldiers of the time, to undergo that thorough training which produced in the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Rifles what has been described as "a perfect system of drill and discipline." In 1803, while this training was in progress, the 43rd and 52nd were both made light infantry—the first officially recognised light infantry regiments of the British Army—and a few years later, when the Peninsular War broke out, they and their comrades of the 95th Rifles formed the famous Light Division, of which the historian of the war subsequently wrote: "They were never negligent, never dismayed. Six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever matched in courage or skill. Those three regiments were avowedly the best that England ever had under arms."

From 1804 to 1817, the 43rd had two battalions, and from 1799 to 1816 (with the exception of a few months in 1804) the

52nd also had two battalions. In 1807, the 1st Battalion 43rd and the 2nd Battalion 52nd took part in the expedition against Denmark, being present at Kiøge and at the capitulation of Copenhagen, when the Danes surrendered their fleet of 63 ships, all their stores, and some 2,500 heavy guns.

In 1808 commenced that long period of warfare against the French in Portugal and Spain, which gave the 43rd and 52nd the opportunity of proving the value of Sir John Moore's careful training. The two regiments fought side by side at the battle of Vimiera, and later in the year each regiment had two battalions with Sir John Moore's army during his Corunna Campaign, which unhappily culminated in the death of the great general—the colonel of the 52nd.*

Ordered, in 1809, to reinforce the British Army under Wellington, then fighting at Talavera, the 43rd and 52nd, with their comrades of Craufurd's Light Brigade (shortly to be formed into the Light Division), gave a splendid example of their qualities as soldiers by marching in 26 hours a distance of 62 miles in the hottest season of the year, each man carrying from 50 to 60 pounds weight upon his shoulders. From that time the Light Division became the eyes of the Peninsular Army, and was ever foremost in the field. By night it furnished the outposts; by day it skirmished ahead; on all occasions it was the first to come in touch with the enemy, and though it had the reputation of being composed of the finest light troops in Europe, it was so highly trained and disciplined as to be able to take its place with the other divisions of the army in the storming of a fortress breach.

In the campaign of 1810, Craufurd engaged the French in vastly superior numbers, near Almeida, and a sanguinary rear-guard action was fought while covering the retirement of the division across the Coa. The British casualties were heavy, but the object was attained, and though the French made gallant efforts to follow up the retiring troops, the latter, taking up a strong position, kept up such a hail of bullets on the bridge that the attempt to force the passage was hopeless, and the enemy withdrew. Lord Wellington, who praised but sparingly, said of the regiments of the Light Division: "Throughout this trying day all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments distinguished themselves." At Busaco, a few months

* The blade of the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna now hangs in the mess-room of the officers of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

afterwards, the Light Division covered itself with glory. "One division of infantry only," said Wellington, in his despatch after the battle "made any progress to the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-General Craufurd, with the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Regiments, and the 3rd Portuguese Caçadores, and driven back with immense loss." So fierce was the fight and so intermingled the combatants that one soldier of the 52nd killed a "chef de bataillon" with his sword while giving the word of command to his men, calmly tearing off the officer's medal and putting it in his pocket. Two other 52nd soldiers seized the French General Simon and took him prisoner, while numbers of the French officers were similarly treated.

They followed Wellington's retirement to the strongly fortified lines of Torres Vedras (to the north of Lisbon), where the winter was spent: but the Light Division was not inactive, since it supplied the outposts that kept in touch with the French advanced posts. Massena's retreat from before the lines in the spring of 1811 was immediately followed up, and the troops of the Light Division kept on the enemy's heels during the whole of March, fighting sharp rear-guard actions at Pombal, Redinha, Casal Novo, and Foz d'Arrago. In April occurred the combat of Sabugal, which though not considered of sufficient importance to have its name added to the distinctions borne on the colour, was a most brilliant affair. For some time the 43rd withstood alone the attacks of Regnier's Corps of 12,000 Frenchmen; then when the 52nd came up, the enemy, resisting fiercely, was driven from the field at the point of the bayonet, and was obliged to abandon one of its howitzers. In this action, described by Wellington as "one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in" the Light Division lost upwards of 200 officers and men killed and wounded, while the French casualties were enormous. So impressed was Wellington with the gallant conduct of the Light Division that about this time he promoted to an ensigncy a sergeant of each of the three regiments (43rd, 52nd and 95th) "as a testimony of his particular approbation of the regiments."

At Fuentes d'Onor the Light Division fought in solid squares. At Ciudad Rodrigo the 43rd and 52nd stormed the breaches, and Wellington thus wrote of them: "The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege, and in the storm nothing could withstand the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced and accomplished the difficult operation allotted to them, notwithstanding all

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the approach of the enemy's column, but when it was sufficiently near they sprang up and poured a deadly fire into it. At the same time, the 52nd, with its well-known precision, wheeled round in such a manner as to enable it to pour a flanking fire into the French as they passed by, at so short a distance that every shot told. The effect of this magnificent manœuvre was instantaneous. The French column recoiled, and then broke and fled, the 52nd and the English guards hotly pursuing, and the battle was won.

The 52nd, and the other two regiments of General Adam's Light Brigade, had the honour of being the only British troops that entered Paris after Waterloo, being encamped from July to November, 1815, in the Champs Elysées, while the rest of the army remained in the Bois de Boulogne. In 1827 the 43rd proceeded from Gibraltar to Lisbon, with Sir Henry Clinton's force, in answer to an appeal from Portugal against a threatened attack by Spain, and, 10 years later, when quartered in Canada, it made the astounding winter march, across the Portage of the Madawaska, of 370 miles in 18 days, with the thermometer varying from 20° to 30° below zero.

The 43rd next saw service in South Africa, being engaged in the Kaffir War, 1851-53, and enduring many hardships. While there, it received drafts from home, and one of these was on board the *Birkenhead* when wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope in February, 1852. On this memorable occasion, the men fell in on deck as if at an ordinary parade, and with noble self-devotion, refused to leave the ship until all the women and children had been taken off in the boats. Of the 700 on board, nearly 500 officers and men were drowned, and as a splendid lesson in discipline to his army, the King of Prussia ordered the heroic account of the wreck of the *Birkenhead* to be read on parade to each regiment in his service.

From South Africa the 43rd went to India, whither a few months earlier the 52nd had also proceeded, and during the Mutiny (1857-58) both regiments were continuously engaged with the rebels. The 43rd made a record march of 1,300 miles through Central India in the hottest month of the year, clearing the districts of mutineers, and securing at Banda and Kirwee loot to the value of nearly a million of money, while the 52nd had opportunities for distinction, of which it was not slow to avail itself. The centre and headquarters of the rebellion were at Delhi, and it was absolutely necessary that the terrible outbreak should be grappled with at that place, although the force at the disposal of the British Government was most

inadequate for the purpose. A few thousand men, among whom was the 52nd, were hastily got together, and the siege of Delhi was commenced. So long as the issue of the struggle was uncertain, many who would otherwise have joined the rebels still held back, and knowing this, the gallant little army stuck resolutely for three weary months before the walls of Delhi, although cholera and the intense heat of the Indian summer added enormous difficulties to the task. When, however, fresh troops had arrived in India, the city was assaulted and taken. At the storming of the Cashmere Gate the 52nd displayed its highest fighting qualities, Bugler Hawthorn receiving the Victoria Cross for a daring act of gallantry, and in the subsequent despatches the General wrote: "More especially, the 52nd Light Infantry, who led the column from first to last, and who, I consider, fully maintained its high reputation."

A short period of rest and the 43rd was again on active service. The Maori rebellion had come to a head, and, to suppress it, reinforcements were despatched to New Zealand, the 43rd sailing from Calcutta in September, 1863. The campaign that followed was trying in the extreme, and though the engagements with the enemy were few, the casualties were severe. At the assault of the Gate Pa, the colonel and six officers of the regiment were killed, and many officers and men were wounded. At Te Ranga also the Maories resisted fiercely, and Captain Smith, of the 43rd, gained the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct.

On the 3rd June, 1873, a detachment of the 43rd, stationed at Malliaporum, Southern India, was engaged against a band of Moplah fanatics. Captain Vesey, who was in command, and Lieutenant Williamson, received the thanks of the Government of Madras "for the energy and promptitude with which they acted on the emergency, and so completely quelled the disturbance on the first day of its existence."

In 1881 the 43rd and 52nd were united under the title of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

In December, 1884, a detachment of the 1st Battalion, under Captain C. J. Curtis, was again employed in the suppression of a Moplah disturbance in Southern India. In an order published 2nd February, 1885, the Government of India praised all officers and men concerned, especially Private Lewis Barratt, who was afterwards given a medal for distinguished conduct.

In 1885-86, 30 men of the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant F. W. M. D. Scott, formed part of a mounted infantry company in the Nile Expedition, and was present at the action of Ginniss.

In 1890 "F" Company of the 2nd Battalion, then quartered in Burma, provided an escort to the Siamese Boundary Commission, covering 650 miles in 64 marches, and in 1891 "D" and "G" Companies formed part of a column operating in the Wuntho District in Upper Burmah. The objects of both these expeditions were successfully gained.

In 1897, the 2nd Battalion, then quartered in India, formed part of the force operating in the Mohmand Country in the North-West Frontier Campaign, when it took part in a successful action at Koda-Khel on September 27th. On the conclusion of this expedition the Battalion was immediately placed in the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. On the 30th December, 1897, it was engaged in a sharp rear-guard action between Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal in the Khyber Pass, when 3 men were killed and 3 officers and 11 men wounded.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer of the regiment who took part in this fight:—

"A large proportion of the men who had this bit of fighting came out with the last draft, and had not been a month in India. They were as steady and as plucky as if they had been war-worn veterans of a dozen campaigns, and personally I never wish to fight by the side of anything better than these Oxfordshire recruits."

The 1st Battalion proceeded to South Africa with the 6th Division in December, 1899, and remained on active service until the close of the war in 1902. It took part in Lord Roberts's invasion of the Orange Free State in the early months of 1900, particularly distinguishing itself at Klip Drift and at the battle of Paardeberg; was present at the surrender of the Boer forces under General Cronje, at Poplar Grove, and the occupation of Bloemfontein. During the remainder of the year, the battalion was continuously engaged in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, in the pursuit of De Wet, and marched upwards of 700 miles, while its mounted infantry company did excellent service with the mounted troops, notably at the engagement at Bothaville in November. The years 1901 and 1902 were occupied in the pursuit of the Boers in the Orange River Colony, in the numerous great "drives," and in manning the blockhouse lines until peace was proclaimed.

During this war some 400 militia reservists served with the battalion at different times, and a volunteer company, recruited from the territorial volunteer battalions, was also present with the battalion during 1900 and 1901.

The following is a list of officers and men of the regiment who

have won the Victoria Cross or the medal for distinguished conduct in the field :—

Awarded Victoria Crosses.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58—Private H. Addison.—On the 2nd January, 1859, a portion of General Whitlock's force was engaged with the rebels near Kurrereah, the Political Officer attached to the force was struck down and beset by a host of foes. Private Addison came to his assistance and kept the enemy at bay till more men came up. Addison in the contest received two dangerous wounds and lost a leg.

Bugler R. Hawthorn.—Accompanied a party of sappers and miners who performed the dangerous and desperate duty of blowing up the Cashmere Gate in the fortress of Delhi, under a heavy and destructive fire of musketry, on the 14th September, 1857, and bravely performed the dangerous duty on which he was employed. He had previously attached himself to an officer of the Engineers, when dangerously wounded, bound up his wounds under a heavy fire, and had him removed without further injury.

Lance-Corporal H. Smith.—Gallantly carried away a wounded comrade under a heavy fire of grape and musketry in the Chand-nee Choke of the City of Delhi, on the morning of the assault, the 14th September, 1857.

New Zealand War, 1864.—Captain F. A. Smith.—Was the first to enter into the right of the rifle pits, and his gallant conduct was very conspicuous at the engagement of Te Ranga on the 21st June, 1864.

Awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals.

New Zealand War, 1864.—Colour-Sergeant W. B. Garland.—Distinguished service at the assault of the Gate Pa.

Suppression of Moplah fanatics, Madras Presidency, 1882.—Private L. Barratt.

Operations, North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98.—Distinguished service during the operations.—Sergeant-Major H. Dempsey; Sergeant W. J. Smith; Corporal C. Hunt; Lance-Corporal J. Panting; Bugler E. Crowhurst.

South Africa, 1899-1902.—Distinguished service during the war.—Colour-Sergeant W. King; Pioneer-Sergeant G. Beer; Sergeants J. Cripps, G. Olney, J. Wixon; Corporals G. Burke, J. Fowler, J. Ilett, J. Fowles, F. James; Lance-Corporals C. A. Bradbrook, H. Smith, A. Sykes; Privates A. Anderson, D. Satchell.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "GIBRALTAR," and with the motto "*Montis Insignia Calpe*" underneath.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT." An Eagle.

"MORO," "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA," "PENINSULA," "BLADENSBURG," "WATERLOO,"
 "AVA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "TAKU FORTS," "NILE, 1884-5,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—WARLEY.

MILITIA:

3rd Battalion (Essex (Rifles) Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Warley.</i>
4th Battalion (West Essex Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Warley.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1st	<i>Brentwood.</i>	3rd	<i>West Ham.</i>
2nd	<i>Colchester.</i>	4th	<i>Leyton.</i>

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THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

THE Essex Regiment is formed of two line battalions; the first, the old 44th, known in the Peninsula as the "Little Fighting Fours," which was raised in 1741, and the 56th, formerly known from the colour of their facings as the "Pompadours," which was raised in 1745. Both battalions have, therefore, a record extending for over 150 years, and united, as they are now, present a history which embraces most of the stirring conflicts by which the power of this great Empire has been asserted and extended during that period.

Only a few years after its formation the 1st battalion was sent to North America, where the conflict had commenced which resulted in the sovereignty of the great province of Canada being transferred from the French to the English nation. The first experience, however, of the regiment was in a great disaster which befel the British arms. Under General Braddock, the British force had advanced against Fort du Quesne,

a stronghold of the French. General Braddock had been trained in the old-fashioned manœuvres in vogue in Europe, and although warned that such methods were useless in the forests of America, and against the subtle Red Indians, refused to alter the tactics which had so often been successful against civilised foes. Without pushing scouts ahead he advanced his force in close formation into the winding, narrow forest paths. At a moment and a place where to open out was impossible, suddenly from every tree-top, bush and rock, a close and deadly fire was opened upon the British force. Immediately all was confusion, and the shouts of the officers as they strove to rally their men were drowned by the hideous war-cry of the Red Indians. The unfortunate General Braddock, brave as a lion, exposed himself freely in his desperate efforts to restore order to his shattered force, but was mortally wounded, and had it not been for the exertions of a young American Colonel few could have escaped. This officer, who conducted the retreat of the survivors of General Braddock's army, was afterwards the celebrated General Washington. The French, however, were not allowed to profit by this success, for only a few years elapsed ere the power of France fell before the valour of Wolfe and his soldiers at Quebec.

In 1762, the 2nd Battalion, then only newly raised, gave an earnest of its future fame by its gallantry at the capture of Havannah, in the West Indies, one of the richest prizes ever captured, but which was afterwards restored to Spain in exchange for the province of Florida in North America. Then followed the War of Independence in America, with its perils, privations, victories, and disasters, in all of which the Essex Regiment bore its part with its usual gallantry and fortitude.

The long siege of Gibraltar from 1779-83 gave a brighter page to the history of the regiment. The forces of France and Spain were united in a desperate effort to wrest from

the British the possession of the coveted Rock of Gibraltar, and month after month in unwearied effort from the batteries on the land side, as well as from ships of war in the harbour, an unceasing storm of fire was poured upon the Rock. Under the stout Sir George Eliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, the British garrison nobly held out, and from time to time a British fleet managed to bring fresh supplies of food and ammunition to it. The efforts of the besiegers culminated on the morning of the 13th September, 1782, when the surrounding Spanish hills were thronged by the royalty and nobility of France and Spain, to witness the final overthrow of that stubborn British garrison. From the huge land batteries, and from the floating batteries, which had been invented for the purpose, there burst on the garrison a tempest of shot hitherto unparalleled in the annals of the siege. The vigilance, however, of Lord Heathfield and his soldiers had early discovered the preparations for this great attack, and no effort had been spared to make a suitable reply, and consequently the British were enabled almost to return shot for shot.

Especially effective was the red-hot shot of the garrison, for before the close of the day, the huge floating batteries of the enemy were reduced to burning wrecks, and the next morning found the flag of England still flying triumphantly in Gibraltar, and the enemy, shattered and disorganised, subsequently withdrew. On the colours of the Essex Regiment a "Castle and Key," with the word "Gibraltar," and the motto, "Montis Insignia Calpe," still commemorate the noble part borne by this regiment in this glorious siege.

In 1794, when the newly-made Republic of France turned its arms against this country, part of the regiment was employed in reducing the French West Indian Islands, while the remainder was under the command of the Duke of York, confronting the Republican Army in Holland.

The 1st Battalion in 1801 proceeded to Egypt under the

command of the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, and, at a time, when the other nations of Europe had been cowed by the irresistible valour and genius of the French, proved the superior courage of the British soldier, by driving the French from Egypt, though the gallant Abercromby fell at the moment of victory. The "Sphinx" and the word "Egypt" were placed on the colours of the regiment in honour of its courage in this campaign.

The 2nd Battalion proceeded to India, and for some years was actively occupied in driving the French from their possessions in the Indian Ocean, and in gradually extending and consolidating the British Empire in India. Meanwhile the 1st Battalion was earning glory in the Peninsula War. After assisting to preserve Sicily from Murat, whom Napoleon had made King of Naples, it captured the Ionian Islands, and then in Spain and Portugal, at Sabugal, Badajoz, and Salamanca, fairly earned the nick-name of the "Little Fighting Fours."

When the escape of Napoleon from Elba called Europe to arms, the regiment was again sent to the front. At Quatre Bras it was in the gallant Picton's division which bore the brunt of the desperate attacks of Marshal Ney, and on the memorable 18th of June the regiment was one of those gallant corps whose stubborn tenacity, once and for all, broke the power of the great Napoleon at Waterloo.

At the same time the 2nd Battalion was fighting in America, and formed part of the small army which, at Bladensburg, routed an enemy, strongly entrenched and numerically superior, and captured the city of Washington. Then followed a long period of service in India, which included a campaign against the Mahrattas, and gallant service on the occasion of a great fire in the Mauritius, when the further progress of the fire was checked by the regiment at some cost of life and limb. It also took part in a campaign in Burmah, then almost an unknown

country, when an army of 60,000 Burmese, with numerous artillery and elephants, was completely defeated by the small British force, on which occasion the Essex Regiment won "Ava" for its colours.

In 1842 it was the unfortunate lot of the regiment to participate for the second time in its history in a great military disaster. Troubles had occurred in Afghanistan, and the ruler, Shah Soojah, had besought the aid of the British against his turbulent subjects. By the aid of British bayonets he had been replaced on his throne, and it became the duty of the Essex Regiment to remain in Cabul during the winter of 1841 to protect this ruler. When, however, the snows of winter had cut off the communication with India, the hostile Afghans surrounded Cabul, and the leaders of the small British force found themselves obliged to negotiate with them for a safe retreat. Under the most solemn pledges the Afghans agreed that the English should leave Cabul and return to India, and in the depth of winter with its women, children and baggage our small army commenced its weary retreat towards India. Hardly had it started, however, when it became apparent that the Afghans had no intention of observing the treaty, for at every pass they treacherously attacked the crowd of fugitives, and day by day they had to fight their way onwards with diminishing numbers. Destitute of ammunition, and hampered by the women and children, and suffering from cold and hunger, the end came at last, and of all that started on that fatal march, only one man lived to reach the shelter of the British flag. In the following summer, however, an army of retribution made stern amends, Cabul was again entered, and severe punishment was meted out to those who had been guilty of such murderous treachery.

In the fights of the Alma and Inkerman, and in the siege of Sevastopol, during the Crimean Campaign, the Essex Regiment won the right to bear those names on its colours,

to be shortly followed by additional honours gained in China during the war of 1860.

Next came the Nile Campaign of 1884-85, and although the expedition failed to reach Khartoum in time to save the heroic Gordon, it was from no want of pluck and endurance on the part of the British soldier; and the Essex Regiment, in common with the other corps of the expedition, amply earned the addition of "Nile, 1884-85" to the other battle-honours on its colours.

The 1st Battalion embarked on the 11th November, 1899 to take part in the South African War, and on arrival was employed under General French in the operations around Colesburg, by which the Boer invasion of Cape Colony was held in check until Lord Roberts was ready to move. In the army which marched to intercept the retreat of Cronje, the Essex Regiment formed part of the 18th Brigade, 6th Division (General Kelly-Kenny's), and Colonel Stephenson of the Essex Regiment was appointed to command the brigade, and Major F. J. Brown succeeded to that of the battalion.

Marching swiftly, the regiment took part in the operation for the relief of Kimberley, and then came up with Cronje at Paardeberg, and on the 18th February, 1900, Cronje's trenches were hotly attacked. In the gallant charge across the plain to the Boer trenches on the river banks, the Essex Regiment had 11 N.C.O. and men killed, and 3 officers and 48 N.C.O. and men wounded. Lieutenant Parsons was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous courage in this action. The result of the fight obliged the Boers to contract their defences and so subjected them to a greater intensity of artillery fire, with the result that on the 27th, Cronje, with over 4,000 Boers, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

The army then advanced on its way to Bloemfontein, and after brushing away the enemy at Poplar's Grove, found them strongly entrenched in a formidable position at Driefontein

At 5 in the afternoon of the 10th March, in the face of a heavy fire, the Essex and Welsh Regiments stormed the heights and drove the Boers off at the point of the bayonet, 120 of their dead being afterwards found on the ground. Of the Essex Regiment, 2 officers (one being the gallant Lieutenant Parsons) and 11 N.C.O. and men were killed, and 5 officers and 78 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

On reaching Bloemfontein the battalion was complimented by Lord Roberts for the excellent bayonet charge it had made at Driefontein.

On the 22nd April, the regiment was engaged in the relief of Dewetsdorp, and on the 1st May, started on the long march to Pretoria. On the 10th May at the Zand River, where the Boers had attempted to obstruct the British advance, the Essex Regiment was kept on fatigue duty for 24 hours to get the baggage across the drift, while the rest of the division marched on. On the next day (the 11th) the battalion marched 21 miles, and halting for three hours only, started again and marched for 23 miles, when it caught up its comrades.

On the 31st May after some fighting, the battalion marched into Johannesburg, and on the 4th June took part in the skirmishing which preceded the occupation of Pretoria.

After Pretoria the battalion was present at the engagements of Diamond Hill and Belfast, and took part in the operations which ended in the flight of Kruger to Europe, the destruction of the Boer artillery, and the flight of some thousands of Boers across the frontier into Portuguese territory.

Shortly afterwards, it formed part of the force which proceeded to Frederickstad to the assistance of General Barton, who was surrounded by De Wet's force. The Boers were forced to withdraw after suffering heavy loss. Then followed months of incessant marching in pursuit of the Boer commandos, and finally the close of the war found it doing duty on the line of blockhouses.

In the meantime the regiment had also been represented by a body of mounted infantry from the 2nd battalion in India, which rendered good service in the engagements at Driefontein, Sanna's Post, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wittebergen, and elsewhere. The 2nd Battalion itself followed in December, 1901, and during the war constructed and occupied the block-house line from Tafel Kop to Vrede.

The militia and volunteers of the regiment also rendered excellent service during the campaign. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service, and served in South Africa from the 27th March to 15th September, 1902, being engaged in holding blockhouse lines and guarding the lines of communication, while the service companies, furnished by the volunteer battalions joined the 1st Battalion, and shared its hardships and dangers with a spirit and endurance which won the highest praise.

The total casualties of the regiment in the Boer War amounted to 7 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 203 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 11 officers, 185 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the Essex Regiment have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

In the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant W. McWhiney, for devotion to duty and for rescuing wounded comrades.

Chinese Campaign, 1860.—Lieutenant R. M. Rogers ; Private J. McDougall, for gallantry at the capture of the Taku Forts.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Lieutenant F. N. Parsons, for gallantry in the battle of Paardeberg.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant-Major W. Hart ; Corporals J. Cunningham, O. Powell, P. Torpy, W. McWhiney ;

Privates H. Carroll, T. Crawford, R. Cruikshanks, T. Eade, A. Fawkes, J. McGann, J. Magrath, J. Robinson, J. Samples, G. Saunders ; Hospital Sergeant T. Austin.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major F. Howlett ; Quarter-master-Sergeants G. R. Mansfield, E. C. Moore, W. Cook ; Colour-Sergeant C. E. Munson ; Sergeants F. J. Fenner, J. Johnston ; Lance-Corporal J. Hall ; Privates J. Bright, H. J. Fleming, H. Pain, F. Sheail, T. J. Stephenson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



The Sherwood Foresters

(NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGIMENTS).

REGIMENTAL BADGE.

The United Red and White Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"LOUISBURG," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "TALAVERA," "BUSACO," "FUENTES D'ONOR,"
 "CIUDAD RODRIGO," "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES,"
 "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "AVA," "SOUTH AFRICA,
 1846-7," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "CENTRAL INDIA," "ABYSSINIA,"
 "EGYPT, 1882," "TIRAH," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—DERBY.

MILITIA.

rd Battalion	{ (1st Derby Militia) }	..	..	..	..	<i>Derby.</i>
th Battalion	(Royal Sherwood Foresters' Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Newark.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

st	<i>Derby.</i>		1st Nottinghamshire	<i>Nottingham.</i>
nd	<i>Chesterfield.</i>		4th	<i>Newark.</i>

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THE DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE regiment by which the counties of Nottingham and Derby are represented in the ranks of His Majesty's Army is composed of two battalions, formerly the 45th and 95th Regiments of Foot. In 1881 these two corps were united under the title of the Sherwood Foresters, or Derbyshire Regiment.

The 45th Regiment, now the 1st Battalion, was raised in the year 1741, and the 95th, now the 2nd Battalion, in 1823. The first of the important events in the history of the former battalion was its participation in the conquest of Canada; and at the capture of the French naval arsenal at Louisburg, in 1758, its good service and gallantry earned for the regiment the first inscription on its colours. Although not present as a whole, the battalion was represented by a detachment in the famous battle before Quebec in the following year, when, under the immortal Wolfe, the British troops overthrew the sovereignty of France in North America. To a certain extent France revenged herself some 20 years later by helping the American colonies to gain their independence. In this unfortunate conflict the Sherwood Foresters, in common with the other regiments of the British Army, carried out the orders entrusted to them with a spirit and gallantry that added much to their reputation.

More congenial service awaited them in the West Indies, and for many years they were busy fighting the French for the possession of these valuable islands, finding, however, the climate more dangerous than the enemy.

In 1807, a stern experience fell to the lot of the regiment at the attack on Buenos Ayres, in South America. The English had, the year before, been obliged to relinquish the city in consequence of a general rising against them, and a large force under General Whitelock, including the 1st Battalion of the regiment, was sent to retake it. The city was entered at various points by the British troops, but every house had been made a fortress, and the farther our soldiers went the more terrible became the fusilade from every window and roof, whole battalions were cut off, and some, terribly reduced in numbers, were captured by the Spaniards. Other British regiments, however, were more fortunate, and the Sherwood Foresters, in particular, successfully seized the building to which they were directed, and prepared themselves to hold it against all comers. This, with other partial successes, enabled the British General to negotiate on equal terms with the Spanish Governor, and all prisoners were accordingly restored, and our troops left the city with the honours of war.

The following year, however, was to see the regiment enrolled in the ranks of those gallant troops who, in the course of the Peninsular War, defeated again and again the finest troops and ablest Marshals of the French Empire. In the opening battle of the war, that at Roleia, the battalion took a prominent part in the movement which dislodged the enemy, while at the battle of Vimiera, which followed, it was close in pursuit of the defeated French. In the desperate and protracted battle of Talavera, the battalion gained the honourable nickname of "The Old Stubborns," for its gallant conduct at a critical moment. With their usual impetuosity of attack, the French had flung themselves in masses upon an advanced post of our troops before they could be supported or withdrawn. Had our troops been driven in headlong confusion back upon Wellington's order of battle, the French

might fairly have expected to have broken the British asunder, and so gained their object. That they did not do so was owing to the firmness of the Sherwood Foresters, who, thoroughly trained in the art of war, opposed, with the utmost firmness and courage, the troops of the enemy. Taking advantage of the wooded nature of the country, they made such a defence, as they slowly retreated, as effectually prevented the enemy from profiting by his attack. Wellington, in describing the battle in his official bulletin, said: "Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th Regiment were conspicuous."

In the battle of Busaco, won by the British army against superior numbers, again did the Sherwood Foresters distinguish themselves. The army commanded by Wellington had been posted by him in a favourable position among the hills, which, to a certain extent, neutralised the odds against him. The enemy, however, fought with no little gallantry and perseverance, and one of their columns at one period of the day had actually attained the top of a ridge from which they might break the British line. Their triumph was, however, short lived. The 1st Battalion of the regiment, with its brave comrades, now the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, and a Portuguese Regiment, sprang fiercely at the head of the enemy's column with the bayonet, a few moments of wavering, and then order was lost, and pell mell down the hill went the French, nor did our gallant fellows leave them until not a man remained on the hill's side from top to bottom, save those who had fallen or were prisoners. "I assure you that I never witnessed a more gallant charge than that made by the 88th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese Regiment on the enemy's division, which had reached the ridge of the sierra," so wrote the hero of a hundred fights to the Secretary of State.

Space will not permit a detailed account of the doings

of the Sherwood Foresters in all the battles and sieges of the Peninsula War, but wherever dauntless daring was required the men of the old 45th were ever ready to head a storming party with the same fearless spirit as that which earned them the nickname of the "Old Stubborns." At Badajoz, a 45th jacket was displayed in place of the British flag, as a sign of the conquest of the castle and a testimony to the regiment's participation in the victory. At Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and the crowning victory of Vittoria, in the dreadful struggles amongst the Pyrenees, in the passage of the Nive and the Nivelle, at Orthes and Toulouse, the regiment obtained, and firmly cemented, a fame for gallantry and good conduct which placed it in the front rank of Wellington's stout veterans.

After the final overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, many years elapsed ere the regiment was again required for active service against an enemy, but in various quarters of the globe it performed sterling service in the protection of British interests and possessions.

The 2nd Battalion, the old 95th Regiment, was formed in 1823, but its qualities in the field were not tested until it had existed for 10 years, when it proceeded to Cephalonia, to act against some revolted Greeks. How well the 10 years of training had fitted the regiment for an emergency may be judged from the expression of the High Commissioner's thanks "for the exemplary steadiness, patience and humanity, as well as gallantry, displayed by them during a very arduous and trying service."

The 1st Battalion was, in 1846-47, engaged in South Africa in protecting our colonists against the Kaffirs, a duty which called for much endurance on the part of the troops ere the nimble-footed savages could be taught that distance could not save them from the consequences of their barbarous raids on the farms and homesteads of the colony. Service

in Burmah followed for the battalion, where, amid very different surroundings, they performed equally excellent work against the Burmese, and established British authority in that quarter of the globe on a more satisfactory basis.

In 1854, stern and desperate service fell to the lot of the 2nd Battalion during the Crimean Campaign. Eager to win laurels for their hitherto practically untried regiment, the soldiers of the 95th climbed the fatal hillsides of the Alma with a gallant impetuosity which would not be denied, although their first battle honour cost the battalion, in killed and wounded, no less than 18 officers and 188 N.C.O. and men. Again was that dauntless courage shown on the memorable 5th of November, when the grey Russian masses crept through the fog at Inkerman, only to be hurled back to Sevastopol, after six hours' desperate fighting, by one-sixth their number of British troops. When the roll was called after the battle, no less than 143 officers and men of the regiment were found to have been either killed or wounded. In addition to these severe losses, the men suffered from the terrible severity of the climate, and scarcely 100 could be mustered fit for duty out of 1,000 who had left England. This, however, in no way prevented the gallant corps from furnishing in its turn the usual quota of officers and men for outpost and trench duty, and, worthy companions of the "Old Stubborns," the men of the 2nd Battalion nobly earned the honours of the Crimean War for their colours.

Following hard on the Crimean War came the Indian Mutiny, and although the 2nd Battalion did not arrive in India in time to share in the more brilliant achievements of the year 1857, yet it was called upon for service as perilous and trying in the 16 months of marching and fighting with the Central Indian Field Force. During that time it traversed nearly 3,000 miles, and was engaged with the enemy 14 times, often

under climatic conditions which wrought more havoc even than the enemy.

The Abyssinian Campaign gave the 1st Battalion an opportunity of proving the continued existence of that spirit of martial ardour which it had so signally manifested in the battles of the Peninsula War, and the incident cannot be better described than by quoting the words of Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords: "The march of the 45th is one of the most extraordinary on record. Having been detained in the rear, and being anxious to come as soon as possible to the front, they marched 300 miles in 24 days, and accomplished 70 miles in four days, over a pass 10,000 feet high." It is gratifying to know that the gallant corps was in time to take part in the assault and capture of Magdala.

The 2nd Battalion defended Alexandria during the campaign in Egypt in 1882, and although but little fighting fell to its lot, the duty it had to perform in mounting guard day and night, and the trying nature of the country, fully and satisfactorily tested the good qualities of the regiment.

Six years later the same battalion won additional credit in the Sikkim Expedition. The men of the regiment, in addition to many fatiguing marches over difficult country, had to hold an advanced position at Gnathong, which was twice attacked by superior numbers of the Thibetans, who, on both occasions, were completely repulsed. At the conclusion of the expedition, the General who commanded the force highly commended the battalion, "not only for its good fighting qualities, but also for its high state of discipline, and the good tone which existed throughout all ranks," while Lord Roberts also expressed his satisfaction at "the most favourable reports received of the battalion, and that it was cheerful under hardships, always ready for work, and very well conducted."

On the 19th September, 1897, the 2nd Battalion was ordered

to take the field with the Tirah Expedition against the tribesmen in the mountains and passes on the North-West Frontier of India, and showed conspicuous gallantry in the memorable action at Dargai, where it had 1 officer and 11 N.C.O. and men killed and wounded. Lieutenant H. S. Pennell won the Victoria Cross by his gallant endeavours to save Captain Smith who was killed, and Sergeant Keeling and Private Spick received the Medal for Distinguished Conduct. The battalion was subsequently engaged in the attack of the Sampagha and Arhanga passes; the destruction of the fortified towers of the Aka Khel Afridis in the Warren Valley, and the action of Karumna in the Khyber Pass. The trying marches, extreme cold, unhealthy valleys, and heavy duty were a severe strain upon the health of the men during this campaign, and the total casualties of the battalion amounted to 3 officers and 21 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c.; and 1 officer, and 33 N.C.O. and men wounded.

On the outbreak of the Boer War the 1st Battalion left Malta on the 21st November, 1899, under the command of Colonel Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., and landed at East London, South Africa, on the 15th December, 1899, when it proceeded by train to join the 3rd Division about 10 days after the disaster at Stormberg. It took part in many reconnaissances in that district and was present at the action at Bethulie Bridge, where Lieutenant Popham gained his D.S.O. by cutting the wires connecting the dynamite charges which had been prepared to blow up the bridge.

The battalion then joined General Bruce Hamilton's force on the 29th April, 1900, being part of the Eastern Column under General Ian Hamilton, and took part in the actions of Welkdon, Zand River, Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, and the occupations of the towns of Winberg, Kroonstad, Lindley and Pretoria.

It marched 400 miles in 45 days, including 10 days' halt, and was engaged with the enemy 28 times. At Diamond

Hill it lost 5 men killed and 2 officers and 19 men wounded.

On the return of the battalion to Pretoria it was ordered to trek south across the Vaal River in the direction of Bethlehem, and joined Colonel Broadwood's and General Fitzroy Hart's Column in the pursuit of De Wet, and performed many arduous marches on this service.

It subsequently joined Colonel Dixon's column, and while serving with it took a conspicuous part in the severe engagement at Vlakfontein on the 29th May, 1901. Covering their approach by a veldt fire, 500 mounted Boers dashed out of the smoke on to the rear guard of the column and obtained possession of its two guns. The escort of the guns was a company of the Sherwood Foresters, and though its ranks had been broken by the fierce onslaught, the men fought gallantly against tremendous odds until the rest of the battalion with the Scottish Borderers came to the rescue, when the guns were recaptured and the Boers swept off the field, leaving 41 of their dead on the ground. 24 N.C.O. and men of the regiment were killed, and 4 officers and 57 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

Again at Moedwill, the regiment still further enhanced its fighting reputation in the action of the 30th September, 1901. Colonel Kekewich's column, with which the battalion was then serving, was attacked at daybreak in its bivouac by Delarey and a large force of Boers. In the suddenness of the attack the outposts were driven in and the Boers secured a position from which their fire searched the whole camp, and men and horses dropped fast. But the Sherwood Foresters had been in this kind of affair before, and undismayed by the situation, they led the way in a gallant counter attack on the Boers. By six o'clock in the morning Delarey's burghers had had enough, and galloped off completely repulsed. "There were few actions," says Sir Conan Doyle, "more creditable to the troops engaged." The regiment lost 1 officer and 20 N.C.O.

and men killed and 3 officers and 39 N.C.O. and men wounded. Sergeant Chambers, by his very successful defence of a small post, won the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in this action. After this and until the end of the war, the battalion held the blockhouse line from Magato to Naauport.

Much good service was also performed by the mounted infantry of the regiment, who saw service in every part of the scene of war. During the campaign the total number of casualties amounted to 12 officers and 259 N.C.O. and men, and the battalion marched 2,200 miles. When speaking at Welbeck, Lord Kitchener referred to the Sherwood Foresters as "one of the battalions in whom I most trusted."

Among the Militia battalions which volunteered for the war, none were so seriously engaged as the 4th Battalion of the regiment, and the gallant fight it made against hopeless odds at Roodeval will always be a proud recollection. Its casualties during the campaign were 3 officers, 42 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 3 officers, 62 N.C.O. and men wounded, and it received a deservedly great reception on its return from the inhabitants of Nottingham and Newark.

The representatives of the volunteer battalion of the regiment who went to the front also earned much praise for the spirit in which they shared the dangers and hardships of their regular comrades.

The following soldiers of the regiment have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Private B. McQuirt.

Perak Expedition, 1876.—Captain Channer.

Afghan War, 1879.—Colonel O'Moore Creagh.

At Dargai, Tirah Campaign, 1897.—Lieutenant H. S. Pennell.
Wakkerstroom, South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—
Corporal H. Beet.

Moedwill, South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Private W.
Bess.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.—Quartermaster-Sergeant M.
McGucken; Colour-Sergeant T. Welton; Corporals W. Bish,
M. Harrison, S. Hunter, G. Seymour; Privates W. Ahern, T.
Grimason, F. Kelling, P. Kenny, J. Mercer, M. Urell, D. Shea,
P. Burke, P. Murphy, C. Rose.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Private J. Wilson.

Tirah Campaign (North-West Frontier of India) 1897.—
Colour-Sergeant J. Keeling; Private J. Spick.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeants-Major H. G.
Crummey, H. Taylor; Quartermaster-Sergeant W. J. Roberts;
Company Sergeant-Major A. Ewin; Colour-Sergeants W.
Harwood, C. D. Randall, C. Walker; Sergeants G. Dexter, C.
Chambers, J. Dames, J. Gilham, W. Seaton, A. Avenall;
Lance-Sergeant W. Dowson; Corporal J. Brierly; Privates
H. Alton, A. Bullons, J. Cunningham, C. O. Hickenbottom,
R. Isaacs, A. Smith, E. Marriott.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL BADGE.

The Red Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"LOUISBURG," "QUEBEC, 1759," "MAIDA," "CORUNNA," "TARIFA," "VITTORIA,"
"ST. SEBASTIAN," "PENINSULA," "AVA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL,"
"ALI MASJID," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
"DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—PRESTON.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (3rd Royal Lancashire Militia) *Preston.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st *Preston.* | 2nd *Bolton.*

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THE LOYAL
NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, formed of the old 47th and 81st Regiments of Foot, dates back to 1740, when it was first raised in Scotland by Colonel Mordaunt. It served in that country for some years, after which it came to England, and in 1758 went out to America, and was engaged in many of the battles fought there. It took part in the expedition against Quebec, and was known in the Army as "Wolfe's Own." With great discernment the expedition for the reduction of this place had been entrusted to Major-General Wolfe, a young but talented officer, who, with 8,000 men under his command, left England in February, 1759, and reached Quebec in the following April. The French were, however, well prepared, and Quebec was garrisoned by 10,000 troops under the Marquis de Montcalm, the ablest military leader of the French in America.

For no less a period than six months Wolfe and his brave soldiers used every endeavour, and practised every artifice to come to close quarters with the French, but aided by the almost inaccessible position of Quebec, Montcalm kept resolutely within the walls, knowing that the severity of the winter would put an end to the efforts of the English.

This consideration was also present to the mind of Wolfe, and at last, when every other effort had failed, he resorted to an expedient which the well-tried valour of the British

soldier alone made possible. Having attracted the enemy's attention during the day by various feigned movements in an opposite direction, on the night of the 12th September, he embarked some 5,000 of the troops in boats, who, rowing with muffled oars, passed the French sentinels, and reached the foot of a bush-clad precipice, known as the Heights of Abraham. Up the face of this with infinite labour Wolfe and his gallant soldiers, holding on to tree and bush, climbed till they reached the top, and daybreak found them at last in a position from which they could assault the town.

Montcalm hardly believing his own eyes, and knowing the weakness of the defence in that quarter, which he had regarded as unassailable, at once resolved to hazard a battle to save the town. The contest, however, was short, for six months the British had been panting to get at the foe, now that the opportunity had come the ardour of their attack was irresistible, and the French were routed with great slaughter although the gallant Wolfe died at the moment of victory. To the North Lancashire Regiment, therefore, with their brave comrades on this day, we practically owe the possession of those vast and fertile provinces in which so many of our people have since found happiness and prosperity.

The Regiment served throughout the operations in Canada, and a few years later was present at the capture of Monte Video under General Quemby. In 1799 the 2nd Battalion was quartered in the West Indies where it suffered much from yellow fever. It was afterwards engaged at the Cape, and had some hard fighting with the Kaffirs, after which it returned home. In 1806 the Regiment was sent to Sicily, and was brigaded with the 78th Foot under Brigadier-General Ackland, and participated in the battle of Maida, when it particularly distinguished itself. The French force was considerably stronger than the British, but the result of the action was a complete victory for the English, 700 of the enemy

being killed, and 1,400 wounded. The Regiment, under Colonel Kempt, behaved nobly throughout the action, and, in conjunction with the 78th, made the memorable charge which drove the enemy from the field and did so much in deciding the fortune of the day.

In November, 1808, it was sent to Spain, and took part in the various engagements and movements which ensued, including Sir John Moore's famous retreat on Corunna in the face of a powerful enemy. At the battle fought on the 16th January, 1809, in which Sir John Moore fell, the North Lancashire took a conspicuous part, and was highly complimented for its conduct by Major-General Leith. The loss of the Regiment during the retreat and battle, in killed, wounded and missing, was 15 officers and 311 men.

The 1st Battalion served throughout the Peninsular War, and took part in the battles of Tarifa, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian. At the termination of the war it went out to India, took part in the Pindaree and Burmese campaigns, in the latter suffering greatly from sickness, and losing many officers and men, but earned the high praise of the Governor-General of India, and the distinction of "Ava" for its colours.

In 1854 the Regiment was sent to the Crimea, as part of the 2nd division under General Sir de Lacy Evans, and took part in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. The battle of Inkerman was fought on the 5th November, 1854, and commenced at the dawn of day and lasted till 2 p.m., when the Russians retired, leaving the valuable position of the Inkerman heights in the hands of the British. The Regiment very early in the day lost the services of Colonel Haly, who fell severely wounded, but whose life was saved by a small party of men of the Regiment, who charged the Russians and rescued the Colonel; and on this occasion Private John McDesmond showed such conspicuous gallantry that he was awarded the Victoria Cross. The casualties on this day

amounted to 2 officers and 87 N.C.O. and men killed and wounded.

For the Crimean War several medals and honours were conferred on both officers and men, 17 distinguished conduct medals being given to N.C.O. and men, and 7 officers and 1 sergeant (Colour-Sergeant Wilson) receiving the Legion of Honour.

In 1853 the 2nd Battalion sailed for Calcutta, and remained in India till 1865, being present during the whole of the Indian Mutiny, although it was never actively engaged with the mutineers, yet it did good and valuable service in the Punjab, where it disarmed four regiments of native troops. It was on the 11th May, 1857, that the tidings reached Lahore of the mutiny at Meerut. Lahore, with its 90,000 inhabitants, could at a moment give forth hundreds who would only be too ready to emulate the atrocities committed at Meerut and Delhi, but it was not from the city alone that danger was to be apprehended. At Mian Mir, six miles from Lahore, were quartered three native infantry corps and one cavalry regiment, with but a small force of Europeans, consisting of the 2nd Battalion North Lancashire, two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, and four reserve companies of foot artillery. Information had reached the authorities that a plot was on foot at this station to overpower the garrison, seize the guns, set free the 2,000 prisoners confined in the gaol, and then a general massacre of Europeans was intended. A parade of all the troops was ordered to take place in the early morning, and none but the few who were in the secret knew the object of the parade. At the appointed time the troops were drawn up on the ground—the Europeans on the right, the native infantry in the centre, and the native cavalry on the left, the natives outnumbering the Europeans by eight to one. First of all the order of Government for the disbandment of the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore was read to each regiment, then the native

regiments were ordered to change front to the rear, and while they were executing this manœuvre, the 2nd Battalion North Lancashire changed front also and faced them, and the gunners, hidden by the Regiment, moved round likewise, loading their guns as they went. The Sepoys were then told that as so many other regiments had begun to display a mutinous spirit, it was thought right to shield them from temptation by disarming them. "The order was given to 'Pile arms,' and the Sepoys momentarily hesitating, heard Colonel Renny give the order to the North Lancashire men to load, and saw the gunners in front of them standing to their guns, portfires in hand. Perceiving the hopelessness of resistance, they sullenly laid down their arms. Never was a more decisive victory gained; by that morning's work not only was the capital of the Punjab saved, but much had been done to save our Indian Empire."*

The regiment returned home from India in 1865, experiencing on its way a severe cyclone near the Mauritius, which nearly proved fatal to it.

It went again to India in 1874, and took part in the Afghan War, and, with the force under Sir Samuel Browne, was present at the capture of Ali Musjid.

This was a powerful fortress situated among the rocky heights which formed the frontier of Afghanistan; it was garrisoned at the time by a strong body of Afghan soldiery, and was well supplied with heavy guns. Two brigades of the British army were directed to perform a flanking movement to the rear of the fort, but owing to the difficulty experienced in traversing such mountainous country, they did not arrive in time to participate in the attack, which was made by the remainder of the force in the front of the fortress. This attack, in which the North Lancashire was engaged, commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon, but from the nature of the ground, and the intensity of the Afghan fire,

* "Her Majesty's Army." W. Richards.

the advance of the British was necessarily slow, and darkness at length put an end to the conflict, but not before our troops had secured favourable posts, from which they could renew the attack on the following morning. As soon as daybreak allowed our guns opened fire on the fort, but no reply came, and it at once became apparent that the Afghan garrison had abandoned their works, which were accordingly taken possession of by our troops.

The Boer War of 1899 next gave the North Lancashire Regiment an opportunity of increasing its reputation.

Under Colonel Kekewich four companies of the 1st Battalion formed the bulk of the regular troops who garrisoned Kimberley during its four months' siege.

The Boers, attracted by the valuable diamond mines and the presence of Mr. Rhodes, made every effort to capture the town, but the defence was conducted with conspicuous skill and success until General French relieved the garrison and drove away the Boers.

The other wing of the Regiment formed part of Lord Methuen's force, and was present at the battles of Belmont, Enslin, and Modder River. At Enslin, although the North Lancashire shared the honour of the day with the Marines, they suffered much less heavily owing to the extended order in which they scaled the heights, their losses amounting to 20 killed and wounded. At the battle of the Modder River the wing of the battalion led by "C" Company under Major Churchward managed to get across the river and establish itself on the enemy's flank, a movement which probably did much to induce the enemy to vacate his position during the night. The North Lancashires were with the troops who kept Cronje at Magersfontein while Lord Roberts prepared the movement which resulted in the capture of Cronje's whole force at Paardeberg on 27th February, 1900, and subsequently the battalion often split up into many detachments, performed much hard work

being incessantly moving with columns under the indefatigable Lord Methuen and other commanders, or escorting valuable convoys of supplies. Altogether during the campaign it is estimated that the battalion marched some 4,500 miles.

On 19th February, 1901, at Haartebeestefontein, under Lord Methuen, A and H Companies greatly distinguished themselves by dislodging the Boers from a rocky ravine where they were strongly entrenched. Two officers and four N.C.O. and men were killed and eight wounded in this action, and the companies were highly complimented by Lord Methuen, who also presented them with a captured Boer flag. There was a considerable amount of fighting too on convoy duty, especially when the Boers were coming to the end of their own supplies. E and F Companies had a stiff fight at Kaalfontein on 24th May, 1901, with some 400 Boers. The fighting lasted all day, but the convoy safely reached its destination in the evening having had, however, 40 of its escort killed or wounded.

Much hard work was also done in erecting and manning blockhouses, and often the little garrisons had some exciting times. One of these blockhouses, garrisoned by Sergeant Waring and nine men of B Company, was summoned to surrender by a body of 150 Boers, who on being refused made a determined attack. The little band, however, made a highly successful defence and the attack was beaten off, Sergeant Waring and two privates being wounded and the remainder more or less scratched by splinters. Lord Methuen sent the following message:—"Please compliment the Sergeant and garrison of blockhouse on its excellent defence. I expect nothing but what is of the best from the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment."

On 7th March, 1902, B and G Companies had the misfortune to be present at the disaster to Lord Methuen's column at Klipdrift, and on the retreat of the mounted troops, these companies maintained the fight until the men had entirely

exhausted their ammunition, when they were captured together with Lord Methuen and the convoy, but were almost immediately released.

The mounted infantry of the Regiment which included a considerable detachment from the 2nd Battalion at Malta also did excellent work throughout the campaign, but the limits of this short history will not permit a detailed account of their many exciting adventures in all parts of the three colonies.

The campaign gave the militia and volunteers of the Regiment an excellent opportunity of proving their worth. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for service early in the campaign but was asked to do duty at Malta, a duty which was cheerfully accepted, and it remained at that station until 2nd March, 1901, when it had the pleasure of proceeding to South Africa, and put in good service in the work of guarding the lines of communication. The service companies sent out by the volunteer battalions of the Regiment earned the highest praise for their spirit and conduct from the regular officers under whom they served, and both militia and volunteers fully established their right to share the honours gained on active service by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

The total losses of the Regiment during the campaign amounted to 7 officers and 103 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 12 officers, 116 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following soldiers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment have won special distinctions by acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

During the Crimean Campaign, 1854-55.—Private McDesmond.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-55.—Sergeant-Major J. Downey ; Sergeants J. Wilson, J. Godfrey ; Corporals M. Dean, J. Blackmore, J. Gray, G. W. Cantrell, W. Dean, G. Lang ; Privates J. Dowdney, J. Murphy, S. Badman, T. Cook, D. Brooks, J. Owens, T. Keenan, W. Mitchell.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Majors E. C. Mudge, R. Rowley ; Quarter-Master-Sergeant A. Hills ; Colour-Sergeants I. Mossop, E. Wilkinson ; Sergeants C. Hodgson, F. Davis ; Lance-Sergeants G. Walker, T. J. Hodgson ; Corporals F. Peacock, H. Dandy ; Privates A. Daw, A. Hands, H. T. Johnson, A. McDermott, M. Moran, J. Taylor.

Specially promoted for Gallantry.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Lance-Corporal M. Partington ; Privates Lawton, W. Louis.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Castle and Key, superscribed "GIBRALTAR," and with the Motto "*Montis Insignia Culpe*," underneath.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"LOUISBURG," "QUEBEC, 1759," "MAIDA," "DOURO," "TALAVERA,"
"ALBUHERA," "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES,"
"NIVELLE," "ORTRES," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "SEVASTOPOL,"
"NEW ZEALAND," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1879," "TIRAH," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
"MODDER RIVER."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—NORTHAMPTON.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Northampton and Rutland Militia) .. Northampton.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1st.. .. Northampton.

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**THE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.**

THE 1st Battalion (until 1881 known as the 48th Regiment) was embodied at Norwich in 1741, and reviewed by King George II in London in the following year. In 1745 it was engaged at Tournay and Fontenoy, and in 1746 fought at Falkirk and Culloden, and at the latter captured a French standard. In 1747 it was engaged at La-Felde-on-Val, captured three stands of French colours, but lost so heavily that it was declared unfit for service. In 1753 it embarked for Virginia, and was engaged at Monongahela.

In 1755 the 2nd Battalion (until 1881 known as the 58th Regiment) was embodied at Plymouth, and two years later embarked for Nova Scotia; the following year (1758) both battalions were engaged at the capture of Louisburg.

In 1759 both battalions took part in the memorable assault and capture of Quebec, the light companies of the different corps being led up the precipitous heights by Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Howe of the 2nd Battalion, while the grenadiers of the 1st Battalion claim, with apparent justice, the melancholy distinction of supporting the brave General Wolfe in his last moments.

In 1762 we find both battalions again associated at the capture of Havannah; the grenadiers of the 2nd Battalion being the first to enter the strong Castle of Moro. Immense booty was taken at Havannah, the silver specie alone being valued at £3,000,000.

Both battalions returned home in 1763. In 1771 the 2nd Battalion embarked for Gibraltar, and took an active part in the famous siege of this place from 1780 to 1783, thus earning the right to wear the Castle and Key as a badge of distinction, and the motto "Montis Insignia Calpe."

In 1773 the 1st Battalion, after spending 10 years in Ireland, again embarked for the West Indies, returning home 1780. In 1787 the Hon. Arthur Wellesley was gazetted a Captain in the 2nd Battalion—he was better known in later years as Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Between 1794 and 1796 both battalions were engaged in the West Indies, and assisted at the capture of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe.

The 1st Battalion was present at the blockade of Malta in 1800, the Grenadier company capturing the Florian Gate, and planting the British colours on Fort St. Angelo. The 2nd Battalion arrived at Malta in December, 1800, and proceeded with the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, taking part in the landing operations at Aboukir on the 8th March, 1801, and on the 21st of the same month an active part in the famous battle of Alexandria, when the English gained a decisive victory over the French.

On the 4th July, 1806, the 2nd Battalion was engaged at the battle of Maida, where 5,000 English, under General Sir John Stuart, completely defeated a force of 7,000 French.

In 1809 both battalions were serving with the army in the Peninsula.

The 1st Battalion was present at the passage of the Douro on the 12th May, 1809, and was the second regiment to cross over, being in immediate support of the Buffs.

On the 27th and 28th July of the same year, the 1st Battalion was engaged in the battle of Talavera, and for its services was twice specially mentioned in despatches by Lord Wellington, who had personally observed its conduct. Colonel Donnellan commanding the battalion was severely wounded while leading

his men on to the rescue of the Guards ; although in great pain he called the next senior officer, and in a most dignified manner handed him over the command. The battalion rescued the Guards, while the Colonel was conducted to the rear, and died soon after from the effects of his wounds.

Napier, in his history of the Peninsular War, relates the part taken by the 48th Regiment at Talavera as follows :—

“ But the centre of the British was absolutely broken, and the fate of the day seemed to incline in favour of the French, when suddenly Colonel Donnellan with the 48th Regiment was seen advancing through the midst of the disordered masses. At first it seemed as if this regiment must be carried away by the retiring crowds, but wheeling back by companies, it let them pass through the intervals, and then resuming its proud and beautiful line, marched against the right of the pursuing column and plied them with such a destructive musketry, and closed upon them with such a firm and regular pace, that the forward movement of the French was checked. The battle was restored, the French relaxed their efforts by degrees, the fire of the English grew hotter, and their loud and confident shouts—sure augury of success—were heard along the whole line.”

The 1st Battalion was next engaged in the battle of Busaco on the 27th September, 1810, and at Albuhera on the 16th May, 1811, when Lieut.-Colonel Duckworth and 6 other officers were killed, 24 officers wounded (3 of whom died of their wounds), and 387 men killed or wounded. The 1st Battalion was present at the storming of Badajoz, 6th April, 1812.

Both battalions were engaged at the battle of Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812. The 2nd Battalion was present at the siege of Burgos, 22nd October, 1812, battle of Castalla 13th April, and Vittoria 21st June, 1813.

The two battalions were engaged in the fighting in the

Pyrenees between 28th July and 2nd August, 1813, at Nivelles on the 10th November, and at Orthes on 27th February, 1814—the 1st Battalion also taking part in the engagement at Toulouse, on 11th April, 1814.

The details of the losses sustained by both battalions during the Peninsular campaign conclusively prove that they had their full share of the hard knocks, and have a good right to share in the honour of that glorious campaign. At the battle of Salamanca, Drummer Kelly of the 58th Regiment, captured a drum from the 58th French Infantry; this drum is still in possession of the 2nd Battalion.

In 1814 the battalions left the Peninsula, and served at various stations both at home and abroad.

On the 26th November, 1827, the 2nd Battalion, being then at Portsmouth, had the honour of receiving new colours from the hands of H.H.H. the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV).

The 1st Battalion was presented with colours on 19th November, 1838, while stationed at Gibraltar.

From 1845 to 1847 the 2nd Battalion was constantly engaged against the Maories in New Zealand, some of the encounters being most severe. On the 16th May, 1846, a small detachment, under Lieutenant Page, was surprised by a large body of the natives. The bugler (a young lad named Allen), while blowing the alarm, had his right arm disabled by a blow from a tomahawk; he, however, at once grasped the bugle in his left hand, and continued to sound the call until killed by the enemy. In 1855 the 1st Battalion was moved to the Crimea, and was present at the capture of Sevastopol; since then it has twice served in India, where it again went in October, 1892.

In July, 1889, the 1st Battalion, while stationed at the Tower of London, had the honour of being presented with new colours by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in the presence of a most distinguished company of visitors, including, among

others, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, then the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The 2nd Battalion returned from New Zealand early in 1859, and had new colours presented on the 10th May, 1860; these colours have the distinction of being the last British colours carried in action. After a tour of service in India and at home the 2nd Battalion proceeded to South Africa in 1879, and fought against the Zulus at the battle of Ulundi on the 4th July in that year, when King Cetewayo was finally defeated.

In the latter part of 1880 and early in 1881 the 2nd Battalion had various encounters with the Boers in the Transvaal.

Two companies were besieged in Wakkerstroom, where Private James Osborne gallantly and at great personal risk, rescued a wounded comrade from the enemy; for this service he was awarded the distinction of the Victoria Cross. Another company was besieged at Standerton. The remaining five companies fought at Laing's Nek on the 26th January, 1881, where they most stubbornly attempted to dislodge the enemy from an almost impregnable position, only retiring when one-third of their numbers were killed or wounded; their conduct is described as follows in the official despatch of the General Commanding:—

“ * * * but to the last the men were perfectly in hand, cheerful, and ready to fight on. They only fell back when further fighting was hopeless and the order given to retire, and then moved down the hill leisurely, not a man running to save himself from the heavy fire which followed them down.”

Lieutenant Hill, for his gallant conduct at Laing's Nek, was awarded the Victoria Cross, and Sergeant-Major Murray the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Lieutenant Hill and Sergeant-Major Murray had the further distinction of being personally decorated by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

Two companies of the 2nd Battalion fought at Majuba Hill and again lost heavily.

The Northamptonshire Regiment was next represented in the Tirah Expedition of 1897. Much hard service was experienced by the 1st Battalion in the course of this campaign, both from the natural features of the country and the determined opposition offered by the warlike tribes on our Indian Frontiers.

The regiment was present at the storming of the Dargah heights, and at the capture of the Sampagha and Arhang passes, besides other minor actions, and in recognition of its services received the medal and clasps and the inscription "Tirah" for the colours.

Then followed the South African Campaign of 1899-1902 in which the regiment had an opportunity of meeting again their opponents of some 20 years before, and this time with a more satisfactory result.

The 2nd Battalion of the regiment formed part of the force which advanced from the Orange River under Lord Methuen to relieve Kimberley, and on the 23rd November, 1899, found itself in front of the Boer position at Belmont.

This position consisted of a double line of hills which barred the way to Kimberley, and on the ridges of these hills the Boers lay hidden among the boulders and rocks, waiting for their advance to come within the ranges of their rifles.

Despite the hot fire which the Boers maintained almost to the last, the various hills were gallantly rushed, and the Boers driven off with a loss of some 200 men after an engagement lasting four hours.

The British force moved forward on the following day to be confronted with a similar state of affairs at Enslin some 10 miles further on. The Northamptonshire and other regiments drove the Boers from the trenches on the right while the Naval Brigade carried the other part of the position, though with considerable loss.

Two companies of the Northamptonshire Regiment

were left under Captain Godley to protect Enslin Railway Station, and on the 8th December, Commandant Prinsloo with 1,000 mounted Boers and two guns suddenly attacked them in order to destroy the line and capture the stores they guarded. Notwithstanding the very superior force of the enemy, the companies of the Northamptonshire Regiment successfully resisted all their efforts until reinforcements arrived from Lord Methuen, when the Boers retreated. Captain Godley was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for this defence.

Cronje, the Boer General, had meanwhile come down from Mafeking with his force and had largely reinforced the Boers, with the result that Lord Methuen and his army found themselves confronted by a still more difficult task at the battle of the Modder River on the 28th November.

With the utmost skill Cronje assisted by De La Rey, had taken advantage of every fold of the ground to conceal his riflemen and guns, and when the British force came within range it was met by such a tempest of bullets that further progress was impossible. For some hours this state of things continued, a heavy fire being maintained on both sides, but eventually a part of Lord Methuen's force crossed the river and established themselves to the left of the Boer position, where they remained until night put an end to the fight. On the next morning it was found that the Boers had abandoned their position. The battalion acted as Baggage Guard during this fight.

This third battle within a week made it necessary to suspend operations for a while until reinforcements arrived, as about 1,000 of Lord Methuen's force had been killed and wounded, and a certain number had been left to guard his line of communication as he advanced.

On the 11th December, the battle of Magersfontein was fought. Although severely handicapped at the outset of the action by the disaster to the Highland Brigade, the utmost exertions were made to drive the Boers from their formidable defences, but they were too strong, and when night fell, Lord

Methuen, finding that he had lost another thousand men retired with his force to their camp, where he prepared to stay until a favourable opportunity presented itself to renew his efforts. The Northamptonshire Regiment was in the reserve and on the night of the fight furnished the outposts of the 9th Brigade.

The battalion remained in front of Magersfontein until Lord Roberts's flank marches compelled the evacuation of that position by the Boers, and it was occupied by the Northamptonshire Regiment on the 18th February, 1900. The battalion then proceeded to Dronfield, North of Kimberley, where it was joined by the Service Company of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, consisting of 3 Officers and 112 other ranks.

From there the battalion accompanied the 9th Brigade operating on the left flank of Lord Roberts's force, which was then advancing on the Vaal from Bloemfontein, and it would have taken part in the advance from the Vaal on Pretoria, but for the activity of General De Wet on the lines of communication of the main army.

For several weeks the battalion was employed with Lord Methuen's force, in keeping the Boers under De Wet from attacking the lines of communication, and was present in the successful action at Honing Kopje and Rhenoster River on the 12th June, 1900.

In July of the same year the battalion was sent up to the Transvaal, and for some considerable time was engaged in the operations in the Western Transvaal, being present at the action of Oliphants Nek in July, 1900. In August, the battalion took part in the pursuit of General De Wet, who had been driven from the Orange Free State into the Transvaal.

The pursuit was taken up at the Vaal and continued up to the Magaliesberg Mountains. The battalion was present in four engagements during the pursuit, and covered the distance of 198 miles in nine days, including one day's halt, justly earning high praise from Lords Roberts and Kitchener.

The battalion was then sent with the remainder of the 9th Brigade to Mafeking to refit. The 9th Brigade was then divided up into two columns, working in conjunction, under Lord Methuen, and the battalion supplied half a battalion to each column. These columns moved to the relief of Sweizer Reneke, and after this was effected, marched to Rustenberg, and was engaged for some time operating against General Delarey, defeating Generals Lemmer, Botha, and Vermass near Zeerust, on the 25th October, 1900.

The columns afterwards marched to Klerksdorp, where the 9th Brigade, to the regret of all ranks, ceased to be a unit in December, 1900, after thirteen months' continual association in the field.

After three months' garrison duty at Klerksdorp and in the neighbourhood, the battalion concentrated at Pretoria, and on a move northwards, on the Pretoria-Pietersberg line, being decided upon, was sent to Nylstroom, and for the next eight months was employed guarding the lines of communication north and south of that place.

During this period several companies were continually, operating with columns in the Waterberg district.

In February, 1902, the Headquarters were moved to Pietersberg, where they remained till peace was declared.

Meanwhile companies were detached to assist columns moving in the Leydsdorp and Spelonker districts.

During the war the battalion furnished a Mounted Infantry Company, which did good service, especially in the Standerton and Bethel Districts.

The following shows the casualties of the battalion during the war:—

Killed in action—15.

Wounded—6 officers and 49 N.C.O. and men.

Died of disease—71.

Invalided—427.

The militia and volunteers of the regiment also took an active

part in the campaign. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for service and proceeded to South Africa on the 8th April, 1902, and after giving useful service on the line of communications returned home on the 20th September. The volunteers also furnished a service company which shared the duties of its regular comrades with much credit.

The following soldiers of the Northamptonshire Regiment have won special distinction for gallant conduct while on active service.

The Victoria Cross.

Boer War, 1881.—Lieutenant A. R. Hill, for gallant conduct on 28th January, 1881, at Laings Nek, in assisting a wounded brother officer. Private James Osborne, for gallant conduct on 22nd February, 1881, in rescuing a wounded comrade at Wakkerstroom under a heavy fire.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Zulu War, 1879.—Colour-Sergeant J. Phillips, Private Walkinshaw.

Boer War, 1881.—Sergeant-Major C. Murray, Sergeant W. Bridgstock, Private C. Godfrey.

Tirah Campaign, North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98.—Sergeant W. Anderson, Lance-Sergeant A. W. Guy, Corporal C. Gray, Lance-Corporal J. Chambers.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Quarter-master-Sergeant H. Cole ; Colour-Sergeants A. Goodman, H. M. Walker ; Lance-Corporal C. Rumble ; Privates F. A. Clarke, C. Hall, J. Kidd and D. Thistle.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S

(THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT).

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Dragon, superscribed "CHINA."

"EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "COPENHAGEN," "DOURO," "TALAVERA," "ALBUHERA,"
"VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA,"
"QUEENSTOWN," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "KANDAHAR, 1880,"
"AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80," "EGYPT, 1882," "SUAKIN, 1885," "TOFREK,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—READING.

MILITIA

3rd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment Reading.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION

1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment Reading.

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PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (The Royal Berkshire Regiment).

UNDER the territorial arrangement of regiments the 49th (Hertfordshire) Regiment, and 66th (Berkshire) Regiment were, in 1881, united under the title of the Berkshire Regiment.

The 1st Battalion was raised in 1714, and after bearing the title of "Jamaica Volunteers," was first numbered 49th of the line in 1743.

The 2nd Battalion was raised about 1730, and was formerly the 2nd Battalion of the 19th Regiment, and was enrolled as the 66th of the line in 1758.

The regiment first saw active service in America during the War of Independence in 1775, at Bunker's Hill and Brandywine, and thus early nobly distinguished itself, for we read that for gallantry on these occasions the flank companies were ordered to be distinguished; the Grenadiers, by wearing black tops to their feathers, and the light companies red hackles. In 1796 was fought the action at Port-au-Prince, followed by the occupation of San Domingo.

In 1799 the regiment embarked for Holland, and was engaged at Egmont-op-Zee, which name King George III. was graciously pleased to direct to be placed on the colours to commemorate the victory gained there.

A few years of peace now intervened, but on the 10th March, 1809, the regiment left England to take part in the glories, hardships, and privations of the Peninsular War, and landed near Lisbon on the 6th April.

On the 10th of the next month it assisted at the crossing of the Douro and capture of Oporto, henceforth being authorised to wear "Douro" on its colours.

On the 28th July the regiment took part in the victory of "Talavera," losing on that day 16 officers and 83 men, and in the September of the following year its colours waved triumphantly on the field of "Busaco."

On the 16th May, 1811, it fought at the battle of Albuhera : and here both officers and men gave their lives freely to secure victory for their country, as we read that this regiment was 400 strong at the commencement of the action, but that only 53 bayonets mustered on the morning after the battle ; 17 officers and 311 men being killed or wounded. On the 17th November the regiment fought in the action at Arroyo dos Molinos.

While one portion of the regiment was earning glory in the Peninsula, fighting bravely at "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Orthes," and "Toulouse," and winning unstinted praise from the great Duke of Wellington, the other was doing stern duty in America, and under the noble Sir Isaac Brock fought and won at Queenstown, and in 1813 again distinguished itself at "Stony Creek," and "Christofer's Farm." On the return of the regiment to England permission was received from the Prince Regent to inscribe on the colours the names of "Queenstown," "Peninsula," "Douro," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," and "Orthes," as a testimony of the noble services of the regiment at these places.

In the same year a battalion of the regiment embarked for St. Helena, and remained there until the death of the great Napoleon ; the Grenadier companies of the regiment assisting to carry to the grave the remains of this wonderful and celebrated man.

The next war service on which it embarked was in 1840, when it proceeded from Calcutta to China, and on the 25th May, 1841, successfully attacked and captured the heights above Canton, showing conspicuous gallantry and courage. This success was followed by others at Chinhae, Ningpo, Saignan, Chefoo, Woofun and Chinghanfoo. For these distinguished and brilliant services Her Majesty was pleased to authorise the wearing on the colours, "China," and the device of the Dragon.

On the 7th April, 1854, the regiment embarked from Ireland to take its share of the honours and glories that were to follow on the arduous duties and well-endured privations of the Crimean War. The regiment landed in the Crimea on the 14th September, and on the 20th engaged in the battle of the "Alma,"

on the 26th arrived in front of Balaklava, and a few days after was posted on the heights of Inkerman, to take its part in that glorious soldiers' victory on the 5th of November. Throughout the long wintry days the regiment shared with noble fortitude the perils and privations of the trenches before Sevastopol, and when victory crowned our arms, Her Majesty was pleased to command that the words "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol," should be placed on the colours in commemoration of the conduct of the regiment.

A long period of peaceful service ensued, and it was not until February, 1879, that the regiment was again called into the field of war.

The Afghan campaign was destined to furnish one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Berkshire Regiment. After a victory over the Afghans at Girsikh, the regiment occupied the important fortress of Kandahar, which was, however, speedily threatened by the advance of Ayoub Khan at the head of an army of 25,000 men. With the usual recklessness of odds, the British commander at Kandahar moved out his small force to meet the enemy, and a fierce battle ensued on the 27th July, which lasted the whole day; the odds, however, were too great, and the British General was obliged to order a retreat to Kandahar. With a desperation worthy of its noble reputation, the 66th Foot, now 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, had contested for victory, and now that defeat was certain their courage rose still higher; in detached groups they covered the retreat of the rest of the British force, and no less than 10 officers and 275 of its gallant soldiers were killed. Although no friendly eye saw them as they fought their last fight, it was afterwards told by the Afghans themselves, that so nobly did the last group of this gallant regiment face death that even when the last survivor fell before the murderous fire, the Afghans were afraid to approach lest one of the dreaded soldiers should still live. Well might it be stated in the official despatch that "History records no finer instance of devotion to Queen and country than that displayed by the Berkshire Regiment at the battle of Maiwand."

The memorable march of Sir Frederick Roberts from Cabul to Kandahar gave the survivors of the regiment a chance of avenging their comrades, and, joining the force from Cabul, they drove Ayoub Khan and his army in headlong rout before them.

In 1882 the regiment was again actively employed, under Lord Wolseley, in Egypt, and took their full share of the

fatigues and duties of the campaign, being constantly employed on outpost duties.

The Soudan in 1885 was to be the next scene of active work for the gallant Berkshires and the regiment landed at Suakin in January of this year. On the 20th March, the regiment was engaged in the victory at Hasheen, and on the 22nd, when engaged in making a zariba, the force, under General McNeill, of which this regiment formed a part, was suddenly attacked by the full strength of the enemy. Absolute steadiness, obedience to orders, and coolness alone served on this eventful Sunday. Hidden by the long grass the Arabs, with spear and sword, rushed into the midst of the British force, stabbing and cutting as they went; the least hesitation and the whole force **must** have died to a man. In a moment, however, at the first note of danger, the Berkshire men threw themselves into detached squares and groups, forming a refuge for fugitives, and a noble example to the rest of the force. Before their resolute bearing and withering fire the Arabs were forced to fly, and what otherwise would have been a terrible catastrophe, the steadiness of the Berkshire men made a complete victory. For their doings on this memorable day Her Majesty Queen Victoria bestowed on the regiment the title of "Royal," and as a consequence the facings of the regiment became royal blue, and "Suakin" and "Tofrek" were added to the colours. In May, the regiment left Suakin and arrived in due course at Cairo, only to be called on again to face the Dervish force now advancing from Dongola.

In October the regiment started up the Nile and across the desert, and took part in the action of Giniss, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy.

On the actual outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 the 2nd battalion was in the Cape Colony, and its first duty was to protect the enormous accumulation of stores at De Aar. It was subsequently placed under the orders of General Gatacre, who had the difficult task of protecting a large district from invasion, and of keeping down sedition in the colony itself.

It continued its laborious operations under General French, who, in the operations around Colesberg, successfully stemmed the Boer invasion of Cape Colony, but at the cost of much hard work on the part of his troops, to say nothing of the smart skirmishes and reconnaissances by which the Boers were made to keep their distance. The defence of Rensburg, and especially the night attack on McCracken's Hill (named after the present Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion, then in

command of a half-battalion), is thus reported by Lieutenant General Sir J. French :—

“The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Division cannot quit Rensburg without recording his high appreciation of the gallantry and conduct displayed by you and the half-battalion under your command throughout the present operations.

“The night attack by which McCracken’s Hill was seized and held on the 1st January was an object lesson as to how such operations should be conducted, and reflects the greatest credit on the regiment. The subsequent endurance and tenacity shown by all ranks in maintaining the position in the face of danger and privation is beyond all praise.

“The Lieutenant-General has fully expressed his opinions of this conduct in his official despatches to the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, and requests you will publish in Battalion Orders this memorandum and cause it to be read on parade.”

On the departure of General French with most of the mounted troops for the relief of Kimberley, his task at Colesburg was taken up by General Clements. The Boers were reinforced while our troops were reduced in number, and it therefore became necessary to concentrate our force at Arundel. Here, notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, General Clements and his troops succeeded in holding off the Boers until the success of Lord Roberts’ operations brought about their retirement. Much credit is due to the Berkshires and their comrades for their exertions in this phase of the campaign, as any failure on their part to prevent the Boers from over-running Cape Colony would have meant the destruction of Lord Roberts’ lines of communication, the capture of his stores, and the consequent failure of his plans.

Although it did not fall to the lot of the regiment to take part in any of the more serious engagements of the war, it was called upon nevertheless to perform duties as harassing and trying as those of any unit in South Africa.

Sir Conan Doyle, in speaking of the force under Sir Ian Hamilton at a later stage of the war, says : “This excellent little army consisting of Mahon’s and Pilcher’s Mounted Infantry, ‘M’ Battery, Royal Horse Artillery ; the Elswick Battery, two 5-inch and two 4·7 guns ; with the Berkshires, the Border Regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Scottish Borderers, put in as much hard work in marching and in fighting as any body of troops in the whole campaign.”

The total losses of the regiment during the war were 2 officers

and 103 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 5 officers and 93 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The reservists of the militia battalion and a service company furnished by the volunteers, joined the battalion during the war, and shared the hardships and dangers of their regular comrades with a spirit which was in every way worthy of the forces they represented.

The following list of soldiers of the Royal Berkshire Regiment who have won special distinctions for acts of gallantry on the battlefield, bears eloquent testimony to the spirit which has always animated this distinguished regiment.

The Victoria Cross.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Lieutenant J. A. Conolly, Sergeant G. Walters, Corporal J. Owens.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Private W. House.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeants J. Odell, W. Grundy, B. French ; Corporals J. Campbell (No. 2304), J. Campbell (No. 2323), T. McDonald ; Privates J. Johnston, W. Spriggs, J. Deslands, H. Rogers, P. Burke, J. Tierney, J. Sable, J. Kinolty, J. Butler, and S. Humphries.

Battle of Maiwand, Afghan Campaign, 1880.—Sergeant F. Lovell ; Lance-Corporals J. Martin, F. Williams ; Privates E. Battle, C. Kidgell, W. Clayton.

Girishk, Afghan Campaign, 1880.—Private J. Pike.

Soudan Campaign, 1885-6.—Colour-Sergeant R. P. Cloke ; Sergeants J. Norton, J. O'Donnell ; Private T. Holmden.

Hasheen and Tofrek, Soudan, 1887.—Sergeant-Major W. T. Mathieson.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Colour-Sergeants S. Ley, H. Ansley, H. E. Jordan, J. Sawyer ; Sergeants A. B. Bloomfield, J. Payne, H. Reynolds, F. Tuttle ; Pioneer Sergeant J. Hurley ; Corporal A. E. Salsbury ; Lance-Corporal A. Brookes, H. A. Collins ; Privates J. Emmens and G. Gibbons.

GOD SAVE THE KING



THE QUEEN'S OWN

Royal West Kent Regiment.

MOTTO :

" Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed " EGYPT,"

" VIMIERA," " CORUNNA," " ALMARAZ," " VITTOBIA," " PYRENEES," " NIVE,"
 " ORTHES," " PENINSULA," " PUNNIAR," " MOODKEE," " FERROZESHAH," " ALI WAL,"
 " SOBBAON," " ALMA," " INKERMAN," " SEVASTOPOL," " LUCKNOW," " NEW ZEALAND,"
 " EGYPT, 1882," " NILE, 1884-85," " SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—MAIDSTONE.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (West Kent Militia) Maidstone.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	Tonbridge.	3rd 10, Beresford Street, Woolwich.
2nd	Blackheath.	4th Chatham.

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THE QUEEN'S OWN
ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT

(FORMERLY THE 50TH AND 97TH REGIMENTS).

It has been well said by one who was writing a brief history of the county, that the grand historical record of the men of Kent, "Invicta," the unconquered, finds a fitting reflection in the long roll of victories emblazoned on the colours of that essentially county corps, "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment), and that the warlike spirit which in the past animated the Kentish men displays itself at the present time whenever this most distinguished corps is called upon to show its devotion to Queen and country.

"The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) now consists of two Line and one Militia, with four affiliated Volunteer battalions. The first will be discussed in detail, whilst it may be said of the Militia battalion, that, under its former title of the West Kent Light Infantry, it bore a reputation second to none, gained during many a period of embodiment, when both officers and men had to endure hardships and show their

devotion to duty under circumstances which would test qualities of the best line regiments.

Both they and the Volunteer battalions are essentially of the county of Kent, and the fact that men of the Militia and Volunteers who enter the line almost invariably choose the county Regiment speaks volumes for the *esprit de corps* which animates the Regiment as a whole.

The present "Queen's Own" Regiment dates back as far as 1756. At this time the Seven Years' War was occupying the attention of all Europe, but "The Queen's Own" was allotted only garrison duties till 1760, when it joined the army in Germany under Prince Ferdinand, and was engaged in several affairs with the French, returning to England on peace being signed in 1763. The British troops in this war, in which men of the nations of Europe were engaged, gained even from foreign critics the foremost reputation for hardihood and courage, a reputation which they placed beyond dispute by their losses on the battlefield. In 1776 the Regiment was ordered to North America, about the time the Colonists issued their declaration of independence, but saw no fighting at that period. In June 1778, found it serving with the fleet under Admiral Keppel, when the regiment assisted in the attack on the French fleet at Ushant.

On the declaration of war against the French Republic, in 1793, the regiment saw service in Corsica, and took a prominent part in the capture of the two Martello towers, the storming of the Conventional Redoubt, the blockade of Bastia until its surrender, and the long and successful siege of Calva; receiving the particular thanks of the Commander of the Forces for its services. On the 8th March, 1801, the West Kent landed in Egypt, at Aboukir Bay, and saw much hard fighting under General Ralph Abercromby, and in those memorable actions which resulted in the total defeat of the French. In consideration of its distinguished services in Egypt, His Majesty King Geo.

III approved of the figure of the Sphinx, with the word "Egypt," being borne on the colours and appointments. Returning to England, the regiment sailed, in 1807, with the expedition to Copenhagen, served at the siege of that town with great distinction, receiving special notice for its gallantry in resisting a sortie of the enemy. The following year it entered Portugal, with Sir Arthur Wellesley, when that General began his struggle against the hitherto invincible power of Napoleon. At Vimiera the first reverse was sustained by Napoleon's armies. The enemy in this battle were considerably stronger than the British force, and came on to the attack with a spirit and impetuosity which had previously won many a victory for them. A body of 5,000 French infantry attacked the position held by the West Kent Regiment and the Rifles; they brushed away the skirmishers of the Rifles and then came face to face with the 900 men of the West Kent. Undismayed by the odds before them, the West Kent men poured in one volley, and then, before the French had recovered from the shock, dashed forward with the bayonet into the heart of their column, when the enemy broke and fled in the utmost disorder. Its valour on this occasion gained especial praise from its great Commander, and "Vimiera" was added to its colours. In 1809, greatly outnumbered, the small force under Sir John Moore was forced back on Corunna, where a hard-fought victory saved the expedition from annihilation, and the eyes of the glorious Chief, wounded to death in the battle, were gladdened by the sight of the advancing colours of the Regiment. In this battle it was commanded by Major, afterwards Sir Charles, Napier, who, in his subsequent long career of victories, never forgot the valour of the Regiment of which he was so proud.

In July, 1809, the West Kent formed part of the Walcheren expedition, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Portugal. During the ensuing Peninsular War, maintained by Wellington against the French, it was always to be found where the

struggle was hardest. On the 9th of May, 1812, "The Queen's Own" gave a striking example of its fighting quality. The French line of communication ran across the Tagus at Almaraz, where they had established a bridge of boats, guarded by well constructed forts on either side of the river, mounting many pieces of artillery and strongly garrisoned. It was resolved to destroy this bridge, and a force under Sir Rowland Hill was detailed for the attack, amongst which was the West Kent Regiment.

The advance had to be made by narrow mountain paths, and consequently much time was lost ere the scene of action was reached, and even then the British Artillery was far in the rear. Delay would have been fatal, as a powerful French army was not far off. Sir R. Hill, therefore, determined to rely on the courage of the troops with him, and he accordingly ordered "The Queen's Own," and a wing of the 71st Regiment, to assault Fort Napoleon with the bayonet. The task was accepted with alacrity, and in broad daylight the gallant fellows rushed at the walls and, amid a storm of artillery and musketry fire, planted their ladders, and in spite of the opposition drove the enemy out of the fort with great slaughter. Meanwhile, the French troops on the other side of the river had cut the bridge of boats themselves, and consequently many of the fugitives, in flying from the bayonets of the West Kent, perished in the river. The garrisons of the posts on the other side fled in a state of panic, leaving 18 pieces of artillery, a quantity of stores and many prisoners in the hands of the victors. In his official despatch, Sir Rowland Hill said: "I cannot sufficiently praise the Regiment"; and the Duke of Wellington wrote, "Too much cannot be said of the brave officers and men who took by storm, without the assistance of cannon, such works as the enemy's forts on both banks of the Tagus, fully garrisoned, in good order, and defended by many pieces of artillery."

The Regiment was present at the repulse of the enemy before Bejar, February, 1813, and in June of the same year it particularly distinguished itself in the memorable battle of Vittoria, as it did in all the actions of the Pyrenees and especially so at the passage of the Nive. At Bayonne its steadiness was conspicuously displayed in repulsing the determined attack of the French, and it suffered much loss. It also took part in the actions of Orthes in February, and Toulouse in April, 1814, when the victorious army of Wellington scattered the remnant of Soult's force. This protracted war added "Almaraz," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nive," "Orthes," and "Peninsula," to the Regimental colours.

Returning to England on the cessation of hostilities, the Regiment was for some years allowed to rest upon its laurels, and in 1831 the Duke of Clarence conferred upon it the title of the Duke of Clarence's Regiment, in place of the West Kent; and when he afterwards ascended the throne as William IV commanded it to be styled "The Queen's Own Regiment," a title borne to this day. The facings were consequently changed from black to blue at the same period.

Arriving in India in 1841 from New South Wales, it again, in 1843, saw active service, being engaged with the main Army under Sir Hugh Gough at the battle of Punniar. The Regiment, forming on the crest of a hill, charged down upon the enemy in a brilliant manner, driving them before it at the point of the bayonet, taking their guns, and putting a finish to the victory of Punniar; here and at Gwalior adding new lustre to the reputation gained in the Peninsular War, as stated in General Orders on the occasion. Again in the thick of the struggle in 1845, under Sir Hugh Gough, at Moodkee, it steadily advanced under a heavy fire of grape and round shot, and greatly helped in the enemy's defeat. Then followed the British victories of "Ferozeshah," "Aliwal," and "Sobraon," all of them fights against desperate odds, especially

at Sobraon, when, coming up in support of the first line, which was in full retreat, the Regiment, true to itself and to its famous reputation, advanced with a stunning cheer, rushed forward to the trenches, and met the enemy in a hand-to-hand fight, whilst the latter, with unabated courage, still contested the possession of the position, and it was not until after a severe struggle that the Regiment disposed of its foes. It is not too much to say that "The Queen's Own" won the battle by this charge.

As instances of the many acts of bravery by men of "The Queen's Own" at the battle of Sobraon, when the firing was heaviest, a Sikh officer rushed forward waving a colour, and encouraging the men—he was shot, and another Sikh snatched it up—and he was also shot—when Private Leonard Hale, of the 50th Regiment, dashed forward, seized the colour, waved it over his head, and returned to his Company.

Corporal Johnson, of the Grenadier Company, of the 50th "Queen's Own," on December 21st, 1845, captured two Sikh colours at the battle of Ferozeshah. He had some hard fighting, being surrounded by the enemy, and having to use his bayonet.

On the outbreak of the Crimean War, in 1854, the Regiment embarked for the scene of action, and the words on its colours, "Alma," "Inkerman," and "Sevastopol," testify to the part it took in the struggle. At the assault on the Redan the West Kent was specially selected to form the attacking column, and at every place where danger was greatest the gallantry of the Regiment was always conspicuous.

Sailing in August, 1858, for Calcutta, it saw service in the actions of Nusrutpore and Sultanpore, and joined the main Army before Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, sharing in the assault and capture of that place, and winning "Lucknow" for the Regimental colours.

The next campaign shared in by the Regiment was that in 1864, against the Maoris, in New Zealand, where it took a

prominent part in the operations and routed the enemy on more than one occasion.

In 1880 the regiment left England for Natal, and formed part of the Frontier Field Force, returning home in 1882. In August of that year it proceeded to Egypt, where it served throughout the campaign of that year, as well as in the Nile Expedition of 1884 and 1885 for the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum, receiving the highest commendation from Lord Wolseley, and adding to its long list of honours the words "Egypt, 1882," and "Nile, 1884 and 1885."

In August, 1897, the Regiment left Peshawar for service on the North-West Frontier, and joined the Malakhand Field Force under Sir Bindon Blood. It took a prominent part in the attack and capture of the tribesmen's positions at Landakai in the Swat Valley.

In September it proceeded to reinforce General Jeffreys' Brigade in South Bajour, where it fought several severe engagements with the Mahmuds. On peace being restored on that part of the frontier it was employed with the expedition against the Bonerwals, and was present at the attack and capture of the Tanga Pass, 8th January, 1898.

Early in 1900 the Regiment proceeded to South Africa to take part in the campaign against the Boers. It formed a part of the 8th Division under the command of Sir Leslie Rundle, K.C.B.

This division had in the early phases of the campaign a most difficult task. In a series of mountainous fastnesses were some 8,000 or 10,000 Boers, relics of the Orange Free State army under Prinsloo, De Wet, and other enterprising leaders. With a force hardly more numerous, and often half-starved, General Rundle had the task of keeping them from breaking through to the south of the Colony, and notwithstanding that the Boers knew every inch of the country the division performed its duty most successfully. Every attempt

the enemy made was foiled and in the end the Boers were held fast until, with the help of other British columns, General Prinsloo and over 4,000 men were forced to surrender as prisoners of war. The Regiment shared in the action at Biddulphsburg fought amidst great grass fires, and subsequent operations leading up to the surrender of Prinsloo. Speaking of the work of the 8th Division, Sir Conan Doyle says: "No soldiers in all that great host deserve better of their country."

In the latter phases of the campaign the Regiment was chiefly occupied in guarding the blockhouse lines in the north of the Orange River Colony, but detachments were frequently employed with the various columns which operated throughout the country.

For the first time in the records of the Regiment, the service battalion was augmented by three separate companies from the volunteer battalions of the Regiment. They served with the Regiment during the campaign, and formed an integral part of it.

The losses of the Regiment during the war amounted to 2 officers, 110 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 1 officer, 46 N.C.O. and men wounded.

A stained glass window was erected in All Saints' Church, Maidstone, by the Regiment, to the memory of those who fell, and a brass tablet beneath it records their names.

During the South African War the 3rd Battalion was embodied, and after serving at Chatham, was the first militia battalion to embark for service abroad, and as it was not then the intention of sending militia or volunteers to the seat of war, the 3rd Battalion was stationed at Malta in January, 1900, where it remained until June, 1901. Whilst at Malta, the battalion sent a detachment of mounted infantry to the war, consisting of 20 N.C.O. and men, one of whom was killed, one died of disease, and two wounded.

The following soldiers of the West Kent Regiment have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

During the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Brevet Major C. H. Lumley, Sergeant J. Coleman.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Quarter-master-Sergeants T. Clifford, J. Duncalf; Colour-Sergeant G. Kent; Sergeants J. Burgess, J. Cusack; Corporals W. Fahey, J. Golding, A. O'Leary, R. Rodgers, S. Boon, W. Brazier, D. Farrell, R. Green; Privates E. Cade, J. Moran, P. O'Brien (No. 1599), P. O'Brien (No. 3042), J. Quinn, J. Walsh, J. Wait, D. Flynn, J. Daniels, A. Grant, J. Bryant, C. Bird, R. Clarkson, J. Eyres, J. Jennett, J. Martin, W. Rag, J. Riley, J. Smith; Drummer G. Adams.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Quarter-master-Sergeant M. Saddler.

Soudan Campaign, 1885-6. Privates T. Ralph, H. Simpkin, R. Harridine.

North-West Frontier of India, 1897.—Colour-Sergeant W. J. Willis, Lance-Corporal J. McGee, Private C. Collins.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Colour-Sergeant H. Sheppard.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Colour-Sergeants B. H. Grellier, E. J. A. Bullock, L. F. A. Redderson, F. Grey, A. G. Wood; Sergeant T. C. Dorrell; Lance-Corporals E. Humphreys, G. J. Huntley; Private F. Jupp.

Specially Promoted for Gallantry.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Corporal T. Dorrell, Private J. Bowman.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE KING'S OWN
Yorkshire Light Infantry.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"MINDEN," "CORUNNA," "FUENTES D'ONOR," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA,"
"PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "PEGU,"
"ALI MASJID," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "BURMA, 1885-87," "SOUTH AFRICA,
1899-1902," "MODDER RIVER."

REGIMENTAL BADGE AND MOTTO.

The White Rose. "Code Nullis."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—PONTEFRACT.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (1st West York Militia) *Pontefract.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry *Wakefield.*

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The King's Own

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THIS regiment consists of two line battalions, formerly the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, and the 105th Madras Light Infantry, together with a 3rd or Militia battalion, the old 1st West York Rifles, to which is joined a Volunteer Battalion, lately the 5th West Riding Volunteer Corps.

The regiment was thus constituted in July, 1881, under the title of King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), but in June, 1887, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to alter the designation to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

At the close of the year 1755 ten new regiments were ordered to be raised, and the 1st Battalion of the regiment whose history is here related, was given to Colonel Robert Napier, its headquarters being established at Exeter, where the Staff appears first to have been organised. In December of that year the King directed his Warrant for raising the regiment to the Marquis of Rockingham and Sir George Saville, Bart., M.P. for Yorkshire, and these noblemen transferred the Staff to Yorkshire, their native county. A public meeting was held in Leeds on 16th March, 1756, when all who attended pledged themselves to use every exertion in providing His Majesty with a regiment, which, in point of numbers and character of the men, should be worthy of that county. So well did they fulfil their promise that within a month, besides filling the ranks of several other service-worn regiments, the West Riding gave to His Majesty a corps of 830 men, who from the very first attracted attention, as a fine body of effective volunteers. The regiment was raised to serve for three years or during the war, and was at first numbered 53, but consequent on certain reductions taking place about that time, a fresh numbering took place, and Napier's Regiment became the 51st. Colonel Napier who, at the raising of the regiment, was Adjutant-General, had served in the 2nd, or Queen's Regiment, and chose for the new corps, the facings of his old regiment, viz., sea-green.

In 1758 the regiment was first ordered to embark for foreign service, and on 1st August, 1759, formed one of the six British

Regiments which took part in the ever memorable Battle of Minden, the anniversary of which victory is still observed in the regiment, all ranks wearing roses on that date. At this battle the English regiments formed but a small part of the army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, but their astonishing courage practically won the battle. The centre and key of the French position was occupied by many thousands of French cavalry, counting in its ranks the noblest blood of France, and justly esteemed at the time as among the finest cavalry in the world. The position was further protected by a numerous artillery, and yet the British regiments, not even waiting an order, moved forward with drums beating and colours flying against this formidable position; a cross fire from the artillery ploughed through their ranks and the glittering squadrons of the enemy dashed forward to annihilate these insolent Britons. Waiting, however, till the horses' heads were within a few paces, our troops crushed the leading squadrons with their deadly volleys, whilst those in the rear broke and fled. Again, and again, did the mortified French cavaliers return to the attack, only to meet with a similar repulse, and our troops moving steadily onwards brushed the discomfited cavalry away from the field, and then turned their attention to the French and Saxon infantry who ventured to bar their progress. The regiments who had faced a host of cavalry were not likely to be stopped by less formidable foes, and the enemy's foot were rapidly slain or dispersed, and Minden was won. The losses of the British in this battle were out of all proportion to those of the other troops engaged, and gained for the British soldier a reputation which placed him foremost for courage and discipline among the nations of Europe. In the words of the Duke of Brunswick, spoken when revisiting the battle-field of Minden, "It was here that the British infantry gained immortal glory."

After five years of active service in Germany the Regiment returned to England and remained at home until 1771, when it was ordered to Minorca, and was in garrison there until 1782, undergoing all the hardships of the siege of Fort St. Phillip, by the French and Spanish armies, consisting of 14,000 men, whereas the garrison when finally forced to capitulate numbered no more than 960 men, worn out by disease and scurvy.

The regiment on its return to England numbered only 270 men, and its ranks were again filled up by Leeds men, where it was then quartered. During the next 25 years we find it serving in different parts of the world. The

celebrated Sir John Moore was a regimental officer of the 51st during this period and commanded it from 1794 to 1796 in Corsica, where it served with great distinction, after which it was moved to India for the first time in 1798, whence it proceeded in 1800 to Ceylon, and took part in the war with the King of Candy which broke out in 1803.

In 1809 the regiment fought in the celebrated Battle of Corunna, under General Sir John Moore, their late Colonel, whose sad death in the moment of victory deprived his country of one whom his Sovereign "held up by Proclamation as an example to the British Army." By a General Order dated in May, 1809, the regiment was made a Light Infantry Regiment, in recognition of its gallant, steady and soldierly bearing during the retreat, and especially at Lugo, preceding the Battle of Corunna.

The Peninsular War added to the Regiment's colours the victory at Fuentes d'Onor. At Badajoz the forlorn hope was led in the first two assaults by Ensign Dyas, of the 51st Foot, but hard fate denied the regiment the opportunity in sharing in the final assault and capture; hence the word Badajoz, though marked a hundred times on the Regimental roll, is not to be found on the Colours; "Salamanca," "Vittoria," the actions of the "Pyrenees"; "Nivelle," where Lord Wellington specially mentioned the services of the regiment, and "Orthes," form, however, a list to be indeed proud of. After the abdication of Buonaparte, it returned to England, but on his escape from Elba it was again called into active service, and landed in Belgium, at the end of March, 1815. At Waterloo it was on the right of the British position, and all that day participated more or less in repelling the attacks on Hougomont.

On April 11th, 1821, the regiment received the title of "King's Own Light Infantry," in addition to the county title of 2nd Yorkshire West Riding, and the facings were consequently changed from green to blue.

In 1852 its services in the field were again called into requisition on war being declared with the King of Burma, when the 1st Battalion added "Pegu" to the list of battle honours.

The number 105 was borne by the 2nd Battalion prior to the amalgamation in 1881. The first 105th Regiment was raised in 1761, and called the "Queen's Own Highlanders," in compliment to the wife of King George III. It was commanded by Colonel David Graeme, and was disbanded in 1763.

In 1780, Lord Rawdon, Adjutant-General of the British



forces in America, raised a regiment from his own countrymen in America. This regiment was the 105th Foot, or Royal Irish Volunteers. They fought gallantly at the battles of Camden and Hobkirk's Hill, on both occasions losing half their strength in killed and wounded. The regiment was disbanded in 1784.

In 1794 a third 105th Foot was raised, under command of Colonel Gordon Forbes, but was disbanded in 1796. On 29th July, 1839, by order of the President of the Council of India, the 2nd Madras European Regiment was raised, and on 15th October, 1839, it was formed, clothed and armed as a light infantry regiment, under the title of 2nd (Madras) European Light Infantry. On 18th June, 1842, Colours bearing the motto "Cede Nullis" were presented by Major-General Clement Hill, commanding the Mysore Division, and on the 8th December, the establishment was raised to 12 companies. In 1858 the title was changed to 2nd Madras Light Infantry, and in May, 1861, this regiment was incorporated with the British Army, as the 105th (Madras) Light Infantry. At Aden, in 1873, it shared in an expedition to repel the advance into Southern Arabia of the Sultan Abdoolah. This was successfully accomplished, and the Sultan was made prisoner together with his son and brother. The 105th Light Infantry landed in England for the first time in March, 1874, and in 1881 became, with the 51st Light Infantry, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).

The 1st Battalion served in the Jowaki expedition of 1877 and took a distinguished part in the arduous campaign in Afghanistan in 1878-80, including the capture of Ali Masjid. In 1886-87 it was fighting in Burma, while in 1890 the 2nd Battalion took part in the Zhob Valley and Kiderzai expeditions, under Sir George White, V.C.

On the 20th December, 1897, the 2nd Battalion was ordered to join the 4th Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, at Mamanai in the Bara Valley, and arrived there on the 23rd December, 1897. The battalion suffered severe loss at the action in the Shin Kamar Pass on the 29th January, 1898. On this occasion the battalion lost 3 officers killed; 3 were wounded, and the casualty list amongst N.C.O. and men showed 27 killed and 31 wounded, of whom two afterwards died. The conduct of the battalion in this severe engagement elicited the warmest praise from General Westmacott who commanded the brigade.

The 2nd Battalion of the regiment next took a prominent part in the South African Campaign of 1899-1902.

It formed part of the force under the command of Lord Methuen which advanced from the Orange River on the 22nd November, 1899, for the relief of Kimberley, and on the next day fought in the battle of Belmont. This engagement consisted in climbing kopje after kopje in the face of a severe fire from a well concealed enemy, the Boers discreetly retreating from one position to another, until the dash and gallantry of the assault sent them finally galloping off. On the 25th at Enslin, or Graspan, 10 miles further on, the same work had to be done again, and again, in spite of severe losses, the Boers were eventually driven from their lairs among the rocks. On the 27th the force again moved forward, and the following day came to the Modder river. Here General Cronje, who had arrived with reinforcements for the Boers, had, together with Delarey, prepared a formidable position, so skilfully concealing his trenches that, until our troops had advanced well within range, it was thought that the position would not be defended. A sudden outburst of rifle and gun fire from the banks of the river, however, revealed the Boer position in all its strength. A fierce combat ensued which lasted the whole of the day, in a temperature of 110 degrees in the shade. Despite their utmost efforts it seemed for some time impossible for our troops to approach the Boers, so deadly was their fire. A party of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, however, stormed a farmhouse which commanded a crossing over the river, and followed by a mixed body of troops, Colonel Barter of the regiment managed to secure a position on the other side of the river, and this success undoubtedly did much to induce the Boers to evacuate their trenches and retreat during the night. The Yorkshire Light Infantry may, therefore, fairly claim a large share in the success of this hard-won fight. After a few days' rest Lord Methuen again advanced, and on the 11th December fought the battle of Magersfontein.

The disaster which befell the Highland Brigade at the commencement of this engagement practically made success impossible, but throughout the day ceaseless efforts were made to drive the Boers from their almost unassailable position. During the fight the Yorkshire Light Infantry helped to defeat a determined counter attack which the Boers delivered on our right flank. When the day closed, Lord Methuen, finding himself much hampered by his wounded, withdrew his forces to his camp, to watch for another opportunity.

Meanwhile Lord Roberts had been preparing for the relief of Kimberley, and while the Yorkshire Light Infantry and other corps threatened Cronje at Magersfontein, General French

swept round the flank of the Boers and relieved Kimberley, and Cronje awoke to find it was too late to escape, and eventually surrendered with his army at Paardeberg on the 27th February.

The Yorkshire Light Infantry, under their untiring commander, were subsequently busily engaged in securing the tranquillity of the Orange River Colony, and took an active part in the operations in the Wittebergen. The Boers had to be driven from one mountain fastness to another, the Yorkshire Light Infantry more than once earning distinction by the vigour and success of their attacks, and eventually by the end of July their efforts were crowned with success. Seeing that every avenue of escape had been seized and guarded, the Boers surrendered, and Prinsloo and over 4,000 of his officers and men became prisoners of war. During the later stage of the war the regiment had, in common with the rest of the army, much hard work in the numerous pursuits of, and skirmishes with, the various scattered Boer commandoes. The most notable being at Nooitgedacht in December, 1900, where a severe fight took place, and nothing but the skill of General Clements and the gallantry of the Yorkshire Light Infantry and the rest of his little force, saved them from annihilation by superior numbers.

The losses of the regiment amounted altogether to 9 officers and 115 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease &c., and 11 officers, 155 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The ranks of the regiment were strengthened during the war by detachments both from the Militia and Volunteers, who rendered sterling service side by side with the Regular comrades.

Medals for distinguished conduct on the field of battle have been awarded to the following soldiers of the regiment:—

Burmese War, 1886.—Private G. R. Jordan.

North-West Frontier of India, 1897—Sergeant J. Wigley; Privates M. Wynne, D. Kaye, J. Gould.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Sergeant E. A. T. Handley.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Colour-Sergeants J. J. Cassen, J. Gadie, J. Woodhouse, J. Allen; Sergeants J. Moore, W. Sharpin, W. Smith, C. Rotherford; Lance-Sergeant W. Jones; Corporals A. Barker, H. Huttley; Lance-Corporal G. Dewsnap; Privates W. Demaine, G. Miller, J. Lawn.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE KING'S

Shropshire Light Infantry.

BADGES AND MOTTO.

The United Red and White Rose.

"Aucto splendore resurgo."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"NIEUPORT," "TOURNAY," "ST. LUCIA," "TALAVERA," "FUENTES D'ONOR,"
 "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "TOULOUSE,"
 "PENINSULA," "BLADENSBURG," "ALIWAL," "SOBRON," "PENJABE,"
 "GOOJERAT," "LUCKNOW," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80," "EGYPT, 1882,"
 "SUAKIN, 1885,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—SHREWSBURY.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Shropshire Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>
4th Battalion (Herefordshire Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Hereford.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Volunteer Battalion Shropshire L.I.	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>
2. 2nd " " " " "	<i>Newport.</i>
3. 1st Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps	<i>Hereford.</i>

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THE KING'S
SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE 1st Battalion, formerly styled the 53rd Foot, was raised in 1755 by Colonel William Whitmore, of Apley, near Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, and was sent at once to Gibraltar, where it was quartered until 1768. From 1776 to 1782 it served under General Burgoyne in North America, and, after the war, remained in Upper Canada until 1789, when it returned to England, and was stationed at Bridgnorth to recruit its numbers.

The present 2nd Battalion, formerly the 85th Foot, was raised at Buckingham in 1793, by Colonel George Nugent of the Guards, who was recalled from the army in Flanders for the purpose. The 1st Battalion served in Flanders under Sir Ralph Abercromby from 1793 to 1795, gaining for the colours the distinctions of "Nieuport" and "Tournay."

At the latter of these actions the battalion formed part of the brigade commanded by Major-General Fox, which gained for itself the name of "The Fighting Brigade." Speaking of the conduct of this brigade, the Duke of York stated in his despatch:—

"Nothing could exceed the spirit and gallantry with which they conducted themselves, particularly in the storming of the village of Pontéchin, which they forced with the bayonet."

In 1796 the 1st Battalion gained further honours at St. Lucia, and in 1799 both battalions served with distinction in Holland under Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Both battalions also served in Spain and Portugal, under Lord Wellington, where they took part in the battles of Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse.

At the close of the Peninsular War the 2nd Battalion formed part of an expeditionary force sent to America under command of Major-General John Ross. The battalion, with the light companies of the 4th, 21st, and 44th Foot, was formed into the Light Brigade under its own commanding officer, Colonel Thornton, and was mainly instrumental in gaining the victory of Bladensburg, which resulted in the capture and destruction of the city of Washington. The action is described in the records as follows:—

“On the 24th August, 1814, the Light Brigade arrived at Bladensburg, a village about five miles from Washington, near which the American troops were strongly posted, consisting of 8,000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and 22 pieces of artillery. As soon as the regiment entered Bladensburg the enemy opened a heavy fire from a battery which covered the bridge on the main road leading to Washington. Colonel Thornton, however, at the head of the regiment, charged the bridge with the bayonet, capturing the battery and 12 pieces of artillery, and the brigade, continuing its advance, drove the enemy in all directions, and entered Washington at 10 p.m.”

In this action the battalion lost 2 officers, 1 sergeant, and 12 rank and file killed, 11 officers, 2 sergeants, and 51 rank and file wounded. After the burning of Washington, it was employed in the operations near New Orleans, and returned to England in 1815.

In consideration of the services of the 2nd Battalion in

Europe and America during the years 1814 and 1815, it was granted the motto, “*Aucto splendore resurgo.*”

After the battle of Waterloo in 1815 there was a long period of peace; the regiment was, however, employed in garrisoning St. Helena while Napoleon was detained there as a prisoner, and that great General was on many occasions highly complimentary to it. It is recorded that on one occasion Napoleon, being discontented with Sir Hudson Lowe, who was Governor of the Island, said:—

“I will mess with the officers of the Red Regiment (alluding to the colour of the facings, which at the time were red), they will receive an old soldier hospitably.”

The next honours on the colours, “Aliwal,” “Sobraon,” “Punjaub,” “Goojerat,” were gained in the campaign against the Sikhs in 1846. At the battle of Aliwal, the 1st Battalion was ordered to attack and clear with the bayonet the village of Boondree, which was about 300 yards in front, and full of the enemy. This was done in gallant style, with the loss of only 6 killed and 8 wounded. The trifling loss it sustained was owing to its advancing in double time, and lying down suddenly about every hundred yards, which so distracted the enemy’s range that scarcely a shot told; this it continued to do until it got quite close—when it dashed forward at a run.

In his despatch, Sir Harry Smith, speaking of the battalion, says:—“A young regiment, but veterans in daring, gallantry, and regularity.”

During the Indian Mutiny, 1857–59, the 1st Battalion took a distinguished part, being engaged, besides many minor actions, in the storming of the Sikandarbagh and the relief and capture of Lucknow.

At the attack on the Messhouse at Lucknow, the storming party was composed of a company of the 90th Foot under Captain Wolseley (now Lord Wolseley) and a picket of 60

men of the regiment under Major Hopkins. The account given by Malleson of this incident is as follows:—

"The feat of arms depending upon these men to attempt was no light one. The messhouse, a building of considerable size, was surrounded by a highish mud wall covering a ditch about 15 feet broad, scarped with masonry. The ditch was crossed by drawbridges, but whether these were down or up was unknown to the attacking party. Never was a scaling feat of arms better performed. Leading his men at the double across the unobscured space, exposed to a hot fire from the neighbouring buildings, Hopkins, known as one of the most daring men in the British army, reached the mud wall of which I have spoken, dashed over it, crossed the drawbridge—fortunately left down—and entered the messhouse. He had just gained the place, when Roberts afterwards Field-Marshal Earl Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India galloped up, handed him a Union Jack and requested him to hoist it on one of the towers. Followed by one of his men (Private Susans), Hopkins climbed upon the roof and, giving three cheers, planted the flag on the summit. The cheers were responded to by a shout from his men, but the flag had not been up ten minutes before a round shot hit the staff and sent it down into the garden. Again did Hopkins plant it, and again was it knocked down. He asked to hoist it again, but just at that moment an order arrived from the Commander-in-Chief forbidding the further display of it."

In recognition of the services of the regiment in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, the word "Lucknow" was added to the honours on the colours, and medals with clasp "Relief of Lucknow" and "Lucknow") were granted.

The Victoria Cross was conferred on Lieutenant A. K. French — for conspicuous bravery on the 16th November, 1857,

at the taking of the Sikandarbagh, when in command of the grenadier company, being one of the first to enter the building."

Sergeant-Major afterwards Adjutant D. Pyle—"for steadiness and fearless conduct under fire at Lucknow, on the 17th November, 1857, when bringing up ammunition to the mess house, and on every occasion when the regiment has been engaged."

Private James Kenny—"for conspicuous bravery at the taking of the Sikandarbagh, and for volunteering to bring up ammunition under a severe cross fire."

Private Charles Irwin—"for conspicuous bravery at the assault of the Sikandarbagh at Lucknow, though severely wounded through the right shoulder he was one of the first men of the regiment to enter the building."

Sergeant-Major R. Lindsay was granted the medal "for distinguished conduct in the field," together with an annuity.

In 1879, the British Envoy at Cabul having been murdered by the Afghans, an army under Sir Frederick Roberts was despatched to avenge him. The 2nd Battalion formed part of the Kurram Division of the Cabul Field Force and served throughout the war, including the expedition against the Zaimusht tribe, and the assault and destruction of Iswa.

In 1880 the 2nd Battalion proceeded to South Africa to take part in the suppression of the Boer rebellion, but saw no fighting.

In 1882 the 1st Battalion formed part of the expeditionary force ordered to Egypt to quell the insurrection, by which Arabi Pasha usurped the government of the country, and joined the 4th Brigade, commanded by Sir Evelyn Wood. Agsin, it proceeded to Suakin, and was brigaded with the East Surrey and Berkshire Regiments, under command of Major-General Sir John McNeil, and served throughout the rest of the campaign, including the attack on and burning of Tama.

In 1894 the 1st Battalion while at Hong Kong received the

special thanks of the Government for its voluntary services during the outbreak of plague in that colony. Captain Vesey died of the plague while engaged in this humane work.

In November, 1899, the 2nd Battalion embarked for South Africa to take part in the Boer War, and was brigaded in the 19th Infantry Brigade with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Canadians, under General Smith-Dorrien, a brigade which, by its fighting and marching power, earned a reputation during the campaign second to none.

After seeing service in the Cape Colony against the rebels and invaders, the Shropshire men found themselves marching hard and fast to overtake the Boer General Cronje on his retreat from Magersfontein. At Paardeberg he was stopped, and on the 18th February the Boer position was attacked. The Boers lay in trenches along the river bank hidden by thick bushes, and to reach them it was necessary to cross an open plain which was swept by the enemy's fire.

In the fight General Smith-Dorrien's brigade greatly distinguished itself by the magnificent tenacity of its attack in spite of heavy losses. By the close of the day the Boers had been obliged to contract their defences into a position which made them an easy target for the fierce artillery fire which was poured into them during the next few days. On the 26th the 19th Brigade was selected to give the finishing stroke, and by its daring night advance secured a position which commanded the Boer trenches, with the result that the white flag went up, and by 6 o'clock in the morning of the 27th February, General Cronje had surrendered himself a prisoner of war with the whole of his force.

Advancing with the rest of Lord Roberts' army, the Shropshires were present at the actions at Poplar Grove and Driefontein, and, on the 13th March, Bloemfontein was occupied.

While the army was here being reorganised after its fighting

and long marches, De Wet, with some thousands of Boers, had besieged Wepener, and after being forced to raise the siege, took up a position at Hout Nek. This position was gallantly attacked by Kitchener's Horse, supported by Smith-Dorrien's Brigade, but night fell before the Boers could be forced away from their trenches. At dawn the next day (1st May, 1900) fighting recommenced, and the Shropshires, Gordons and Canadians, by a gallant charge, completed their work and forced the Boers to fly with heavy loss.

In the advance on Pretoria the battalion again saw fighting at the Vet River and Zand River, at both of which places the Boers tried in vain to bar the advance, and the Shropshires were also present at the actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. On the 5th June, with their dusty and war worn comrades, they marched past Lord Roberts in Pretoria.

After the occupation of Pretoria the battalion was kept very busy by De Wet, and had a brisk action at Rhenoster, where the line was being repaired under their protection. The Boer attack was, however, repulsed, as was also a similar attempt on a post held by two companies of the regiment a day or two later.

In July, 1900, the famous 19th Brigade was broken up, and the battalion was employed with the mobile columns which were formed to checkmate the guerilla tactics of the Boers.

In taking leave of his brigade, General Smith-Dorrien wrote as follows :—

“The 19th Brigade has achieved a record of which any infantry might be proud. Since the date it was formed, viz., 12th February, 1900, it has marched 620 miles, often on half rations, seldom on full. It has taken part in the capture of ten towns, fought in ten general engagements, and on 27 other days. In one period of 30 days it fought on 21 of them and marched 327 miles. Casualties between 400 and 500, defeats, nil.”

On 16th July, the Shropshires were fighting Botha, who

attacked their positions without success, losing 100 of his men in killed and wounded, but on the 31st the Boers managed to wreck a train, with the result that 13 men of the regiment were killed and 37 injured.

In November the battalion was attacked while on the march with a column returning to Belfast, but the Boers were handsomely beaten off, two of their leaders being killed and another wounded.

In the following January, under Viljoen, the Boers made a determined night attack upon Belfast. One post held by the Royal Irish was carried by the enemy after desperate fighting, and another, defended by a small party of the Shropshires, shared the same fate, but not until the lieutenant and 9 out of his 12 men had been killed or wounded. The other posts, however, repulsed the enemy, and the Boers withdrew before daybreak, leaving 24 dead within the British lines.

Towards the latter part of the campaign the battalion was busily employed in guarding the various blockhouse lines in the Transvaal, which did so much towards ending the Boer resistance.

The losses of the regiment during the campaign amounted to 3 officers and 140 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 12 officers, 105 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The Militia reservists and the service companies furnished by the volunteer battalions shared the work of their comrades of the 2nd Battalion during the war with much credit to the forces they represented.

The following soldiers of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle.

The Victoria Cross.

During the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Lieutenant A. K. Ffrench; Sergeant-Major C. Pye; Sergeant D. Dynon; Privates J. Kenny, C. Irwin.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

India, 1845-49 and Indian Mutiny.—Sergeant-Major R. Lindsay.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major J. Gardham ; Sergeants W. Harrison, G. Powell, R. H. Talbot ; Lance-Sergeant W. H. Marsden ; Corporals A. Jarvis, W. Shaw ; Lance-Corporal T. Avery ; Private R. Meredith.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

Duke of Cambridge's Own

(MIDDLESEX REGIMENT).

BADGES.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge's Coronet and Cypher.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"MYSORE," "SERINGAPATAM," "ALBUHERA," "CIUDAD RODRIGO," "BADAJOS,"
"VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "PENINSULA," "ALMA,"
"INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "NEW ZEALAND," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1879,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET. FACINGS—LEMON YELLOW.

Depôt Headquarters—MILL HILL.

MILITIA.

5th Battalion (Royal Elthorne Militia) *Mill Hill.*
6th Battalion (Royal East Middlesex Militia) *Mill Hill.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Middlesex *Hornsey.*
2nd *Whitton Park, Hounslow.*
17th *High Street, Camden Town.*

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MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (The Duke of
Cambridge's Own

(Formerly 57th and 77th Regiments).

THIS gallant regiment, well known as the "Die Hards," of Peninsula fame, is one to which any Middlesex man may be proud to belong, for few are the regiments that can beat its hard fighting record, or boast that their men have given their lives more freely for their country. In this short pamphlet it is only possible to give a very brief account of the records of the old regiment, as the records themselves would fill volumes; still, it is hoped that even this mere outline of its history may give some idea of the value of the service it has given to its country.

The regiment was first raised in 1755, and served as Marines on board the Mediterranean Fleet, and afterwards saw much hard fighting in the war which ensued, when the American colonies declared their independence.

The regiment next fought in India, at a time when the possessions of the British East India Company were only held by the desperate exertions of the British soldiers. The most formidable among the opponents of the English was Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore, a prince of great ability and power, but ferocious, cruel, and treacherous in the extreme. It was against this ruler that the Middlesex Regiment had to contend, and, under Lord Cornwallis, they forced their way into the heart of Mysore, in 1790; and, under the walls of Seringapatam, dictated terms of peace to Tippoo Saib, by which he lost half his territory. A few years later, however, his treachery brought the Middlesex Regiment and its comrades in India again into Mysore. On this occasion Seringapatam, the capital and fortress of the Sultan, was taken by assault, and, fighting to the last, Tippoo was slain by a British soldier—a fitting end to one who had perpetrated many cruelties and tortures upon such of our unfortunate countrymen as fell into his hands.

In 1809, the Middlesex Regiment joined the forces under Wellington in the Spanish Peninsula, to take its part in that long and bitter struggle against Napoleon, which saw at its conclusion the British nation triumphant by sea and land.

During this conflict, the regiment established a reputation for gallantry and devotion which will ever be among its proudest remembrances, and no regiment better earned its right to bear on its colours the names of "Albuhera," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajos," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Peninsula."

It was in the battle of Albuhera that the Middlesex Regiment gained its glorious title of "The Die Hards."

This battle, the most obstinate and sanguinary of the Peninsula fights, was fought on the 16th May, 1811. Marshal Soult commanded on the French side, and Marshal Beresford commanded the Allied Army, of which 7,000 were British troops. Favoured by the woods in front of the British position, and the thickness of the weather, the French had, unobserved, concentrated the strength of their army against the right wing of the allies, and consequently when the attack was made, their numbers enabled them to make a decided impression on that part of the Army. The Spaniards temporarily giving way, threw the brunt of the fighting upon the British troops, and never did our soldiers bear themselves more nobly. With the French cavalry furiously riding around them, and their allies giving way at their side, the Middlesex and other British regiments faced their host of enemies with an unflinching resolution to die rather than to give way. "Die hard!" said their General to the regiment; and with their faces to the enemy and with every wound in front, 23 officers and 400 men of this gallant regiment out of 570, died on that fatal day, leaving an heritage of glory to their successors.

The victory gained on this day over the French was emphatically a soldiers' victory, and the Duke of Wellington afterwards said, "I think this action one of the most glorious and honourable to the troops of any that have been fought during the war."

Though all the battles of the Peninsula War are not actually on the colours, there were but few places made famous by the gallantry of British troops in which the Middlesex did not take part.

For a long time after the great struggle with Napoleon, the Middlesex Regiment was not called upon to show its

courage in the battlefield, and took its turn in the important duty of guarding the valuable possessions of this country in different parts of the world. But when, in 1854, England aroused herself to check the ambitious designs of the Russian Government, the Regiment again proved that the old spirit of devotion was still fresh in the minds of its soldiers, and the Crimean campaign added fresh laurels to those it had won in the Peninsula War. It was selected to act as supports to the artillery at Balaclava, and formed part of the famous Light Division at the battle of the Alma. It also fought hard at Inkerman, and greatly distinguished itself, 40 of the regiment taking part in a very heroic charge against a strong force of Russians.

At the siege of Sevastopol, the Middlesex was again to the front, and in the attack on the Redan led the assault on the right flank and suffered great loss. It was here that Colour-Sergeant Gardiner distinguished himself by rallying his men and holding his ground under a galling fire, and for his heroic services received the Victoria Cross. Sergeant J. Park and Private A. Wright also gained the same honourable distinction for displaying great coolness and courage. In several instances the Russians were driven back from the trenches at the point of the Middlesex bayonets. On one special occasion a party of the regiment under the colonel himself was ordered to take two rifle pits from the enemy. They fired one volley and then rushed into the pit, driving the Russians out at the point of the bayonet after most desperate fighting. They then advanced and lay down to protect the pits, and were thus under a terrible fire for three hours. The Colonel was shot dead, after he had carried a captain of the regiment off the field, who was mortally wounded. Frantic efforts were made by the enemy to re-take these pits, and again and again they charged, only to be again and again driven back by the bayonets of the Middlesex Regiment, who were left masters of the field. Private McCorrie also gained the Victoria Cross by picking up a live shell which had fallen in a trench and throwing it over the parapet. In this war the regiment lost at least 15 officers and 900 men.

The regiment next saw service in New Zealand, on the outbreak of the Maori War. Although the foes encountered in this war were not so numerous as the French or Russians, the difficult nature of the country, and the subtilty and daring of the Maoris, called forth the utmost exertions of the troops sent against them. Their stockades, or pahs, as they were

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The Victoria Cross.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeant G. Gardine
Sergeant J. Park, Private C. McCorrie and A. Wright.

New Zealand Campaign, 1864.—Ensign J. T. Down, Drummer
D. Stagpoole.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeants G. Gardine
J. Fitzharris; Sergeants W. Bosworth, W. Place, W. Betts
Corporals P. Cahill, M. Fee, M. Tobin, S. Walsh, M. Stringer,
G. Lee, B. Kavanagh; Privates John Milton, M. Ward, J.
Connor, M. Scannell, J. Hodgkin, J. Hardfram, W. Tiffin,
J. Henery, J. Bancroft, C. Johnson, T. Neville, J. China, T.
Tooley, J. Turrell, J. Smith; Drummer T. McGill.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Staff-Sergeant W. J. Jack.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeants-Major F. S.
Steed, W. Woollett; Quarter-master-Sergeant F. Allam,
Colour-Sergeants J. Betteley, R. E. Evans, A. E. Howell,
W. Taylor; Sergeants W. E. Highton, W. Willcox; Lance
Corporal W. W. Stickland; Privates W. Boyd, J. E. B. Gilmore,
E. Wischusen, and A. Lloyd.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The late Duke of Edinburgh's Coronet and Cypher.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"NIVE," "PENINSULA," "FEROZESHAH," "SOBRON," "SEVASTOPOL," "PEKIN,"
"NEW ZEALAND," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1879,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-2,"

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE

Depôt Headquarters--DEVIZES.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal Wiltshire) *Devizes.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Wiltshire .. *Warminster.* | 2nd Wiltshire .. *Chippenham.*

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THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE Wiltshire Regiment is formed of the old 62nd and 99th Regiments. The first was raised in the Highlands of Scotland in the year 1756, the second at Glasgow in 1824.

The first war service of the regiment was in Canada, where it took part in the decisive and glorious victory outside the walls of Quebec in September, 1759.

The next incident of interest, although not of the same historical importance, illustrates the mettle of the men of whom the regiment was composed. Four companies of recruits, about 140 strong, were under instruction in Ireland, at Carrickfergus Castle, when some strange vessels appeared, which afterwards proved to be under the command of Thurot, a celebrated French privateer, and 1,200 French troops were landed. Although the Castle of Carrickfergus was utterly unfit to stand a siege, having a breach nearly 20 feet wide, and the recruits had only a small supply of ammunition to practise firing with, there was no thought of tame surrender, and more than one assault of the French was bravely repulsed. When, at last, these brave recruits had fired away even the buttons of their tunics, terms were arranged with the French commander, and in consequence of their gallant conduct, they proudly marched out with all the honours of war. A vote of thanks was passed in the Irish House of Commons, and for some time after the buttons of the regiment were marked with a "splash" to commemorate the incident.

The regiment next took part in the American War of Independence, and never fought more bravely; they were with General Burgoyne, and at Stillwater Creek, with two other corps, maintained a most glorious defence against the

American army for four hours, eventually remaining masters of the field. Misfortune, however, overtook them at Saratoga, where, disappointed and deserted by his allies, General Burgoyne found himself with an army of less than 5,000 men, of whom only 3,000 were English, surrounded by an American army of 20,000 men. Desperate efforts were made to force the American position, in which the Wiltshire Regiment was employed as light infantry, and gained the sobriquet of "The Springers."

The efforts of the English to escape were in vain, and day after day the army was withering away from disease and want of food, as well as from the heavy fire which the enemy poured into their camp. Surrender became inevitable, and the American General was communicated with. Among his demands he required that the English army should ground its arms. but General Burgoyne replied, "Sooner than that this army should ground its arms it will rush on the enemy determined to take no quarter"; and the obnoxious request was withdrawn. At Saratoga the Wiltshire Regiment lost, out of its already diminished numbers, 18 officers, 98 rank and file killed and wounded.

The regiment was subsequently employed in Jamaica in restoring order on the occasion of a Maroon rising, a service of peculiar difficulty, owing to the revolted negroes having to be pursued through the swamps and forests of the interior; the Wiltshire Regiment, however, satisfactorily accomplished its task; and in 1807 and following years we find it fighting under Sir John Stuart, to preserve Sicily from the French. It joined the great Duke of Wellington in Spain in 1813, in time to take part in the closing battles of the Peninsular War, in which they earned the words "Nive" and "Peninsula" for their colours.

The next scene of action for the regiment was in India, where, in 1845, it was called upon to take the field in the Punjab, the country of the Sikhs. This hardy and warlike people had fought side by side with the British during the campaign in Afghanistan, where they had an opportunity of learning military experience and British methods of drill and discipline, and they took the first opportunity of testing their newly acquired knowledge by turning their arms against their teachers; three great battles, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon, however, shattered their hopes and dispersed their armies, and, after a further and equally unsuccessful campaign two or three years later, the Punjab was annexed to the British Empire,

and the Sikhs proved themselves in after years to be among the most loyal and devoted subjects of the Empire. They were not, however, overcome without much hard fighting, and at Ferozeshah, in particular, the Wiltshire Regiment was called upon for service of a desperate character. The Sikh entrenchments, bristling with cannon and crowded with defenders, had to be attacked, the ground in front of them being covered with brush and cut through with watercourses. The Wiltshire Regiment moved to the attack and reached the entrenchments, but such was the fearful nature of the fire they had to face that no less than 7 officers and 281 N.C.O. and men were killed or wounded, a total unequalled by any other corps engaged. In writing of the regiment it was described by the Commander-in-Chief as "having done all which the most heroic gallantry and the most determined resolution could have achieved." From July, 1845, to September, 1853, part of the regiment was employed on active service in New Zealand against the Maoris.

We next learn of the regiment in the Crimean War during the severe winter of 1854-55, when it was on duty in the trenches before Sevastopol. It shared in the repulse of the Russian sorties, took part in the capture of the Quarries, and the assault on the Redan, on which occasion the regiment was one of the three from which the storming party was selected.

In 1860 additional honours were gained for the colours of the Wiltshire Regiment for the part it took in the campaign in China at the Taku forts and other places; the Imperial city of Peking was captured, and the men of the regiment shared in the loot of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace in that city.

In 1879 the Zulu War furnished a grand opportunity to the regiment for a display of its soldier-like qualities under circumstances of exceptional difficulty. The 2nd Battalion was with the force under Colonel Pearson, and was advancing into Zululand when the news reached them of the great disaster which had overtaken the British camp at Isandhlwana. Although it was fully recognised that they were miles away from their depots and in danger of being overwhelmed by the great numbers of the Zulus, it was also clear that to retreat would be to uncover the colonists of Natal to the ravages of the Zulu warriors. A position was selected at Etchowe, and the force held this post for 10 weary weeks, constantly menaced by the Zulus, and depending for their supplies upon the raids which they made upon the enemy. Hard and severe as the

duties were, surrounded by a watchful enemy, the Wiltshires bore their part with cheerful patience, and joined with dashing gallantry in the forays for food among the kraals of the enemy. At length the forces under Lord Chelmsford inflicted a severe defeat on the Zulus at Ghingilovo, and the garrison rejoined their comrades. The battle of Ulundi and the capture of the Zulu king successfully ended the campaign.

The 2nd Battalion of the regiment embarked on the 22nd October, 1899, to take part in the South African Campaign, and immediately on arriving at Port Elizabeth was hurried off to the assistance of General French, who, with an inadequate force, was checking the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. On the 25th January, the Wiltshires came in touch with the enemy in a reconnaissance to Reitfontein. In spite of a heavy fire the battalion got within 600 yards of the enemy's position, when the general, having ascertained the enemy's strength and position, ordered a retirement; 12 officers and men were killed or wounded in the action.

When General French joined the army under Lord Roberts, many of the troops went with him, and the Wiltshires and those which remained round Colesberg with General Clements, were consequently left with a very difficult task, in view of the vastly superior force of the enemy.

It was, however, of vital importance to Lord Roberts that the position should be held to secure the safety of his supplies, and great credit is due to the Wiltshires, their commander and their comrades, for the manner in which they rose to the occasion.

The Boer forces were able from their numbers to outflank the original British position, and the order was accordingly given to concentrate on Arundel. Two 15-pounder guns had been cleverly taken up Coleskop, a steep hill some 800 feet high, by the exertions of the Essex Regiment, and the Wiltshires now equally cleverly removed them in the face of the Boers. There was severe fighting on the 10th, 11th and 12th February, when the Wiltshires rendered a good account of themselves, being much helped by the gallantry of the Victorian Mounted Rifles. Sergeant Munday of the regiment won the Medal for Distinguished Conduct for assisting a wounded officer under heavy fire, and so did Private Pierce, who courageously remained out all night assisting the wounded.

In the course of the retirement to Arundel, two Companies of the regiment were unfortunately cut off, and after losing one-

third of their number in a gallant contest with overpowering numbers, were captured by the enemy.

After a period of much skirmishing around Arundel, the Boers drew off to oppose Lord Roberts, and the Wiltshires reached Bloemfontein after a march of 160 miles.

Thence they proceeded to help the 8th Division under Sir Leslie Rundle, which had the task of preventing a large Boer force from breaking through to the south.

Bethlehem, a noted Boer stronghold, was captured on the 7th July, and, gradually, a series of British columns surrounded the Brandwater Basin, or the Wittebergen, where the Boers were collected, but there were still one or two strategical points held by the Boers which it was necessary to capture before the fish could be said to be in the net. One of these was Slabbert's Nek, a position strongly entrenched by the Boers, who knew its value. The Royal Irish failed to drive the Boers away, and the advance of two companies of the Wiltshires was also brought to a standstill despite their gallant efforts, after losing some 20 men. For the daring with which he led his men on this occasion in the face of a murderous fire, Sergeant Stimson received the Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

In the night, however, a party consisting of two companies of the Wiltshires and four of the Royal Irish, led by Captain Bolton and Lance-Corporal Bryant of the regiment, crept, sometimes on hands and knees, along a precipitous broken path, and completely surprised the Boers, who at once abandoned the position.

Lance-Corporal Bryant was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for this feat.

The capture of Slabbert's Nek was followed by more fighting, as the Boers fought every yard of ground with the energy of despair. At Slaapkranz on the 28th July, the Wiltshires drove the enemy from a farm in gallant style, losing, however, 10 men in killed and wounded. Lieut.-Colonel Carter being twice wounded. Lance-Corporal Lovelock and Private Cripps both won the medal for distinguished conduct—the former for gallantry in the assault, and the latter for persistent gallantry in bringing up ammunition under fire until wounded in both legs.

The following day General Prinsloo, with over 4,000 Boers, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

During the remainder of the campaign the Wiltshires had much hard work in guarding convoys, marching with mobile columns and convoys, as well as in erecting and manning blockhouses to the accompaniment of no little fighting.

At Haman's Kraal they drove off the Boers at a cost of killed and wounded; they also repulsed determined Boer attacks on Richmond and Pietersburg.

Private Tripp received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for reloading and rescuing a wagon under a heavy fire, and Lance Corporal Ponting was promoted for keeping the enemy away from a wounded officer. Private Francis also rescued a dismounted officer under fire.

The total casualties of the regiment in the campaign amount to 5 officers and 99 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wound, disease, &c., and 6 officers and 79 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The 3rd Battalion (Militia) volunteered for service, and were sent to St. Helena, where they did valuable service in guarding Boer prisoners, while the company furnished by the volunteers shared the fortunes of the 2nd Battalion, and by their excellent spirit and conduct reflected the greatest credit on the force they represented.

The following is a list of soldiers of the Wiltshire Regiment who have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Sergeant-Major J. Young.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major Grant; Sergeants E. Mundy, H. Stimson; Corporal A. Coombes; Lance-Corporals A. Bryant, H. Lovelock; Privates J. J. Cripps, C. E. Tripp, W. F. Pearce.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



The Manchester Regiment.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "MARTINIQUE," "GUADALOUPE," "PENINSULA," "ALMA,"
 "INKERMANN," "SEVASTOPOL," "NEW ZEALAND," "AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80," "EGYPT,
 1882," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

MILITIA.

5th Battalion.. .. *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
 6th Battalion.. .. *Ashton-under-Lyne.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	..	..	..	<i>Manchester.</i>	4th	..	..	..	<i>Manchester.</i>
2nd	<i>Manchester.</i>	5th	<i>Ardwick, near Manchester.</i>
3rd	<i>Ashton-under-Lyne.</i>	6th	<i>Oldham.</i>
1st Cadet Battalion				<i>Manchester.</i>

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THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

THE Manchester Regiment was formed on the 1st of July, 1881, from the 63rd and 96th Regiments, and two battalions of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia.

The 63rd had borne its numerical title since 1758, when, from being the 2nd battalion of the 8th (Wolfe's) Foot, it was constituted a separate battalion.

The late 96th Foot was raised in 1824, and inherited the battle honours of a former 96th, which had been disbanded in 1818.

The 8th Foot came into existence in 1685, and its services at all times have been remarkable. The 63rd maintained its honourable traditions and earned a reputation for bravery and discipline, while the predecessor of the late 96th in that numerical title was highly distinguished. Thus the soldiers of the Manchester Regiment are the inheritors of the glorious traditions of more than 200 years.

The 8th Foot was raised by Lord Ferrars, of Chartley, in 1685. It served in the Irish campaigns of William III. In 1696-7 it was campaigning in Flanders, and it was sent there again in 1701. On the accession of Queen Anne, the regiment was called "The Queen's." The grenadiers were highly distinguished at the storming of the citadel of Liège in 1702.

The regiment shared in the glories of Oudenarde, Ramillies, and Malplaquet, and was especially distinguished during the siege of Lisle. It was broken in 1715, at Dunblane, by a charge of Highlanders, but rallied and re-formed.

After the rebellion of 1715 it was called "The King's." fought at Dettingen and at Fontenoy, and was present at Falkirk on the right wing, which retired in good order when the left was routed. At Culloden "The King's" (Wolfe's) was formed *en potence* on the left of the second line, and, by its flanking fire, materially contributed to the victory.

In 1756 "The King's" was augmented to 20 companies and in 1758 the 2nd Battalion was made into the 63rd Regiment. That year the 63rd formed part of a conjunct expedition which sailed to capture Martinique. The troops landed at Port Royal in that island on the 16th of January, 1759, and advanced into the interior, but were re-embarked the following day.

A descent on Guadaloupe having been decided on, Capes-terre was bombarded on the 23rd and taken possession of on the 24th of January. The whole of the army was re-embarked on the 6th March for an expedition to Capes-terre, "excepting the 63rd Regiment and a detachment of artillery, who were left as a garrison in Fort Royal under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Debrisay." * During one of the assaults to which the citadel was subject, that experienced officer, who was noted for his bravery and modesty, was killed, with several other officers of the 63rd, by an explosion of gunpowder. The enemy's attacks were subsequently checked by a successful sortie made by Captain Blomer with 300 men of the regiment.

The 63rd continued to garrison Fort Royal until the capture of the Island of Guadaloupe had been reduced.

In the spring of 1775 it landed at Boston, and on the 17th of June the flank companies were engaged at Bunker's Neck, where they had 9 killed, including 1 lieutenant, and 10 wounded, including both captains. The 63rd, with the 2nd, 43rd, and 54th Regiments, formed the 5th Brigade, which was present at the battle of Long Island. It is probable that the flank companies of the 63rd assisted in the capture

* Beatson's "Naval and Military Memoirs," ii, 247.

of Forts Lee and Washington, on the Hudson River. The regiment was in the expedition to Rhode Island, which was captured in December.

In the following year the grenadier and light companies went with Howe to Philadelphia, and lost heavily, on the 11th of September, at the battle of Brandywine. On the 6th of October the battalion companies were engaged in a very gallant feat of arms, the storming of Fort Clinton, on the Hudson. Sir Henry Clinton led this attack in person. It has been very graphically and ably described in Thackeray's "Virginians," in which Thackeray has not omitted to do justice to the part played by the 63rd, and it is evident to all who have read Steadman's history, that Thackeray has followed it very closely in his narrative of this event, in which the 63rd had the misfortune to lose its noble commanding officer, Major Sill.

In the earlier half of 1778, all the companies of the regiment were at Philadelphia. This place was evacuated in June, and, presumably, the 63rd was present at the battle of Monmouth Court House on the 28th of June, but suffered no loss.

The regiment, with the 17th and 64th, captured the works at Stoney Point, on the Hudson, on the 1st of June, 1779. The 17th, and a few other troops, were left in garrison there, but on the 15th of July the Americans re-took the works. Four days later they were again taken by the 63rd, 42nd, and 64th Regiments.

The 63rd (400 strong) was included in Sir Henry Clinton's expedition to Charlestown in December. In May, 1780, Charlestown fell. South Carolina was reduced, and when Cornwallis, who had been left by Clinton in command, prepared to advance into North Carolina, the 63rd remained at Charlestown, the place being commanded by its former colonel, Brigadier-General Paterson. It is a fact worthy of note that the 63rd furnished two Adjutant-Generals to the army in America — Brigadier-General Paterson and Lord Rawdon.

The battle of Camden occurred on the 16th of August and the 63rd, having been mounted on horses, reached Camden by a forced march, in time to hold it during the battle.

Major Wemyss, commanding the 63rd, endeavoured to surprise Sumpter by a night attack at Fishdam, on the 9th November, but it was made prematurely, or at least before the hour arranged, and failed. Major Wemyss was twice wounded, and the 63rd lost about 20 men.

Lord Cornwallis, writing of this affair, said of the 63rd "They behaved vastly well." The regiment was employed under Tarleton as mounted infantry. A portion was engaged at Blackstocks on the 20th November, and was highly distinguished, but its loss was very severe. The men of the 63rd never lost, and always cherished the tradition of its exploits as mounted infantry, in America, and it is remarkable that the tradition was maintained when no published regimental record existed, and when the rank and file were far more illiterate than now.

On the 25th of April, 1781, the 63rd, reduced by years of campaigning to a mere handful, took part in the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, where the Americans were defeated by Lord Rawdon, who had been a 63rd officer.

The last fight of the 63rd in America was at Eutaw Springs on the 8th of September, 1781. Its splendid conduct on this occasion is recorded in history, and its never-failing valour stands out conspicuously in every campaign of the chequered war.

In July, 1794, the 63rd, from Jersey, joined the Earl of Moira's army on the plains of Roosendael, in Flanders. Its fine appearance is recorded in the "Journal of the Earl of Moira's Army in Flanders, 1794." It displayed its wonderful bravery in the sortie from Nimeguen on the 4th of November when it suffered the greatest loss of any British corps engaged. Corporal Brown, in his "Journal" says: "At 2 o'clock, p.m. our troops made a sortie from Nimeguen, and, without firing a shot, entered the enemy's entrenchments and put all the found to the bayonet"; and writing of the retreat to

coast in 1795, he says: "Perhaps never did a British army experience such distress as ours at this time."* General Harcourt, who commanded the army when the Duke of York had departed for England, has left a vivid description of its sufferings. Amid all the horrors of this retreat, the 63rd maintained, however, its character for discipline and valour.

The next campaign of the 63rd Foot was in the West Indies in 1796, when it was engaged at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and other islands. It was especially distinguished at the capture of Port Royal, Grenada. The enemy occupied an elevated and strongly fortified position, which was attacked in front by the Buffs, 29th, and 63rd Regiments, supported by the 9th. The 8th, a company of the 88th, and some black troops, moved against the enemy's right. The attack was gallantly carried out and the enemy's position stormed.

In 1798, an attack, by about 2,500 Spaniards, on the British settlement at Honduras was repulsed by small detachments of the 63rd and 6th (West India) Regiments, and a sloop of war, the *Merlin*.

In 1799 the 63rd Foot took part in the expedition to Flanders, and under Sir Ralph Abercromby was engaged at the landing at the Helder, and in the battle of the 10th of September. Under the Duke of York it was engaged on the 19th of September and on the 2nd of October, in the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, when the enemy was "routed and pursued in a charge which was gallantly led by Major H. McLeroth, 63rd, who had a horse killed under him."

On the 6th of October the anniversary of the storming of Fort Clinton, the Duke of York unsuccessfully attacked the French position near Alkmaar. In this bloody action the 63rd lost over 200 men. Shortly after a convention was made by which the British troops evacuated Holland.

Having embarked in June, 1800, with the troops under the command of Sir James Pulteney, the 63rd were landed at

* Corporal Brown's "Journal," p. 224.

Ellaya de Dominos on the 25th of August, and were engaged in an attempt on the town of Ferrol.

In 1801 the corps (then termed the Minorca Regiment) from which the late 96th Foot derived the honours "Egypt" and "Peninsula," highly distinguished itself. It was present at the battle of Alexandria on the 21st of March, and its gallant conduct on that occasion is thus described in Lord Dunfermline's memoir of Sir Ralph Abercromby:—

"The Minorca Regiment having been ordered out to support the 42nd, General Roize made a desperate charge against it. This regiment allowed the French cavalry to pass, and then, facing about, poured such volleys upon them as brought many of the men and horses to the ground."*

In 1804 the Minorca Regiment was brought into the line as the 97th (*Queen's German*) Regiment. This year, too, a second battalion to the 63rd was raised and stationed at Bury St. Edmunds. The regiment had borne the territorial title "West Suffolk" since 1783.

In 1807 the 1st Battalion 63rd, went in an expedition to Madeira, which surrendered without opposition.

The 97th was highly distinguished in the early part of the Peninsular War, and its gallant charge at Vimiera is described in Napier's and Lord Londonderry's histories. It would be well to anticipate and here to state that this corps became the 96th (or *Queen's Own*) in 1816, and that it was disbanded in 1818 at Limerick.

The 2nd Battalion 63rd served in the Walcheren Expedition, and at the bombardment of Flushing, and was disbanded in 1814. The 1st Battalion assisted in the capture of Martinique in 1809. This year is also memorable in the annals of the regiment for the capture of the French 74-gun ship *d'Hauptoult*, by the English man-of-war, the *Pompée*, after "a running fight which had commenced to the southward of Vieue Fort, Guadeloupe at 10 p.m. on the 14th April, and had ended within eight leagues, N.E. by N., of Cape Roxo, Porto Rico, at 5.15 a.m.

* "Memoir of Sir Ralph Abercromby," pp. 295, 296.

on the 17th."* A company of the 63rd was on board the *Pompée*, and participated in the triumph.

The following year the 1st Battalion, 63rd, was engaged in the capture of Guadaloupe. It was again (and for the third time) concerned in the taking of this island in 1815, when the light company, under Captain Lynch, was conspicuous for its gallantry.

In 1826 the regiment embarked in Sir William Clinton's expedition to Portugal, where it remained until 1828.

The present 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, which had been raised in 1824, and which, as the 96th, inherited the honours of the 96th (Queen's Own), saw service in New Zealand in 1845. The words "New Zealand" are borne on the colours of the Manchester Regiment.

After many years of peace the 63rd next saw service in the Crimean War. Embarking at Cork on the 21st of July, 1854, the regiment was at Varna on the 1st of September, when it numbered 1,068 of all ranks. On the 14th of September it landed at Old Fort, in the Crimea, and during the advance to the Alma was with the rear-guard under General Torrens.

Early on the 20th it became known that a battle was to be fought on the Alma, but the most strenuous exertions of the regiment only enabled it to arrive on the field of battle about 6 p.m.

General Torrens's brigade, which included the 63rd, was present, and slightly engaged at the battle of Balaclava. The brigade was hotly engaged on the 5th of November at Inkerman, when the 63rd made a very gallant charge on the enemy. Owing to the number of men on duty in the trenches, the regiment went into action with only rather more than 400 of all ranks, out of which it lost 112. The acting Sergeant-Major (afterwards Major) Slack behaved with much bravery on this occasion. The colonel and one lieutenant, and the ensign who carried the regimental colour, were killed; the ensign who bore the Queen's colour was mortally wounded,

* James's "Naval History," V, 161-4.

and six other officers received wounds. The Inkerman colours of the 63rd now hang in the mess of the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

The 63rd was in the expeditions to Kertch and Kinburn, and saw the fall of Sebastopol. It was one of the last regiments to leave the Crimea, having lost in the war, killed or died from wounds or invalided, 48 officers and 899 N.C.O. and men.

The next campaign of the 63rd Regiment was in Afghanistan in 1880-1, when, although it had not the fortune to be engaged with the enemy, it performed arduous service, and was remarkable for its physique and efficiency. On the return of the regiment to India in 1881 four companies marched from Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan, about 400 miles, by the Bozdar route, which lay through a particularly difficult and roadless country.

As the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, it was in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was at Ismailia during the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was subsequently sent to Alexandria, where it was united with the 2nd Battalion, in garrison at that place, which had also earned the right of the regiment to have "Egypt, 1882," on its colours.

The 2nd Battalion left Egypt for India, where it took part in the Miransai Expedition under Sir W. Lockhart, against the Orakzais. Three companies started in April, 1890, commencing with a march of 31 miles into Kohat; although not lucky enough to be actually engaged, they marched 250 miles through mountainous country and fully maintained the Regiment's reputation for hard work.

The 1st Battalion was sent to Natal in August, 1899, and the Boer War broke out in October of that year. The battalion formed part of Sir George White's Natal Field Force, and under Sir Ian Hamilton as Brigadier, took part with distinction in the battle of Elandsplaagte. In this brilliant action the battalion had four companies, which formed the original assaulting line, and half the officers present, and more than a tenth of the men, were either killed or wounded. The regiment captured two

Boer guns, and raced with the Gordon Highlanders and Imperial Light Horse to be first in the final charge.

The battle of Elandslaagte took place on the 21st October, 1899, and on the 30th the battalion again distinguished itself in the battle of Lombard's Kop and Nicholson's Nek. The siege of Ladysmith was now imminent, and the battalion was selected to hold the "key of Ladysmith," known as Cæsar's Camp. Here four months of fighting, privation and heroic endurance were spent. The vital importance of the position caused it to be attacked three times, the last of which on the 6th January, 1900, was a desperate assault, with hand to hand fighting, but the battalion, weakened as it was by hunger, exposure, and disease, gallantly maintained its position, and added undying fame to the regiment's hard-won reputation. The next morning some 30 dead Boers were handed over under flag of truce to the enemy; these men had been killed in and about the trenches held by the battalion. Two men of the battalion—Privates Pitts and Scott—obtained the Victoria Cross, having gallantly remained fighting at their post though all their comrades had been killed or wounded.

Certainly no troops in this historic siege had harder work or fighting than the Manchesters, and none came out of it with a greater reputation. The following order addressed to the battalion by Brigadier (now Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B.), on the 8th January, 1900, speaks for itself:—

"The officer commanding 7th Brigade wishes to convey to all ranks of the Manchester Regiment his admiration of the courage and determination displayed by them in action of 6th January, 1900. The casualty list testifies to the severity of the fighting, and the fact that all the positions were maintained shows how complete was the victory. The Brigadier is proud to have been so long and closely associated with the battalion, which has invariably come to the front when called on to show the enemy and the world at large how stubbornly an Englishman can fight."

The siege was raised on the 1st March, 1900.

The 2nd Battalion embarked at Southampton on the 16th March, 1900, and, on arriving in South Africa, proceeded to the Orange Free State with the 8th Division, under Sir Leslie Rundle, sometimes known as the "Starving Eighth" from the privations they endured. It took part in a series of operations, in the course of which it marched to Dewetsdorp, Thabanchu, Senekal, Ficksburg, Hammonia, Fouriesburg, and the Caledon Valley, being finally present at the celebrated capture of 4,000 of the enemy under Prinsloo in the Wittebergen. The battalion then proceeded to Harrismith, which was reached early in August, and subsequently to Vrede and Standerton, and at the latter place the battalion obtained sorely needed boots and clothing. It then marched to Bethlehem and Senekal, and on to Reitz and Harrismith in October, 1900, repeating these marches till the end of the year. Although not actually engaged in any pitched battles, the 2nd Battalion sustained many casualties in the course of minor operations, and was uniformly successful in the dull but important duties of convoying supplies, and rear and flank guard actions, on which so much depends, earning on several occasions the outspoken praise of their generals.

Meanwhile the 1st Battalion having had a month's comparative rest after the siege of Ladysmith, was transferred from the Northern Natal Army to the Drakensberg Defence Force, receiving a considerable accession of strength by the arrival of 280 men from home and the first of the volunteer companies, under Captain Heywood. It then proceeded into the Transvaal and was brigaded under Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B. for the attack on Graskop, where the volunteer company received its "baptism of fire." In this action and those of Meersicht and Rooi Koppies, the force was under Sir H. Hildyard, but with the arrival of Sir R. Buller, the 1st Battalion returned to Major-General Walter Kitchener's 8th Brigade, and took part in the general advance to the North-Eastern Transvaal, being present in the actions of Amersfort and Van Wyk's Vlei. In this last named action the battalion was referred to in the official despatch as "storming the ridges in gallant style."

Following closely on this came the two days' fighting which constitute the battle of Belfast, a decisive action, in which the battalion was lucky to sustain only some 25 casualties, although under fire for two days and a night. For some months after this operations slackened, and the routine of war was experienced—marching, convoy duty, and outpost work—enlivened by continual skirmishes and an occasional expedition of the flying column variety. Generally speaking, the battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Curran, was responsible for the safety of nearly 50 miles of mountainous country, through which lay the wagon road from the railway to Lydenberg, and though constantly engaged in minor operations, the battalion never lost a wagon. It may here be mentioned that the battalion only lost five prisoners to the enemy during the whole war, four of whom lost their way in the dark during the battle of Belfast, a noteworthy record in this war. On the 14th April, 1901, the 1st Battalion marched to Lydenberg and took over the defences, which it held until the 1st October, when it joined Colonel Park's Column. It remained with this column till the end of the war, being employed in flying column work, night marches, combined operations, and in many of the large "drives" which formed such a successful feature of Lord Kitchener's campaign. They took part in the following actions, all of which were successful. Elandspruit (where it suffered 26 casualties in a night attack, including 5 officers); Witpoort; Pardeplaate; Tonteldoos; Klipspruit (170 Boer prisoners); Rhenoster Kop (42 miles in 34 hours, capturing 35 prisoners); the Waglaagte drive (60 miles in 48 hours); the Vaal drive (75 miles in 60 hours, resulting in 135 prisoners); Houtenbek; Dullstroom, and much similar work. While with "Park's Column" the battalion marched over 1,300 miles. In his farewell order to the battalion, issued the 18th May, 1902 (the last day of war operations) Colonel Park issued a highly complimentary order referring to the "admirable manner in which his orders have invariably been carried out," also to the "stiff fighting, hard work, long and arduous marches," and the "gallantry and determination beyond all praise displayed at Elandspruit

during the night attack." On the conclusion of these operations the 1st Battalion took up posts on the railway to Komati Poort.

The 2nd Battalion continued to operate in the Orange River Colony, and on the Basutoland Border, principally working in small columns, with a good deal of incidental fighting, notably in a rearguard action at Hattingsdal, in December, 1901, and a few days later near Tweefontein, sustaining 13 casualties in three days' fighting, including 2 officers killed. The battalion was engaged in the big drive to the Harrismith, Van Reenan's blockhouse line, resulting in 760 prisoners, and the battalion remained holding blockhouses and positions in this neighbourhood till the conclusion of hostilities.

The total casualties of the regiment in the war amounted to 8 officers and 236 N.C.O. and men killed in action, or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 21 officers, 166 N.C.O. and men wounded.

Both the 5th Battalion and 6th Battalion (Militia) volunteered for active service in South Africa and did excellent service in the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony, being chiefly employed in garrison and blockhouse work ; and it must not be forgotten that these militia battalions contributed from their militia reserve to feed the regulars in the earlier days of the war a body of fine seasoned men, ready to take their place at once, and maintain it with credit. Equal praise is due to the companies furnished for the war by the volunteer battalions.

The following is a list of soldiers of the Manchester Regiment who have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Privates J. Pitts and R. Scott.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeants J. Slack, J. Brophy; Corporals D. Lovatt, J. Sallis, J. Spurling, J. Wagstaff; Privates J. Barton, D. Connors, J. Donnelly, G. Flack, M. Fitzpatrick, R. Howard, H. Keene, D. Magillicuddy, T. Poundford; Drummer J. Roe.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeants-Major J. T. Haddon, G. T. Prosser; Colour-Sergeants S. E. Kennedy, J. Scott, F. Walker, J. W. Finney; Sergeants R. Lloyd, I. Barton, E. Grant, M. I. Gresby, D. A. Carter, F. Fagan, J. Hall, J. Morris; Corporals J. C. Richardson, A. Brooks; Lance-Corporals J. Haines, W. J. Preston; Privates J. Cummings, T. Forshaw, T. Ladley, C. McKinlay, S. Archibald, T. Bateman, M. Bell, E. Collier, E. F. Newton.

Specially Promoted for Gallantry.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Private D. Archibald.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The Prince of Wales's Plume.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Dragon superscribed "CHINA."

"ST. LUCIA," "SCRINAM," "PUNJAUB," "PERSIA," "RESHIRE," "BUSHIRE,"
"KOOSH-AB," "LUCKNOW," "HAFIR," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—LICHFIELD.

MILITIA :

3rd Battalion (2nd K.O. Stafford Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Lichfield.</i>
4th Battalion (3rd K.O. Stafford Militia)	<i>Lichfield.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS:

1st	<i>Stoke-on-Trent.</i>		2nd	<i>Burton-on-Trent</i>
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THE PRINCE OF WALES'S NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

THIS distinguished regiment was formed in 1881 by the union of the 64th and 98th Regiments.

The 64th Regiment had been raised in the year 1758, and in the following year was employed against the French in the Island of Martinique. In 1773 it proceeded to America, where it saw much hard service during the unfortunate contest which resulted in the independence of the American Colonies. Although, with the help of the French, the American Colonies succeeded in their object, it is generally admitted that the British troops could look back without regret to the manner in which they carried out the duties allotted to them, and in particular the North Staffordshire Regiment gained much credit by the distinguished manner in which it bore itself in the various actions in which it was engaged.

In 1794 and following years the regiment was employed in driving the French from the West Indies, and behaved with particular gallantry at the capture of St. Lucia in 1803. This island was reduced within about 14 hours from the landing of the British force on its shores, by the capture by assault of Morne Fortunée, a strong fortification in which

46 guns were mounted, and which contained a large garrison. The troops landed at 2 p.m. on the 21st of June, and during the night preparations were so skilfully and effectually made that at 4 o'clock on the following morning, when the signal for the assault was given, the men of the North Staffordshire and their brave comrades dashed forward with such vigour, that within half an hour all resistance was overcome, and the survivors of the garrison, some 700 strong, surrendered as prisoners of war. For their conduct on this occasion the regiment received particular praise in the official despatches. Tobago was next taken possession of, the garrison capitulating without resistance, and the following year the regiment took part in the expedition sent against Surinam, in Dutch Guiana. This place could only be approached by the river, as the land between it and the sea was covered by impenetrable forests and marshes, and the river approach was defended by three forts of considerable strength. After careful investigation it was thought possible to effect a landing at some little distance below the forts, and by negro tracks to pass along the shore to the rear of the forts; a party of the regiment was therefore landed, and with the assistance of some negro guides succeeded, though with much difficulty, in reaching the position of the first of the forts. Immediately the Dutch saw them issuing from the forest, a heavy fire of musketry and artillery was opened upon them, but, fixing bayonets, our gallant soldiers assaulted the fort with such promptitude and gallantry, that in a few minutes it was in their hands, and this success was repeated in the case of the second fort, the guns of both being immediately turned on the astonished garrison of the remaining fort, which was on the opposite bank. Disheartened by the rapidity of our success, the Dutch commander did not wait to be attacked, and surrendered with his troops and ships of war to the English General, and the conquest was complete.

In 1813, the regiment left the West Indies for Nova Scotia, having spent no less than 20 years, out of the 55 which had elapsed since its formation, in the trying climate of the West Indies. It was hastily summoned home in 1815, but arrived too late to take part in the battle of Waterloo, and proceeded to Paris, where it formed part of the Army of Occupation.

In 1824 the 98th was raised, and in 1842 it proceeded to China, to take part in the operations which had been necessitated by the ill-treatment and seizure of British subjects by the Chinese Government. With a force under Sir Hugh Gough the regiment proceeded up the Yang-tse-kiang, a river practically unknown to Europeans. The defences at the mouth of the river were soon silenced by our ships of war, and the force proceeded along the river, on either side of which were stately pagodas, temples and joss houses, until the city of Shanghai was reached. This city was entered by our troops without opposition, the garrison having fled at their approach, and hundreds of guns of various kinds were captured or destroyed. Proceeding onwards, our forces found themselves before Chin-kiang-foo, and here it was evident that the Tartar garrison were resolved to defend the place. Preparations were accordingly made to force an entrance, and almost at the same moment that the gate was blown in, an entrance was effected in two other places by our troops gallantly escalading the walls, and although the Tartars fought with savage desperation the fortifications of the city were in the possession of our army in a very short time. The intense heat of the day put a stop to further progress into the city until the evening, and when the troops then marched into the streets they were horrified at the spectacle which greeted them. There was no resistance, but everywhere appeared the signs of a dreadful massacre, and it afterwards appeared that the Tartar garrison, when driven from the walls, had retired to their houses in the city, murdered their wives and children, set fire to their houses,

and afterwards killed themselves. The army continued its progress until it arrived at Nankin, but at this point the Chinese proposed terms of peace, by which the island of Hong Kong became a British possession, and several ports in China were opened to European trade. To commemorate the distinguished services of the North Staffordshire in this campaign the badge of the Red Dragon, and the word "China" were added to its colours.

In 1851, the 98th earned the special thanks of the Indian Government for its services against the Afridis, a turbulent race on the frontiers of India, and in 1856 the 64th was engaged in the war against Persia. The first engagement of the campaign was at Reshire, where the Persians had a strong force carefully entrenched, and where they made a desperate stand, but could not, however, resist the brilliant and gallant attack of the regiment and its comrades.

From Reshire the force moved on to Bushire, an important Persian city; the bombardment, however, of the English ships and the sight of our troops as they formed for the assault so intimidated the garrison that it hastily withdrew without offering any resistance. At Koosh-ab, however, the British force was attacked on its march by the Persian army, but the artillery and cavalry were so well handled that the Persian army was practically defeated before the infantry could come up to them, and the guns and stores fell into the hands of the British. Several minor operations succeeded, until the Persian Government relinquished the contest, and the North Staffordshire Regiment returned to India with the reputation of gallantry and efficiency which it had earned during the campaign.

The return of the regiment had been hastened by the terrible news of the Indian Mutiny, and with their Persian laurels still fresh, the men of the 64th went eagerly forward to take part in the conflict. The 98th also went from Cor

to take part in this campaign. At Allahabad the 64th joined the column under the heroic Havelock, destined to avenge the massacre of Cawnpore, and to help the brave garrison of Lucknow. The march was one series of conflicts, for wherever the ground gave an opportunity, the rebel Sepoys were there in thousands to bar their progress, but in vain. Although marching many miles every day under the terrible heat of an Indian sun in July, the sight of an enemy whose hands had been dipped in the blood of women and children never failed to arouse the exhausted soldiers to a fierce enthusiasm that bore down any opposition. On the 16th of July a long weary march had been made, and a severe engagement had taken place as usual with the rebels, who had been driven from the road and dispersed and their guns captured, with the exception of one 24-pounder, from which, and from the strong body of infantry who supported it, a galling fire was still kept up by the desperate Sepoys. The regiment was given the formidable task of capturing the gun, and although beyond measure exhausted with its day's work, the order was obeyed with alacrity. Right in the face of the gun our men marched forward, although nearly every discharge made a grisly lane in their ranks, and when sufficiently near they dashed fiercely forward, and in a few minutes such rebels as survived were flying in all directions. On another occasion the deeds of a private soldier (Private Cavanagh) of the regiment were publicly commended in General Orders, and it was announced that had he not died his gallantry would have earned the Victoria Cross. Part of the regiment remained in Cawnpore dealing with the masses of rebels around the place, and in one heroic fight, when their opponents were ten to one, the regiment lost its colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 12 rank and file killed, besides many wounded. The remainder of the regiment proceeded to Lucknow with Havelock's force, which burst

through the rebels and brought safety to its brave defenders nor did the efforts of the regiment cease until the last vestige of resistance had been put down.

With the exception of an expedition against the frontier tribes of the Zhob Valley, it was not the duty of the North Staffordshire Regiment to proceed on active service after the Indian Mutiny for a period of forty years.

In 1876 the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII) presented new colours to the regiment, and to commemorate his sense of its high and distinguished service in the past, he obtained the Queen's permission that the regiment should in future be called the "Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment."

In 1896 the 1st Battalion was engaged against the Mahdists in the Soudan, and was present at the action and occupation of Hafir, and took part in the march to and occupation of Dongola.

On the outbreak of the Boer War the 2nd Battalion embarked from home on the 14th January, 1900, for South Africa, and on arriving joined the 15th Brigade. The first duty allotted to this brigade was the capture of Jacobsdal which was necessary to make the left flank of Lord Roberts's army secure while he dealt with Cronje, and this service was successfully performed on the 13th February, 1900. The North Staffordshires then garrisoned Jacobsdal until the 6th March, when they rejoined the main army at Poplar Grove and marched to Bloemfontein. A short distance from this town was Karee, where the Boers had entrenched themselves in order to prevent a further advance to Pretoria, and on the 29th March, the battalion took part in the attack on this position. Fighting took place all day, but towards evening the Boers were compelled to retreat and the position was captured.

The battalion then advanced with the main army, experiencing much trying work in common with the rest of their comrades

both from the vicissitudes of the climate and the often scanty supplies.

At Kroonstad the battalion marched past Lord Roberts, who complimented the officers and men on their recent march from Geneva Siding (42 miles in 21 hours).

On the 31st March, Johannesburg was entered after some fighting, and the 15th Brigade having been detailed to garrison this important town, the North Staffordshire Regiment remained here for nearly eight months, during which time it policed the town in such a manner as to earn the highest praise from the townspeople as well as from the military chiefs.

This occupation was varied by one or two expeditions against troublesome Boer commandos in the neighbourhood, and in August, 1900, on one of these expeditions the North Staffordshires found themselves engaged for some hours with an unseen enemy in a dense fog, the Boers eventually getting off before it was clear enough to see them. The regiment had 1 officer, 4 N.C.O. and men killed or wounded in this engagement. On another occasion, 3,000 head of cattle and some wagons were captured by the North Staffordshires.

The battalion then formed part of General Dartnell's mobile column, and although little fighting was experienced the incessant marches, constant rain, and lack of supplies severely tested the endurance of the soldiers, a test from which the North Staffordshires emerged most satisfactorily, having in the words of their commander, "made light of hard work, discomfort, and short rations."

For the remainder of the war the battalion held Wakkertroom and the vicinity, manning the blockhouses and defences, and to quote from this general's farewell order, performing much irksome and dangerous service with cheerful readiness.

The total casualties during the war amounted to 4 officers and 55 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 1 officer and 1 man wounded.

Both the 3rd and 4th Battalions (Militia) volunteered for the seat of war, but the 3rd Battalion was not sent to South Africa until the 1st March, 1902. It was given the duty of guarding a line of blockhouses, and had several skirmishes with the enemy while so employed, returning home on the 23rd September, 1902.

The 4th Battalion went to South Africa on the 9th March 1900, two companies being detached to St. Helena to guard General Cronje and the Boers captured at Paardeburg. G and H Companies defended Richmond against an attack by three Boer Commandos on the 25th June, 1901, losing 4 killed and wounded, and earning the compliments of General French for their good defence. On the 23rd February, 1902, 2nd Lieutenant Sharpe was mortally wounded while gallantly attempting to warn the blockhouse line at Pom-pom Poort of the approach of the enemy. Altogether much good service was rendered by this battalion during its two years and three months' service in South Africa. The volunteer service companies sent out were also favourably reported on by the regular officers under whom they served, for their good and soldierly conduct in the campaign.

The following soldiers of the North Staffordshire Regiment have gained special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

In the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Drummer Thomas Flynn.

French War Medal for Valour.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Lance-Corporal J. Blackmore

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Sergeant A. Nicklin.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major R. Katon; Quarter-master-Sergeant C. Preston; Colour-Sergeants J. Bull, W. H. Rowe; Corporal J. H. Jones; Privates W. Evans, E. Frost, T. Gavin, T. Latham, S. G. Phillips, and A. Wilson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE
YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

BADGE.

The Union Rose.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "INDIA."

"NIVE," "PENINSULA," "ARABIA," "LUCKNOW," "NEW ZEALAND," "EGYPT,
1882-84," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—WHITE.

Depôt Headquarters—**PONTEFRACT.**

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (3rd West York Militia) *Pontefract.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st *Sheffield.* | 2nd *Doncaster.*

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THE
YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

IN the year 1881 the regiments, formerly numbered as the 65th and 84th Regiments of Foot, were united under a title which had long been borne by the latter regiment, *i.e.*, "The York and Lancaster Regiment," with the badge of the "Red and White Rose."

Both regiments were raised nearly 150 years ago, namely, in 1758, although there was a slight break in the continuity of the 84th Regiment, which in its earliest years was once or twice disbanded and then reformed.

The earliest records of this distinguished regiment show that shortly after their formation both battalions were almost immediately sent abroad for the purpose of protecting and extending the already valuable possessions of the British nation. Especially in India did they see much hard service in that severe and long continued struggle which commenced with the humble trading ventures of a handful of British merchants, holding their lives and property on the frail tenure of the wayward will of a despotic Rajah, and which has since resulted in the whole territory of India, with its many millions of inhabitants, becoming a dependency of the British Empire.

The 1st Battalion was also employed in the West Indies against the French possessions there, and the regiment bore its share, with its usual British endurance and courage, in the varying fortunes and stern fighting which characterised the "American War of Independence."

In 1794 the soldiers of the 1st Battalion greatly distinguished themselves at the capture of Morne Bellevue, in Martinique; then for a long period of years the battalion served in India with so much distinction as to win for its colours the word "India," with the badge of the "Royal Tiger," a circumstance which also procured for its men the sobriquet of the "Royal Tigers." It fought twice at Guzerat, as well as at Malwa, and took part in the siege of Bhurtapore, the great Jât fortress. In Arabia the regiment distinguished itself in a campaign against the Beni-Boo-ali Arabs, gaining a decisive victory which resulted in the capture of the Arabs' stronghold at Aden. In the meantime the 2nd Battalion saw hard service at Flushing against the French Republicans, and afterwards was employed in the occupation of Perim and Suez, and subsequently took a glorious part under the all-conquering Wellington in the Peninsular War, its gallantry in the battles on the Bidassoa and on the Nive gaining fresh battle-honours for its colours. Another part of this battalion was present at the capture of Cape Colony in 1796, and between the years 1802-18 saw much service in the almost continuous conflicts which our growing responsibilities in India brought upon us. Then followed a long period of peaceful service for both battalions, during which they served in all quarters of the globe, and in every variety of climate, guarding the interests of our colonial possessions.

The year 1857 found the 2nd Battalion in India doing duty at Cawnpore. When the grave news of the great mutiny came to the British Commander at Cawnpore, he hastily despatched the bulk of the regiment to Lucknow, which seemed

to be in greater danger, leaving only 60 men to assist in the defence of Cawnpore. Under the fierce Nana Saib the mutincers attacked Cawnpore in very great numbers, and a terrible and protracted struggle ensued, in which the 60 men of the regiment nobly bore their part; at length, however, the British garrison, being weakened in numbers, prostrated by disease, and enfeebled from want of food, Sir Hugh Wheeler to save the women and children, agreed to leave Cawnpore with his force, Nana Saib and the rebel leaders swearing not to molest them on the march. No sooner, however, had the British soldiers, with the women and children, been crowded into the boats provided for their journey, than a murderous fire was opened upon them by the rebel Sepoys, and such as survived were hurried back into captivity to meet a still more terrible fate at the hands of their butchers. Of the 60 men of the 2nd Battalion only one man escaped.

While this tragedy was happening, the remainder of the regiment was gallantly defending the women and children at Lucknow, and gladly welcomed Havelock and Outram when their little force burst through the line of besiegers, and, fighting hand to hand, worked their way through the lanes and bazaars to the rescue of their comrades. Although relief was brought to the garrison, the British force was too small to drive away the enemy, whose thousands still enabled them to continue the siege. If, however, the rebels had been unsuccessful before the arrival of Havelock's force, their chances of success were now hopeless, and the British garrison maintained a vigorous and successful defence until the city was finally relieved. In the almost daily encounters which took place the men of the "York and Lancaster" performed many deeds of heroism, and the conclusion of the campaign found the regiment well represented in the list of those who were granted the coveted honour of the Victoria Cross, four Crosses and two commissions being granted to the men of this regiment.

Within two or three years the men of the 1st Battalion were showing equal heroism and daring in the war against the Maoris in New Zealand during 1861, 1862, and 1863. The Maoris were not indeed formidable as regards their numbers, but their savage courage, and the skill with which they chose their positions, rendered them a difficult and dangerous enemy to deal with. In the men of the old 65th, however, they found their match, and among the many gallant episodes of the war none stand out in greater relief than that associated with Sergeant McKenna. News having arrived at the British camp of the existence ten miles away of a stockade, or "Pah" as it was called, hidden away in a forest which clothed the side of a mountain, a detachment of the regiment, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, sergeant, and 38 men, was on the 7th of September ordered to surprise the enemy. The party struggled across ravines and swamps, and making their way with difficulty through the thick forest, came at nightfall in the vicinity of the "Pah." They found a small body of the enemy talking and laughing round their fire, and the captain at once ordered his men to charge along the narrow forest path. In a moment, however, it became apparent that the Maoris had been aware of their approach, for from behind the trees and bushes came a deadly fire, so close indeed that the enemy's powder burned the men's clothes. The captain was shot dead, the lieutenant seriously wounded, and Sergeant McKenna was left to face a situation which would have appalled the stoutest heart; but he was equal to the occasion, and gallantly seconded by his men rushed at the enemy, and notwithstanding their numbers, for there were at least 300, drove them back into the recesses of the forest. Then came the perilous task of returning to the camp, a weary journey of 10 miles, bearing their officers with them, and in the face of a numerous enemy who had, however, fortunately received too severe a lesson to come to close quarters. Cheered and animated, however,

by the spirit which refuses to acknowledge despair, and which has often turned a disaster into a British victory, the party struggled on until they were in safety. Well might their general say, "There is not another corps in the colony could have done as the 65th." Sergeant McKenna received a Victoria Cross and a commission, and four privates received the medal for distinguished conduct in the field. Corporal Ryan was also gazetted as receiving the Victoria Cross, but never lived to wear it, being unfortunately drowned whilst trying to save a comrade.

The next war service of the regiment was in 1882, when the 2nd Battalion accompanied Lord Wolseley against Arabi and his Egyptian army. The battalion behaved with its usual steadiness when at Magfor, where they were under fire for almost 12 hours, and in the first fight at Kassassin Lock they formed part of the 2,000 men who held in check and finally drove back 10,000 of the enemy. They were in the 2nd Brigade in the thrilling night march which preceded the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Suddenly awakened by the close approach of the British army, the Egyptians opened a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, which continued until they were swept away from their entrenchments. How the "York and Lancaster" men behaved may be gathered from General Graham's official despatch:—"The steadiness of the advance of the 2nd Brigade under what appeared to be an overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance."

After this it was the turn of the 1st Battalion. On its way from India it was stopped at Suakin, in time to take part in the short but desperate fights with Osman Digna and his Arab Army. The formation of the ground allowed the Arabs to come within striking distance without being checked by the British musketry, and at both fights the men of York and Lancaster baffled the heavy spears and two-handed swords

of the Arabs with the British bayonet. In speaking of these actions at a Scottish gathering, General Sir Archibald Alison said, "As Scotchmen they had reason to be proud of the Highland regiments, just as Englishmen had reason to be proud of the gallant York and Lancaster."

A detachment of 6 officers and 150 N.C.O. and men served as mounted infantry during the campaign in Matabeleland and Rhodesia, 1896.

Four companies were on board the R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings" on passage from South Africa to India, when that ship was wrecked on the coast of the island of Réunion in January, 1897. A special Army Order was published by the Commander-in-Chief, in which he expressed how proud he was of the behaviour of the troops on this trying occasion, and held it up as an example of strict discipline.

The regiment was next represented in the South African campaign, where it formed part of the gallant force which, under Sir Redvers Buller, brought relief to their beleaguered comrades in Ladysmith.

The York and Lancasters took an active part in the various attempts made to force the Boer positions on the Tugela River, and which culminated in the battle of Pieters Hill on the 27th February, 1900, when with the loss of 500 men the Boers were compelled to abandon their long held trenches, and the way to Ladysmith was opened.

The regiment marched into Ladysmith on the 3rd March, and subsequently took part in the operations which forced the Boers to evacuate their formidable positions at Laing's Nek, and then followed the enemy into the Transvaal.

In the later stages of the war the regiment had its share of the incessant marching and skirmishing which ensued before peace was proclaimed, and though not engaged in any of the more important actions its energies were not the less taxed.

Its casualties amounted to 1 officer and 65 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 5 officers and 162 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The 3rd Battalion (Militia) volunteered for the campaign, and embarked for South Africa on the 24th December, 1901. It was chiefly employed in blockhouse duty and convoy work, and returned home on the 22nd September, 1901. A representative detachment was also furnished by the Volunteer Battalion, which rendered good service with the line battalion.

The following is a list of Victoria Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals awarded to soldiers of the York and Lancaster Regiment for acts of courage on the battlefield :—

The Victoria Cross.

Captain, Hon. A. H. A. Anson.—For conspicuous bravery at Boolundshur on the 28th September, 1857. The 9th Light Dragoons had charged through the town and were re-forming in the serai; the enemy attempted to close the entrance by drawing three carts across it so as to shut in the cavalry and form a cover from which to fire upon. Captain Anson, taking a lance, dashed out of the gateway and knocked the drivers off their carts. Owing to a wound in his left hand, received at Delhi, he could not stop his horse, and rode into the middle of the enemy, who fired a volley at him, one ball passing through his coat. At Lucknow, at the assault of the Secundra Bagh, on the 16th November, 1857, he entered with the storming party on the gates being burst open. He had his horse killed and was himself slightly wounded. Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., in his despatch stated, “He had shown the greatest gallantry on every occasion, and has slain many enemies in fight.”

Sergeant-Major George Lambert, afterwards Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 84th Regiment.—For distinguished conduct at Onao on the 29th July, at Bithoor on the 16th August, and at Lucknow on the 25th September, 1857.

Lance-Corporal A. Boulger.—For distinguished bravery and forwardness as a skirmisher in all the twelve actions fought between the 12th July and the 25th September, 1857. This N.C.O. afterwards became Quartermaster of the regiment and retired with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1887.

Lance-Corporal R. Sinnott.—For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow on the 6th October, 1857, in going out with Sergeants Glenn and Mullins to rescue Lieutenant Gibaut, who, in carrying out water to extinguish a fire in the breastwork, had been mortally wounded. They brought in the body under a heavy fire. Lance-Corporal Sinnott was twice wounded. His comrades unanimously elected him for the Victoria Cross as the most worthy. He had previously repeatedly accompanied Lieutenant Gibaut when he carried out water to extinguish the fire.

Private J. Holmes.—For distinguished conduct in volunteering to assist in working a gun of Captain Maude's battery under a heavy fire, from which gun nearly all the artillerymen had been shot away.

Private P. Mylott.—For being foremost in rushing across a road under a shower of balls, to take an opposite enclosure, and for gallant conduct at every engagement at which he was present with his regiment from the 12th June, 1857, to the relief of the garrison. Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.

Colour-Sergeant E. McKenna.—For gallant conduct at the engagement near Camerontown, New Zealand, on the 7th September, 1863, after both his officers (Captain Swift and Lieutenant Butler) had been shot in charging through the enemy, in drawing off his small force, consisting of 2 Sergeants,

1 Bugler and 35 men, through a broken and rugged country, with the loss of but one man killed and another missing.

Corporal J. Ryan.—For gallantry at the action near Cameron-town on the 7th September, 1863.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Indian Mutiny, 1857–58.—Sergeant-Major H. Jenkins.

Maori War, New Zealand, 1863–64.—Sergeants M. Meara, J. Bracegirdle; Privates W. Bulford, J. Talbot, B. Thomas, J. Cole.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Colour-Sergeant C. E. Walkley.

Soudan Campaign, 1883.—Colour-Sergeants C. Wake, G. Hayward; Sergeants J. Doyle, F. Webb; Lance-Sergeant H. Haycock, H. James; Corporals H. Baxter, D. Dossett.

Soudan Campaign, 1884.—Sergeant H. Howell; Lance-Sergeant A. Franklyn; Private P. Foy.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Colour-Sergeant A. Acheson, F. Holley, J. Stewart; Sergeants J. J. Millar, E. J. Randall; Corporals A. L. Grove, W. Hunter; Privates W. L. Savage, R. Moor.

Wreck of the R.I.M.S. "Warren Hastings."

Lieutenant R. Selous, Second Lieutenant G. E. Bayley, Lance-Corporal N. Roe and Private T. Flannery.—Awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society.

Sergeant-Major H. J. Harrold.—Awarded the silver medal for "meritorious service" and an annuity of £10 for his highly meritorious service on the occasion of the wreck.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

BADGES.

The United Red and White Rose.
A Bugle.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA,"
"ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "PERSIA," "RESHIRE," "BUSHIRE,"
"KOOSHAB," "NEW ZEALAND,"
"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET. FACINGS—DARK GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (1st Durham Militia) *Barnard Castle.*
4th Battalion (2nd Durham Militia) *Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	<i>Stockton.</i>		3rd	<i>Sunderland.</i>
2nd	<i>Bishop Auckland.</i>		4th	<i>Durham.</i>
		5th	<i>Gateshead.</i>

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THE
DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

THIS gallant regiment, the contribution of Durham to the ranks of His Majesty's Army, consists of two battalions, formerly numbered the 68th and 106th Regiments of Light Infantry. The first of these battalions has been intimately connected with the county of Durham for over 100 years, and indeed chiefly consisted of Durham men on its formation in 1756, its first colonel being Colonel, afterwards General, Lambton, many years Member of Parliament for the county. Few regiments have, therefore, a greater claim than the Durham Light Infantry upon their county, both to maintain its ranks with an adequate supply of gallant young fellows to do it credit, and to take into consideration the claims of the discharged, or time-expired soldier.

The following brief summary of its history, with that of its 2nd Battalion, the old 106th Light Infantry, may perhaps serve to increase the interest of the county in this gallant corps, which looks to Durham for worthy successors to those who fought around its colours in the past. In 1756, it was called into existence as a 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Regiment, but two years later it was made a separate corps and numbered the 68th. In 1808 it was made a Light Infantry Regiment. In 1881 it received its present title of the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

The earlier war services of this battalion appear to have been in certain descents made on the French coast during the frequently recurring hostilities between this country and France ; but in 1761 and following years we find it fighting in the West Indies, and engaged in the capture of one or other of these valuable islands from the French or Spanish. As early as 1764 it had established for itself a high reputation, being granted the motto " Faithful," for its conduct in a campaign against the natives in St. Vincent. In 1795, it was called upon to disarm a regiment of black soldiers which had mutinied and murdered its English officers, and five companies accordingly proceeded to the fort where the rebels were stationed. On approaching the fort the blacks formed into line, a proceeding imitated by the Durham Regiment, which only halted when 15 paces away from the opposing line. Then came a curious ceremony, for, taught by habits of discipline, the men of the black regiment gravely presented arms, although their hands were red with the blood of their officers, and the compliment was at once returned by the English. The blacks were then ordered to lay down their arms, but here their obedience stopped short, and instead they began to fire. A volley was thereupon poured into them, and the bayonets of the Durham men drove them in headlong confusion over the country.

The next service of note was in 1809, when the 1st Battalion joined the Walcheren expedition and took part in the capture of Flushing. In 1811 it went to the Spanish Peninsula to earn its share of the fame which the genius of Wellington and the valour of the British soldiers won from the legions of Napoleon. After covering the sieges of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo, the battalion advanced to Salamanca, and a small affair with the French at Moresco furnished a striking example of the toughness of our Peninsular soldiers, for we read that a Captain Mackay, of the battalion, received no less than 22 bayonet wounds from the French, and yet lived to fight again.

On June 28th, the day after the fall of Salamanca, a serious attack was made on the picquets of the battalion by the enemy, and the manner in which it was repulsed earned the high praise of General Cole. On July 22nd was fought the battle of Salamanca, in which the 1st Battalion was actively engaged, and which resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the French, their total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners amounting to over 20,000, while the British casualties were only slightly over 5,000.

The battalion was also present at the splendid victory of Vittoria on the 21st June, 1813, when within a few hours a French army of 70,000 men was irretrievably beaten, and Joseph Bonaparte, whom Napoleon had made King of Spain, was forced to fly in such haste, that he and his courtiers, who had come to witness the battle, left their baggage strewing the ground, much of which, however, had been plundered by them from the Spaniards.

In the series of desperate struggles which took place amid the mountains and valleys of the Pyrenees before the French were finally expelled from Spain, the 1st Battalion gained much distinction, and notably so at the heights of Eschellar, where Wellington himself described the attack of the brigade to which it belonged, as "the most gallant, the finest thing he ever witnessed."

In November, following, Wellington attacked the formidable position taken up by Marshal Soult on the Nivelle, and the skilful dispositions of the English commander, combined with the determined bravery of our troops, captured in 24 hours the position which the French marshal had been three months fortifying. In this battle, the battalion was called upon to attack the centre of the position at San Pé, and the manner in which it did so called forth the following remark in the Great Duke's despatch:—"I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th

regiments in Major-General Inglis's Brigade in the attack on the heights above San Pé on the afternoon of the 10th."

With the same spirit the battalion fought at Orthes and at the capture of Bordeaux. While in the latter city, the abdication of Napoleon terminated the Peninsular War.

Forty years now intervened during which it did not fall to the lot of the 1st Battalion to be engaged on active service with an enemy, but in various quarters of the globe it took its turn of duty in guarding the safety of our colonies and possessions.

The Crimean War of 1854, however, called it into the field, and the battles of the Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sevastopol proved that 40 years of peaceful employment had in no way diminished the value of the Durham Light Infantry as a fighting regiment. With their comrades they swarmed up the slopes of the Alma, and fought stoutly on that foggy 5th of November at Inkerman, where the Russians outnumbered us by six to one. The following extract from Kinglake, the historian of the war, describes one of the charges made by the Durham men on that eventful day:—

"The four companies of the 68th, under Colonel Henry Smyth, with the two companies of the 46th, under Captain Hardy, formed up on their left, had already deployed on a front towards the body marked out for attack; and the brigadier, General Torrens, now placing himself at their head, these 400 men in line, closely followed by Cathcart and his staff, began to move down the steep. Cathcart some time before had caused them to leave their greatcoats, and they were the only considerable body of infantry who on this day disclosed their red uniforms. Traversing difficult, obstructed grounds, and incurring after a while heavy fire from artillery, as well as from the troops in their front, they still worked their way down with a keenness which—even in the eyes of the enemy, looking up from some distance below—was expressive it would seem, of a resolute purpose,

for the troops which this attack threatened were presently seen to waver, if not indeed to give way, and our people then no longer firing, but setting their hearts on the bayonet, descended with impetuous haste to strike at the shaken mass. Colonel Henry Smyth, commanding the 68th men, had his horse shot under him, and Captain Wynne fell dead in the midst of this charge, being struck through the head by a musket ball whilst leading forward his company and striving to keep it united ; but, if less than 400, the English extended in line, and yet further disparted in moving by the roughness of the ground, had by this time spread out a great front, and already the huddled and clustered aggregate below was shrinking under this onset as from the cast of a net, and flying down the hillside."

Notwithstanding the serious losses, both in action and owing to the hardships they were called upon to undergo, the men of the battalion stuck resolutely to their work in the trenches before Sevastopol, and when the fall of that place concluded the campaign few had better earned the honours which awaited the heroes of the Crimea.

The 2nd Battalion which had been raised in 1826, saw its first serious campaign some 30 years later, although it had been employed with credit against the warlike Mahrattas in 1844. In 1856, however, it was included in an expedition sent to the historic land of Persia, and met the flower of the Persian army at Reshire. Strongly entrenched, the Persians offered a gallant resistance, but the determined rush of our troops was irresistible, and the Persians eventually broke and fled, leaving many hundreds of their bravest on the field. Our soldiers then advanced on the important city of Bushire, but the bombardment and the sight of our troops mustering for the assault, threw the garrison into a panic, and they fled without fighting. At Koosh-ab, however, a determined attack was made by the Persians while our troops were on the march. Not only was

this attack repulsed, but the Persians were so roughly handled that they fled, leaving their baggage and guns behind them. Although no further serious fighting took place, as the Persians could not again be induced to face the British in the open field, much fatiguing service fell to the lot of our soldiers, who also suffered much discomfort from the terrible dust storms which they had to encounter on their march.

The submission of the Persian Government to the English demands happily set free our troops at the nick of time for the stern work which the suppression of the Indian Mutiny brought to us. The 2nd Battalion, however, was not allowed to share in the fighting which ensued with the rebels, but was employed in the less glorious though equally important duty of remaining on guard in the Bombay Presidency to overawe the disaffected, and thus prevent the spread of the rebellion.

In 1864, the 1st Battalion took part in the campaign against the Maoris of New Zealand. In this campaign the most noteworthy incident was the attack on the Gate Pah, a large stockade situated amongst swamps and forest in a position very difficult to approach. The conflict at this Pah was remarkable for the skill displayed by the Maoris in the construction of rifle-pits and galleries, and for the tenacity with which they stuck to their posts. Much heroism was also displayed by our troops, and when darkness put an end to the struggle, 10 officers and 21 soldiers and sailors had fallen inside the stockade. Before the assault could be renewed next morning, a sailor discovered that the Maoris had fled during the night, and a British fort subsequently took the place of the Maori stockade. The conduct of the battalion, whose duty included a difficult march over a mud-flat, in which the men sank knee-deep, and a night in the forest, is described in the following extract from "The Maori War," by Major-General Sir James E. Alexander: "The officers and men of the 68th were accorded the greatest

credit for the cheerfulness and zeal with which they performed very harassing duties."

The next field service in which the regiment has been engaged, was in Egypt in 1885, where the 2nd Battalion did good service at the battle of Ginniss, which effectually checked the invasion of Egypt by the followers of the Mahdi.

Good service was rendered in India by the 2nd Battalion during the plague epidemics of 1897 and 1898, and in 1899 the South African War called the regiment again into the field. The brunt of this fell upon the 1st Battalion, although good service was also rendered by a mounted infantry detachment sent from India by the 2nd Battalion.

The 1st Battalion embarked on the 24th October, 1899, for South Africa, and proceeded to Natal, where it formed part of the 4th or Light Brigade under General Lyttelton. In the fighting which ensued before the relief of Ladysmith, the Durham Light Infantry took a prominent part, being present at the battle of Colenso, and all the battles on the Tugela, including the Spion Kop operations, capture of Vaal Kranz, Monte Christo, Railway Hill and Pieter's Hill.

The battalion was specially distinguished at Vaal Kranz, and the following picturesque description of this fight is quoted from Sir Conan Doyle's history :—"The attack was led by the Durham Light Infantry of Lyttelton's Brigade, followed by the 1st Rifle Brigade, with the Scottish and 3rd Rifles in support. Never did the old Light Infantry of Peninsula fame go up a Spanish hillside with greater spirit and dash than these their descendants, facing the slope of Vaal Kranz. In open order they moved across the plain, with a superb disregard of the crash and patter of the shrapnel, and then up they went, the **flitting** figures springing from cover to cover, stooping, darting, crouching, running, until with their glasses the spectators on Swartz Kop could see the gleam of the bayonets and the strain

of furious rushing men upon the summit as the last Boers were driven from their trenches."

After the battle of Pieter's Hill had broken down the Boer positions on the Tugela, the Durhams with the rest of their war-worn comrades marched into the streets of Ladysmith, and so ended the memorable 118 days' siege of that historic town.

After the relief of Ladysmith, the battalion advanced in the van of Sir Redvers Buller's Army, and fought and manœuvred the Boers out of Laing's Nek, joining hands with the army under Lord Roberts at Greylingstad.

In the later phases of the campaign much arduous duty was performed by the battalion in hard marching as well as in the difficult work of protecting the railway lines in the Eastern Transvaal and subsequently manning a line of blockhouses on the Swazi Border.

Space does not permit the mention of the fighting and marching which fell to the lot of the mounted infantry contingents, which formed part of Gough's Mounted Infantry and the 2nd Division of Mounted Infantry, but little fighting took place in the latter part of the campaign in which the gallant mounted infantry were not represented.

The total casualties of the Durham Light Infantry during the campaign amounted to 6 officers and 112 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 10 officers, 155 N.C.O. and men wounded—an unflinching testimony to its sterling services.

The militia and volunteers of the regiment also share in the credit of the campaign. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service, and landed in South Africa on the 3rd February, 1900, where, for 15 months, it carried out the arduous and harassing task of guarding the long lines of communications on which the fighting line depended. The 4th Battalion embarked for South Africa on the 1st February, 1902, and in the closing

months of the campaign did good service in the blockhouse lines, and also furnished a mounted detachment for convoy duty.

The following soldiers of the Durham Light Infantry have worn special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

In the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Captain T. de C. Hamilton. This officer, on the occasion of a sortie from Sebastopol, seeing that the Russians had captured one of our batteries, gallantly charged them at the head of a few men and drove them off. Private John Byrne, for conspicuous daring during the war.

New Zealand War, 1864.—Sergeant John Murray, for gallantly attacking, single-handed, a rifle pit occupied by ten of the enemy.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

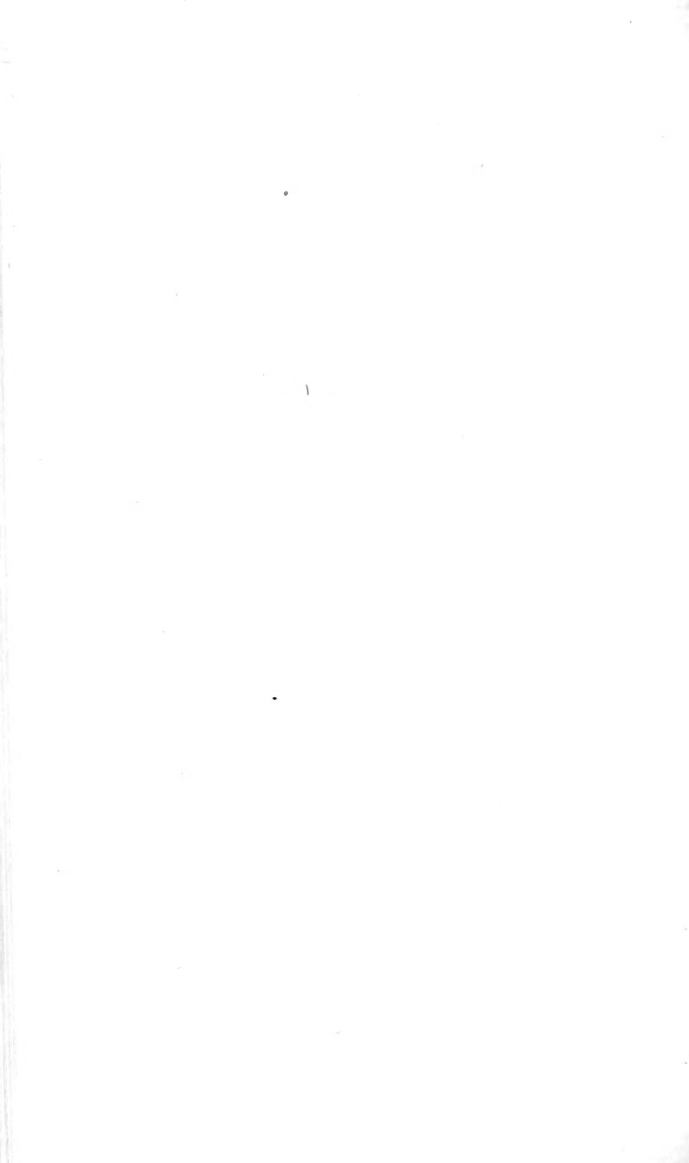
Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Colour-Sergeant H. Sladden ; Corporals John Coughlan, Joseph Dutton, George Harrington, William Starkie ; Bugler H. Sanderson ; Privates M. Cormick, J. Deacon, W. Fletcher, J. Harwood, C. Hutchinson, S. Lucas, A. Moulton, J. Ogden, and W. Tame.

New Zealand War, 1864.—Sergeant-Major Tudor ; Lance-Sergeant J. Castles ; Corporal J. Byrne.

Soudan Campaign, 1885-6.—Sergeant Stewart ; Private John Warburton.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major J. Freel ; Colour-Sergeants A. Noble, J. P. L. Shea, R. Ward ; Sergeants T. Beeby, W. H. Littlejohn, T. Sweeney, M. J. O'Brien ; Corporals H. Hawkins, A. Neale ; Lance-Corporal C. Steele ; Privates G. Bennett, J. Cottle, E. Horton, J. S. Parker, S. Pickford, J. W. Robson, and J. Bell.

GOD SAVE THE KING.





THE
HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Elephant, superscribed "ASSAYE."

"CARNATIC," "SHOLINGUR," "MYSORE," "HINDOOSTAN," "SERINGAPATAM,"
 "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "BUSACO,"
 "FUENTES D'ONOR," "CIUDAD RODRIGO," "BADAJOZ," "ALMARAZ," "SALAMANCA,"
 "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHES," "TOULOUSE,"
 "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3," "SEVASTOPOL,"
 "CENTRAL INDIA," "EGYPT, 1882," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902,"
 "MODDER RIVER."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BUFF.

Depôt Headquarters—HAMILTON.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (1st Royal Lanark Militia)	..	..	..	..	Hamilton.
4th Battalion (1st Royal Lanark Militia)	..	..	..	..	Hamilton.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS

1. 1st	Glasgow.	3. 3rd	Glasgow.
2. 2nd	Glasgow.	4. 9th Lanarkshire	Lanark.
5. 5th	Glasgow.

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THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE present 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry was raised in 1777, by John Mackenzie (Lord Macleod), and was embodied at Elgin in April, 1778. Its original number was 73, and it was called "Macleod's Highlanders." It is the senior Clan Regiment of the Highland Brigade, and the second oldest Highland regiment.

After serving for a few months in the Channel Islands and south of England, the regiment embarked for India, in January, 1779, under the command of Lord Macleod, and arrived at Madras in 1780, after a voyage of 12 months. Before the end of the year the regiment entered on its long career of hard fighting; for, in September, the flank companies were cut to pieces at Perambankum, where they covered themselves with glory by their heroic stand against overwhelming numbers.

New flank companies were formed, and the regiment shared in all the battles of the Carnatic, Porto Nuovo, Sholinghur, Arnee, and the attack on Cuddalore, where it captured seven different redoubts, and lost, in killed and wounded, 13 officers and 272 men. The following is an extract from the orders

issued by the Commander-in-Chief at the conclusion of the battle :—

“ I am also grateful to Captain Lamont and the officers under his command, who gallantly led the precious remains of the 73rd Regiment through the most perilous road to glory, until exactly one-half of the officers and men of the battalion were either killed or wounded.”

In 1786, owing to the establishment of the Army being reduced, the numerical title of the regiment was changed from 73rd to 71st.

The next active service in which the 71st took part was the campaign in Mysore, which included the capture of Bangalore, Seringapatam, Nundydroog, and Savendroog.

In 1793 the flank companies took part in the capture of Pondicherry and Ceylon. In 1797 the regiment sailed for home, leaving behind about 500 men, most of whom were drafted to the 74th Highlanders—now the 2nd Battalion.

After serving with distinction at the Cape of Good Hope, the regiment proceeded to Buenos Ayres, which they captured ; but being surrounded by large and increasing numbers of the enemy and receiving no assistance, they eventually had to surrender.

The following is an extract from the speech made to the 71st by Lieut.-General Floyd on presenting new colours :—

“ Brave 71st, the world is well acquainted with your gallant conduct at the capture of Buenos Ayres, in South America, under one of His Majesty’s bravest generals.

“ It is well known that you defended your conquest with the utmost courage, good conduct, and discipline, to the last extremity ; when diminished to a handful, hopeless of succour, and destitute of provisions, you were overwhelmed by multitudes, and reduced by the fortune of war, to lose your liberty and your well defended colours, but not your honour.

Your honour, 71st Regiment, remains unsullied. Your last act in the field covered you with glory. Your generous despair, calling upon your general to suffer you to die with arms in your hands, proceeded from the genuine spirit of British soldiers. Your behaviour in prosperity—your sufferings in captivity—and your faithful discharge of your duty to your King and country are appreciated by all.”

A piper’s banner, which was lost on the above occasion, has since been restored.

In the first Peninsular Campaign, the 71st took part in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, in all of which actions the regiment greatly distinguished itself.

In March, 1809, Royal authority was granted to make the 71st a light infantry regiment, and it was permitted to retain such parts of the national dress as were not inconsistent with its duties as “light infantry.”

The dress of the regiment at this date was tartan trews, and the bonnet cocked. The 71st was thus the first regiment to wear trews. Space does not admit of mentioning in detail the many distinguished services rendered by the 71st during the second Peninsular Campaign. At Sobral, a soldier named John Rea particularly distinguished himself, and received a medal with the following inscription :—

“To John Rea, for his exemplary courage, and good conduct as a soldier, at Sobral, 14th October, 1810.”

Torres Vedras, Fuentes d’Onor, and Almaraz saw the 71st heavily engaged. Victory invariably crowned their efforts.

In the battle of Vittoria, which resulted in one of the most decisive victories ever gained over the French, the 71st took a leading part. At a critical moment the regiment was ordered to advance. This it did at the double, the men carrying their bonnets in their hands, and their muskets at the trail, and completely routed the enemy. Their gallant commander, Colonel the Hon. Henry Cadogan, fell mortally

wounded while leading his men up the heights of La Puebla. He asked if the French were beaten, and being told by an officer that they were giving way at all points, he ejaculated, "God bless my brave countrymen!" and immediately expired.

Besides Colonel Cadogan, nearly 400 officers and men of the 71st were killed or wounded. The Scottish poet, William Glen, celebrates the battle in a poem, of which the following is one of the verses:—

" Loud was the battle's stormy swell,
Where thousands fought and many fell,
But the 71st they bore the bell
At the Battle of Vittoria."

The 71st took part in the battles of the Pyrenees, Nive, &c. In one engagement a picquet of 15 men behaved with such unflinching courage, when attacked by a strong body of the enemy, that they were presented with special medals.

At Waterloo the 71st formed part of General Adam's Brigade. At one period of the battle the Duke of Wellington was in the square formed by the regiment, when charged by the French cavalry. At the close of the day the 71st was in the final charge on Napoleon's Imperial Guard.

An interesting account of the part taken by the 71st at Waterloo may be found in a book called "The Great Shadow," by Sir Conan Doyle.

The regiment served in the trenches before Sevastopol, and in the successful expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, and won much distinction in the Central India Campaign of 1858, when Private Rodgers won the Victoria Cross. It also took part in the Umbeyla Campaign of 1863, including the storming of the Craig Picquet.

The Pipers have especially distinguished themselves on two occasions. At Porto Nuovo, Sir Eyre Coote was so pleased with the conduct of a piper that he exclaimed, "Well done, my brave fellow! You shall have silver pipes when the battle

is over." The General presented a set of silver pipes to the regiment.

At Vimiera, Piper George Clark, being wounded early in the day, continued to play his pipes from where he fell until the whole regiment had passed him, and on this account received a medal from the Highland Society of London.

The 2nd Battalion was raised in 1787 by Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, and was called the 74th Highlanders. The 74th proceeded to India, where it remained from 1788 to 1805; during a portion of this time being brigaded with the 71st, now the 1st Battalion. Among other engagements in which the regiment took part was Seringapatam, at which battle its losses were 9 officers and 156 men killed and wounded. On the 23rd September, 1803, the 74th took part in the battle of Assaye, where it greatly distinguished itself—18 officers and 424 men being killed or wounded. Every officer present with the regiment was either killed or wounded, except Quarter-Master Grant, who led the remnant out of action. For its services on this occasion the 74th were granted a special colour—a white one with an elephant on it, with the word "Assaye."

In 1810 the regiment proceeded to the Peninsula, where it remained till 1814, taking part in most of the engagements of the campaign, including those of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. The losses during this period amounted to 56 officers and 569 men killed or wounded.

On all occasions the 74th behaved with great gallantry, receiving many commendations from the Commander-in-Chief and from its leaders in the field. In 1851, after serving at home, in Canada, and in the West Indies, the regiment went to South Africa, and took a leading part in the Kaffir War—gaining much praise.

In 1853 a splendid example of heroism and discipline was

displayed at the sinking of the "Birkenhead"—a troopship carrying drafts to regiments at the Cape, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Seton, 74th Highlanders.

In the early morning of the 26th February, 1853, the *Birkenhead* struck on a rock, the water rushing in, and drowning many of the soldiers sleeping on the troop deck. The troops were fallen in on deck, and remained standing quietly in the ranks whilst the vessel was quickly sinking, and whilst the women and children were safely placed in the boats. Of those on board, out of 631 souls, 438 were drowned; but not a single woman or child was lost. A monument to the memory of these men was placed in Chelsea Hospital by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The King of Prussia erected one at Berlin, and being so impressed with this splendid example of chivalry, devotion and discipline, ordered that the story of the loss of the *Birkenhead* should be read at the head of every regiment of his army on three parades.

In 1881, on the territorial system coming into force, the 71st Highland Light Infantry and the 74th Highlanders were formed into one regiment, becoming, respectively, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of "The Highland Light Infantry." In 1882 the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Egypt, there taking part in the storming of Tel-el-Kebir, where it suffered heavily—3 officers and 18 N.C.O. and men being killed; 5 officers and 54 N.C.O. and men being wounded. Lieutenant Edwards was awarded the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross "for conspicuous gallantry."

In August, 1897, the 2nd Battalion formed part of the Malakand Field Force under Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., operating on the North-Western Frontier of India. It took part in the operations beyond the Malakand in the Bajour, Watelai and Mamund Valleys. In January, 1898, it formed part of the Boner Field Force under Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., and was present at the attack and capture of the Tanga Pass on the 7th

January, and subsequent operations in Boner, returning to India on completion of the campaign.

The next occasion on which the 1st Battalion found itself engaged was on the 6th September, 1898, in Crete, where it was forming part of the International Army of Occupation.

Being stationed at that time at Kandia, a sudden and fanatical Moslem outbreak occurred, in which the battalion suffered the loss of one officer (Lieutenant Haldane) and nine N.C.O. and men killed, and Second Lieutenant Segraves and 24 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

Major-General Chermside spoke highly of "the coolness, steadiness and gallantry of all concerned during a most difficult and dangerous crisis."

In 1899 the outbreak of the Boer War called the 1st Battalion into the field.

Under Lord Methuen the Highland Light Infantry fought in the battle of the Modder River, one of the severest fights of the war, when, after a whole day's fighting under a pitiless sun, the Boers stole away during the night.

This battle was fought on the 28th November, and, on the 11th December, the battle of Magersfontein followed. In this engagement the Highland Light Infantry suffered severely in common with other regiments of the Highland Brigade. Although naturally shattered by the fearful outburst of fire which in a few minutes killed and wounded 600 officers and men of the Brigade, many deeds of heroism were performed by the gallant Highlanders, and amongst others Corporal Shaul of the regiment won the Victoria Cross by his coolness and courage when in charge of the stretcher bearers.

Notwithstanding its heavy losses, the Highland Light Infantry was again fighting at Koodoosberg on the 6th February, when the Highland Brigade made an attack on the extreme right of General Cronje's position, while General French rode round the left to the relief of Kimberley.

A part of the regiment managed to be up in time for the battle of Paardeberg on the 18th February, when Cronje was surrounded and eventually forced to surrender.

Some severe fighting fell to the lot of the battalion at Retiefs Nek and Wittepoort, during the operations in the "Wittebergen," a mountainous district in which some thousands of Boers under General Prinsloo were forced to surrender.

A good deal of marching and fighting was done by the regiment in the later stages of the campaign, and many weary months were spent on garrison duty in towns and blockhouses, needing incessant vigilance and often desperate fighting, such as at Dewetsdorp when, after a gallant defence lasting for six days, the Boers captured the town and garrison, including a detachment of the regiment, which was, however, soon released. Private Charles Kennedy won the coveted Victoria Cross on this occasion by carrying a dangerously wounded comrade for three-quarters of a mile under a very hot fire to a place of safety.

The total losses of the regiment amounted to 4 officers, 87 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 11 officers 171 N.C.O. and men wounded.

Both the militia and volunteers of the regiment rendered material assistance during the war. The 3rd Battalion volunteered for active service and embarked on the 24th December, 1901, returning home on the 20th September, 1902. During its stay in South Africa it rendered good service to the blockhouse lines and on convoy duty. The representative detachments of the volunteer battalions who joined the line battalions shared the privations and perils of their regular comrades with equal endurance and cheerfulness.

The following is a list of soldiers of the Highland Light Infantry who have won special distinctions for conspicuously gallant conduct on the battlefield.

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Private G. Rodgers, at the taking of the Morar Cantonments, attacked and killed three mutineers single-handed.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Lieutenant W. M. M. Edwards, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

South African Campaign, 1899.—Corporal J. F. D. Shaul ; Private Charles Kennedy (see pages 9 and 10).

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

North West Frontier of India, 1864.—Sergeant-Major J. Blackwood ; Privates W. Clapperton, G. Stewart, W. Malcolm, W. Macdonald, W. Ramsay.

Egypt, 1882.—Colour-Sergeant G. Robinson.

Crete, 1898.—Colour-Sergeant A. Colville, Sergeant A. Gray, Private W. Guthrie.

South African Campaign, 1899.—Sergeant-Major A. Stevens ; Colour-Sergeants J. B. Cameron, W. L. McIntyre ; Sergeant Piper J. Ross ; Sergeants G. A. McDowell, J. McGuchan ; Lance-Corporal D. Fraser ; Private J. H. Burnett ; Piper J. McLellan.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

(ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S).

1st Battalion (72nd Highlanders). 2nd Battalion (78th Highlanders).

BADGE AND MOTTO.

In each of the four corners the late Duke of York's Cypher and Coronet.
"Caidich'n Righ."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Elephant, superscribed "ASSAYE."

"CARNATIC," "MYSORE," "HINDOOSTAN," "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1703,"
 "MAIDA," "JAVA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1835," "SEVASTOPOL," "PERSIA,"
 "KOOSH-AB," "LUCKNOW," "CENTRAL INDIA," "PEIWAR KOTAL," "CHARASIAH,"
 "KABUL, 1879," "KANDAHAR, 1880," "AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80," "EGYPT, 1882,"
 "TEL-EL KEBIR," "CHITRAL," "ATBARA," "KHARTOUM,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BUFF.

Depôt Headquarters—FORT GEORGE.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Highland (Rifle) Militia) *Dingwall.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion *Dingwall.* | 1st Sutherland *Galspie.*
 3rd Battalion *Elgin.*

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SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

(Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

AMONG the Highland Regiments of His Majesty's Army the Seaforth Highlanders hold a high place, and the services the regiment has rendered to its country may be estimated to some extent by the many battle scrolls emblazoned on its colours.

The two battalions of this distinguished corps were formerly numbered the 72nd* and 78th, under which designation most of their fighting has been done. In 1881, however, they were united under the title of Seaforth Highlanders, both battalions having been raised by Earls of Seaforth; the 1st in 1778, and the 2nd in 1793.

A year after its formation the 72nd was engaged in the defence of the Island of Jersey, against a formidable attack made by a French fleet, an attack which was completely repulsed. It was then sent to India, where it earned the following distinctions for its colours:—"Carnatic," "Mysore," "Hindoostan." It landed after a tedious voyage of ten months, during which the gallant Earl of Seaforth, the Colonel, and over 200 of his faithful clansmen, had died on board ship. So soon, however, as they became used to the climate, so different to their native shores, their appearance and bearing raised high hopes for their future, hopes which

* Originally numbered 78th and renumbered 72nd in 1786.

they speedily and amply justified in the stirring times which followed.

The doings of Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sahib, rulers of Mysore, had occupied the gravest attention of the British representatives in India; both were able warriors, and their large armies called forth the utmost exertion of our gallant troops to keep them in check, and in the campaigns in the Carnatic and Mysore, the 72nd laid the foundation of their future fame. At Cuddalore they drove back the enemy under a French adventurer named Bussy. The gallantry of Captain Maitland, an officer of the 72nd, who surprised and captured the enemy's guard during a violent storm, won for us the possession of Palacatcherry, a formidable fortress in Mysore. At Bangalore, the fortifications of which Tippoo Sahib deemed impregnable, the 72nd earned, in 1791, the thanks of the English General for leading the assault with an ardour which was irresistible.

The exertions of the regiment were continued until the fierce Tippoo Sahib saw his last stronghold, Seringapatam, at the mercy of the British, when he was forced to make reparation. The next exploit of the 72nd was to capture from the Dutch the valuable and beautiful island of Ceylon.

During this period the 78th had not been allowed to remain idle. In 1794 it was ordered to Holland to join the Duke of York's army on the Waal, and was distinguished in the sortie from Nimeguen, the action at Geldermalsen (where Sir David Dundas stated that the advanced companies of the 78th had saved the whole of that division of the army) and the desperate retreat to Deventer. In June, 1794, a second battalion of the 78th was raised by Lord Seaforth and was present in the following year at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, including the capture of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. Here it was joined in 1796 by the first battalion from home, and the two battalions having been consolidated embarked for India

in November, 1796. Here the 78th fought under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Mahratta War of 1803-04, including the storm of Ahmednagar, and the memorable battle of Assaye, where it defeated a force ten times its number, and was rewarded with a grant of a special badge, The Elephant superscribed "Assaye," together with a third or honorary colour. In 1806 the 72nd earned high praise from Sir David Baird for its conduct in the campaign which finally added South Africa to the possessions of the British Empire. In 1804 another second battalion was added to the 78th, which took part in the battle of Maida and earned high commendation in the capture of Cotrone, in the disastrous expedition to Egypt in 1807, when three companies were annihilated at El Hamet, and in the terrible privations of the Walcheren expedition two years later, where the hardy constitutions of its soldiers enabled them to bear with fortitude the unusual severity of the winter.

In the struggle against Napoleon, which this country so successfully carried on in Europe, the 78th Highlanders were but little engaged, but their gallant bayonet charges and their conduct in the fighting near Antwerp in 1814, proved them to be more than a match for the war-trained veterans of the French Empire. This battalion was reduced in 1816.

In 1810 the 72nd Highlanders assisted in the conquest of Mauritius from the French, and in the following year the 78th took the island of Java from the Dutch—this island was, however, subsequently restored.

The years of peace which the battle of Waterloo brought to Europe did not affect the Seaforth Highlanders, for we find the 1st Battalion in 1819 fighting against the Kaffirs in South Africa in protection of our colonists; the death of a brave officer, Captain Gethin, during these operations was attended with circumstances which caused some comment. A party of Dutch Boers had complained to this officer that their cattle

had been stolen by the Kaffirs, and asked him to lead them in their effort to recover their property. Captain Gething accompanied by a few soldiers of the regiment, went with the Boers, and came up with the Kaffirs in the bush; the Captain and his brave Highlanders at once sprang forward to attack the enemy, but were overwhelmed by numbers and killed, after a desperate contest, when the Boers, who had remained at a safe distance, retreated.

Again, in 1835, the same battalion took the field against the Kaffirs, who had invaded the colony, killing the settlers and burning their houses, and it was specially praised by the Commander-in-Chief for the manner in which it operated over difficult country so successfully as to administer a severe lesson to the natives, and thus secure the future safety of our countrymen.

In 1842 the 1st Battalion enjoyed the high honour of having a new set of colours presented to it by the famous Duke of Wellington, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the King of Prussia, and many other distinguished persons, on which occasion the great Duke complimented the regiment on its reputation and history and alluded to the time when, fifty years before, he had fought with it against Tippoo Sahib.

The next campaign for the 78th regiment was in Persia where, at Koosh-ab, they speedily put to flight the Persian army; but sterner work awaited them on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in the following year.

The battalion joined Havelock's force, which marched from Allahabad for the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow, where small British garrisons, with women and children in their midst, were fighting desperately against overwhelming odds.

The terrible heat of the Indian summer made the march a difficult and trying one, and the mutineers made every effort to stop our soldiers. By the time Havelock's men had

covered the 126 miles between Allahabad and Cawnpore, they had fought and won four separate victories over the rebel Sepoys. Cawnpore had, however, fallen into the hands of the cruel Nana Sahib, and when our troops had regained the place they were horrified to find the mutilated bodies of the men, women and children whom they had come to save. The Highlanders, we are told, were especially moved at the heart-rending spectacle, and swore many a deep vow of vengeance.

In all haste the force marched on, dreading lest the same fate might have befallen Lucknow, and, by dint of much desperate fighting, arrived at that place in time to bring help to the sorely-trying garrison. It was the sound of the Highland music, as the regiment fought its way through the narrow streets, that brought the first news of their relief to the defenders of Lucknow. The conduct of the regiment has been often praised, but probably no greater encomium was ever bestowed on a British regiment than that which General Havelock spoke of the 78th Highlanders. "I am now upwards of sixty years old; I have been forty years in the service; I have been engaged in actions seven and twenty times, but in the whole of my career I have never seen any regiment behave so well as the 78th Highlanders.* I am proud of you. I am not a Highlander, but I wish I was one."

The 1st Battalion, though not linked with those episodes of the Indian Mutiny which stand out most vividly, yet did sterling work in the pursuit and dispersal of the rebel Sepoys after they had been driven from the great centres of insurrection at Delhi and Lucknow. The camel detachment of the battalion was especially useful in giving the mutineers no rest until all vestiges of resistance had ceased.

With the exception of minor expeditions against the Indian frontier tribes, twenty years elapsed ere the Seaforth Highlanders had the next opportunity for displaying their gallant

* Now 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

and soldier like qualities. When, however, in 1878, the refusal of Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, to receive a British Resident in Cabul called an English army into that country the regiment responded to the call of duty with all its fervour and dash. In the subsequent campaigns, too, which followed the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari in Kabul, no regiment better earned the honours which were bestowed for the campaigns.

At the storming of the Peiwar Kotal, where the Afghans endeavoured to prevent the entry of the British into the country, the 72nd Highlanders, amid mountains and glens more rugged and formidable than those of their own homes, climbed the heights and stormed the enemy's position with a gallantry which won from their General, now Lord Roberts, the following praise: "I cannot praise them too highly, the 72nd Highlanders* is a splendid regiment."

At Charasiah, a formidable position a few miles from Kabul, where the Afghans made a desperate stand on a range of hills, the Seaforths led the attack, and in a few hours the enemy were driven in all directions. As a practical proof of the share which the regiment had in the victory it may be stated that half the ammunition expended by the whole British force was used by the Seaforths. The celebrated march of Lord Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar to relieve the British garrison at the latter place, and the battle that followed added still another laurel to the honours of the Seaforth Highlanders. The 78th was also employed on the line of communications but was not in action.

The next war service of the regiment was the Egyptian campaign of 1882, under Lord Wolseley, where, among other services it took part in the thrilling night march through the desert and in the grey dawn swept over the Egyptian entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir in true Highland style, driving the

* Now 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

routed enemy before it as far as Zig-a-Zig, where it halted.

In September 1888 and 1891, the 2nd battalion participated in two Hazara campaigns, in neither of which was there much fighting, although plenty of hard work and discomfort.

In 1895 the 2nd battalion formed part of the force which went to the relief of the beleaguered garrisons in Chitral, on the north-west frontier of India, and defeated the tribesmen at Mamugai.

In 1897 the 1st battalion formed part of the International contingent which was sent to Crete by the various European Powers, to quell the insurrection in that island.

In 1898 the 1st battalion was in the Soudan, and at the Atbara took a prominent part in the capture of the zariba, where Mahmoud, the fighting emir of the Khalifa, was taken prisoner and some 2,000 of his Arab followers were slain. It next fought at the battle of Khartoum, where 60,000 Mahdists were defeated, over 10,000 of them being killed. The Khalifa fled into the desert, where he perished a few months later. This battle put an end to the barbarous rule which had so long devastated the Soudan, and the Seaforth Highlanders were present at the solemn service held in memory of the heroic Gordon on the spot where he had died fifteen years before in his attempt to save Khartoum.

The South African campaign of 1899-1902 next called the regiment into the field, and in the attack on General Cronje's position at Magersfontein on the 11th December, 1899, the Seaforths suffered very heavy loss (212 killed and wounded) in common with the other regiments of the Highland Brigade.

The loss was not, however, all on one side, as in the course of the action a Scandinavian corps, fighting on the side of the Boers, and consisting of about 80 men, was completely disposed of by the Seaforths, every man being either killed, wounded or captured.

The regiment next took part in the demonstration at Koodoosberg, against the extreme right of the Boer position to distract General Cronje's attention from Lord Roberts' plan of operations on his left flank.

At the cost of some hard marching and some casualties, the Highland Brigade successfully accomplished its mission, and Cronje awoke too late to the fact that General French and his horsemen had swept round the left of his position and relieved Kimberley, and that the line of his own retreat was threatened. He at once abandoned his position at Magersfontein and started a hasty retreat, but was headed off at Paardeberg. The Seaforth Highlanders with their comrades of the Highland Brigade made heroic efforts to be up in time to repay Cronje for their losses at Magersfontein, and after a forced march of some 30 miles, arrived in time to take a prominent part in the battle of the 18th February, where the regiment lost 152 killed and wounded.

The result of this action forced Cronje to relinquish part of his position, and after some days of a severe bombardment, he hoisted the white flag and surrendered with 4,000 of his men.

The Seaforth Highlanders then went forward on the march to Bloemfontein, being present at the action at Poplar Grove on 7th March, and Driefontein on the 10th. At both of these places the Boers were driven from the positions they had chosen with comparatively little difficulty, and Bloemfontein was occupied on the 13th.

The next important operation in which the regiment took part was in the Wittebergen. This was the name of the district in which the Free State army under Prinsloo and De Wet, some thousands strong, had made their headquarters, and gradually after much gallant fighting, in which the Seaforths took an active share, the Boers were gradually driven from the mountain passes and positions they occupied until on the 30th July, 1900, Prinsloo and his army surrendered.

Much arduous work fell to the lot of the regiment during the later phases of the campaign, and many gallant fights might be recorded, such as the capture of Jagersfontein and the defence of Fauresmith did space permit, but whether on trek, or in the blockhouse line, the Seaforth Highlanders conspicuously maintained throughout the campaign the high standard of efficiency and courage which has always been associated with the regiment.

Its losses in the campaign were 10 officers, 122 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds ; 1 warrant officer and 31 N.C.O. and men died of disease, &c. ; and 20 officers and 294 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The militia reservists and volunteer service companies served with the line battalion during the war with a spirit in every way worthy of their distinguished corps.

The following long list of soldiers who have gained special distinctions in time of war, will show how the reputation of the regiment has been built up :—

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny.—Lieutenants J. P. H. Crowe, H. T. McPherson, A. C. Boyle, A. S. Cameron ; Surgeon J. Jee ; Assistant-Surgeon V. M. McMaster ; Colour-Sergeant S. McPherson ; Privates J. Hollowell and H. Ward. (The Victoria Cross had been awarded the 78th Highlanders for the conspicuous bravery shown by all ranks ; but, by a unanimous vote of the officers, N.C.O. and men, Assistant-Surgeon McMaster was chosen as its recipient.)

Afghan War, 1880.—Lance-Corporal G. Sellar.

Ashanti Campaign, 1900.—Sergeant J. Mackenzie (subsequently awarded a commission for distinguished service in West Africa, now a Captain in the Royal Scots).

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-55.—Sergeant J. Forbes ; Corporals W. Williams and Rennie ; Privates P. Peacock, Y. Yovil, Richardson, R. Smart, A. Cameron, W. Hislop, M. Jamieson and C. Kennedy.

Peiwar Kotal.—Sergeant-Instructor A. Salmond.

Afghan War, 1878.—Colour-Sergeant T. Lumsden ; Sergeants W. Coxe, R. McIlveen and W. Greer (subsequently awarded a commission in the 1st Battalion for distinguished service in Afghanistan) ; Private D. Bonar.

Heights of Cabul, Afghan War, 1879.—Colour-Sergeants W. MacDonald and R. R. Lauder (subsequently awarded bar to medal, which is equivalent to a second medal) ; Privates J. Waterstone, R. McAnary and M. McMahon.

Engagement near Cabul, 1880.—Colour-Sergeant G. Jacobs (subsequently granted bar to medal) ; Lance-Corporal J. Clunas ; Private P. Gillon.

Kandahar, Afghan War, 1880.—Corporal T. Gordon.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Colour-Sergeants D. Mackie, R. Robertson, J. McEwan and J. McIver ; Sergeants D. McLeod (subsequently awarded a commission in the Cameron Highlanders for distinguished service in this campaign) and G. Murray ; Corporal J. R. Lawrie ; Private A. Cameron (For services rendered in this campaign, Sergeant-Major J. D. MacKay, 1st Battalion, was awarded a commission and is now a Captain in the Middlesex Regiment.)

Nigeria, 1900.—Sergeant J. Mackenzie.

South Africa Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major S. Gair and A. Farquhar (M.I.) ; Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Lee ; Colour-Sergeant J. Skinner ; Sergeants A. R. Hoar, P. Thomson and J. H. Ashton ; Lance-Sergeant A. Miller ; Lance-Corporal J. Smart ; Privates S. Morton, J. Hamilton, E. Steele, W. R. Bradley and D. Ross.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT." The Royal Tiger, superscribed "INDIA."
 "MYSORE," "SERINGAPATAM," "EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "MANDORA," "CORUNNA,"
 "FUENTES D'ONOR," "ALMARAZ," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVE,"
 "ORTHEZ," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1885," "DELHI,"
 "LUCKNOW," "CHARASIAH," "KABUL, 1879," "KANDAHAR, 1880," "AFGHANISTAN
 1878-80," "EGYPT, 1882-84," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "NILE, 1884-85," "CHITRAL,"
 "TIRAH," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "PAARDEBERG," "DEFENCE OF
 ADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—YELLOW.

Depôt Headquarters—ABERDEEN.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal Aberdeenshire Militia) *Aberdeen.*
 Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia, 48th (Highlanders) *Toronto, Canada.*

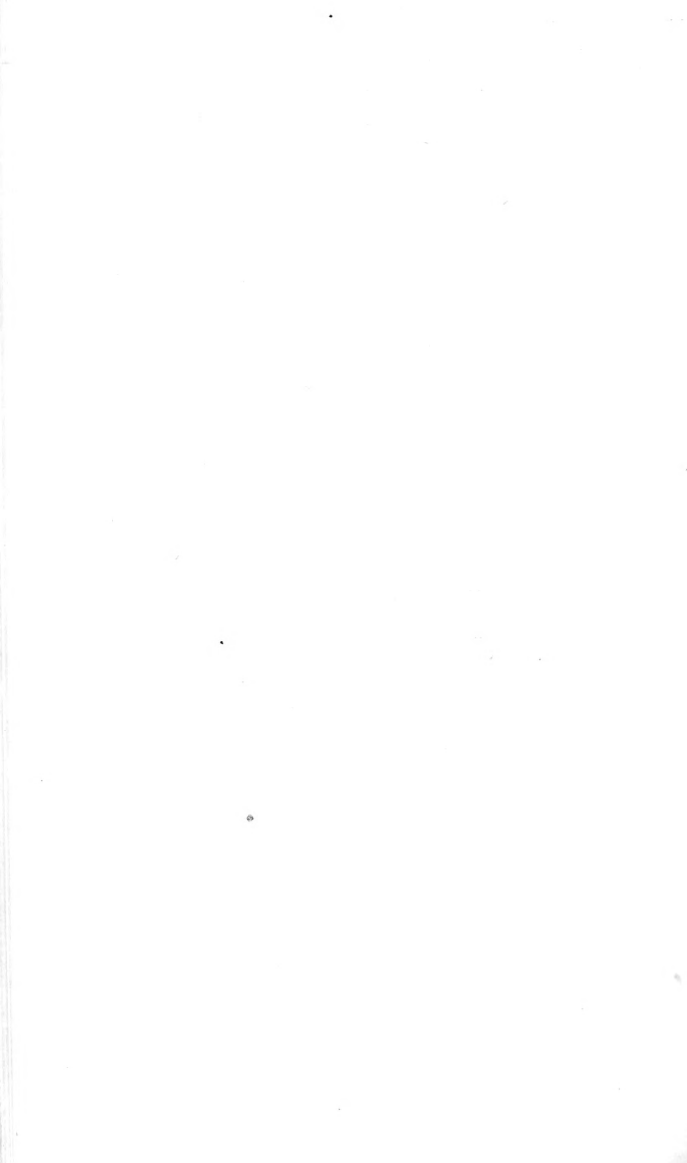
VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	<i>Aberdeen.</i>	4th	<i>Aberdeen.</i>
2nd	<i>Old Meldrum.</i>	5th	?	<i>Banchory.</i>
3rd	<i>Peterhead.</i>	6th	<i>Keith.</i>
				7th	<i>Lerwick.</i>

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THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

(Formerly the 75th and 92nd Regiments).

At Stirling in 1788 there was assembled, under Colonel Robert Abercromby, of Tullybody, a Highland regiment, which now forms the 1st battalion of "The Gordon Highlanders." At the end of that year these young Highlanders landed in India, took the field in 1790, and remained almost constantly on active service in Mysore and Southern India until 1804. For their gallantry at the assault and capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and for their services in India, the regiment received from King George III permission to wear on their appointments "The Royal Tiger." This badge, in silver, is worn on the coat collars of all the battalions of the Gordon Highlanders and by its volunteer battalions.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century there was raised, by the active exertion of the ducal house of Gordon, another regiment which is now known as the 2nd battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. The statue of George, Marquis of Huntly, the first Colonel, stands in the Castle Gate, Aberdeen. The regiment received the title of Gordon Highlanders in 1794, in which year it was embodied in Aberdeen. It went with the expedition to Holland in 1799, and at the action of Egmont-op-Zee two men of the regiment afforded such kindly assistance to General Sir John Moore as he lay wounded on the field, that, in remembrance of the action the General took, as one of the supporters of his coat-of-arms, the figure of a private soldier of the regiment. The Gordon

Highlanders particularly distinguished themselves in Egypt at Aboukir and Alexandria, in the campaign of 1801, by which Napoleon's "Army of the East" was driven out of Egypt. For their services King George III conferred upon them the honour of bearing upon their appointments The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt," and this badge is now worn on the buttons and belt-plates of the officers of the regiment.

In 1807 the regiment formed part of the expedition to Copenhagen, and in 1808 was ordered to Portugal and took part in the battle of Corunna, in which battle the English commander, Sir John Moore, was killed. The services of the Gordon Highlanders in the Spanish Peninsula and the South of France under the Duke of Wellington, are most graphically related in the late James Grant's novel, "The Romance of War." At Fuentes d'Onor, at Almaraz, and at Vittoria, the regiment upheld its high military reputation and supported the honour of its native country. In the many actions in the passes of the Pyrenees the Gordon Highlanders were commended for their persevering bravery, and, in the words of Sir W. Napier, "Their stern valour would have graced Thermopylæ." On 25th July, 1813, the regiment was stationed in the Maya pass, and 2,400 British troops were opposed to at least 10,000 French. On this occasion the Gordon Highlanders were ordered by General Sir W. Stewart not to charge, the regiment having been hotly engaged for ten successive hours, and in want of ammunition. The regiment, however, for the first time, disregarded an order, and not only charged, but led that charge. During the whole of this day the conduct of the 92nd Regiment was most noble and devoted, in commemoration of which His Majesty was pleased to permit Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron to bear on his shield the word "Maya." The loss of the regiment that day was 20 officers wounded, 34 men killed, and 268 wounded.

After the engagements at the passage of the Nive and at

Ortnes, peace was established with France in 1814, and the regiment was quartered in Ireland; but on the escape of Napoleon from Elba it was again called into the field of war, and sailed for Ostend in May, 1815, arriving at Brussels at the end of that month. On 16th June the regiment was ordered to line a ditch on the road to the left of the farm houses called "Les Quatre Bras," and the Duke of Wellington took his station with it. The enemy poured a very hot fire of artillery on this post, and the cavalry charged it, but was received by a well-directed volley from the regiment and forced to retire with a great loss of men and horses. The French infantry had formed under cover of their cavalry attacks, and now advanced upon the regiment, when the Duke of Wellington said, "92nd, you must charge those fellows." These words were scarcely uttered, when every man of the regiment sprung over the ditch, and his orders were fully and literally obeyed. The enemy was not only driven from the houses and gardens about Quatre Bras, but chased for half a mile beyond it, till the regiment was recalled, about nightfall, and the action ceased. In this action they lost their colonel, John Cameron, of Fassifern, 4 other officers, 35 N.C.O. and men killed, and 17 officers, 226 N.C.O. and men wounded. At Waterloo on June 18th the Gordon Highlanders bore well their part. Space will not permit details of that famous battle, but it may be here stated that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that memorable day the enemy advanced a solid column of 3,000 infantry towards the position of the regiment. This column continuing to press forward, General Sir D. Pack galloped up to the regiment and called out, "92nd, you must charge, for all the troops to your right and left have given way." Three cheers from the corps expressed the devoted readiness of every individual in its ranks, though its numbers were reduced at this time to less than 300 men.

The French column did not show a large front. The regiment formed four-deep, and, in that compact order, advanced till within 20 paces, when it fired a volley and instantly darted into the heart of the French column, in which it almost became invisible in the midst of the mass opposed to it. While the regiment was in the act of charging, and the instant before it came in contact with the enemy, the Scots Greys came trotting up in rear of its flanks, when both corps shouted "Scotland for ever." The column was instantaneously broken, and in its flight the cavalry rode over it. The result of this dash, which only occupied a few minutes, was a loss to the enemy of two eagles and 2,000 prisoners, those who escaped doing so without arms or knapsacks. After this most brilliant affair, Sir Denis Pack rode up to the regiment and said, "You have saved the day, Highlanders, but you must return to your position; there is more work to be done." The regiment lost on this day 119 officers and men killed and wounded. After Waterloo, the regiment served in Paris, and arrived at the Castle, Edinburgh, in September, 1816.

The Gordon Highlanders served in the Kaffir war in South Africa in 1835, and in the Crimea in 1855, but were not landed till after Sebastopol had fallen. They took, however, a prominent and distinguished part in the quelling of the Mutiny in India in 1857. On the outbreak of the Mutiny the regiment fought its way from Umballa to Delhi, and held the famous "Ridge" before that city from June to September in the heat of the Indian summer and harassed by constant sorties of the mutinous Sepoys, until the assault and capture of the city in September. At the assault, they formed the storming party of the bastion by the Kashmir Gate, successfully carried it, and occupied the Capital of the Moguls. They were also engaged in the Relief of Lucknow, and in many engagements in the north-west provinces and in Central India. Twenty years passed before the regiment was again

in the field, and then its services were required in Afghanistan. Charasiah, Kabul, Kandahar, and Afghanistan were added by this campaign to the victories already emblazoned on the colours. The march under General Lord Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, to relieve the garrison in that city, will not soon be forgotten in the history of our Empire in India.

In 1882 the regiment joined the expedition to Egypt under Lord Wolseley, and formed part of the Highland Brigade which was the first to cross the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir; it remained in Cairo till the spring of 1884, when it was sent to Suakin. It there fought two engagements, and dispersed the Arabs who disturbed the peace of the Eastern Soudan.

In the Autumn of 1884 the Gordon Highlanders received orders to join the Nile Expeditionary Force for the relief of Khartoum and of General Gordon. They joined the "River Column" and took their boats within a few miles of Abu-Hamed, where they were ordered to return to Egypt, Khartoum having fallen.

In 1895 the regiment took part in the Chitral Expedition on the north-west frontier of India, and was distinguished at the storming of the Malakand Pass and other actions of the campaign. Two years later the regiment was again on active service amid the wild scenery on our Indian frontier. This time it was in the Tirah campaign, and at the storming of the heights of Dargai the gallantry of the Gordon Highlanders was so conspicuous as to form one of the proudest recollections of the regiment. For seven months the regiment was marching incessantly in a country beset with difficulty and fighting a bold and enterprising enemy.

In October, 1899, the Boer War commenced, and both battalions of the regiment were called to the field.

At the battle of Elandslaagte on the 21st October, 1899, the Gordons raced with the Manchesters and Imperial Light Horse in a gallant competition to be first in the enemy's

trenches, while no corps bore the privations of the 118 days' siege of Ladysmith more cheerfully. On the 6th January, 1900, some of the stiffest fighting of the war took place, when the Boers again and again attempted in vain to drive our men from their defences round Ladysmith. In the desperate, and often hand to hand, fighting which took place the Gordons took a distinguished share, and had much to do with the decisive defeat sustained by the Boers.

While one battalion was defending Ladysmith, the other was with Lord Roberts, and with the Duke of Cornwall's, Shropshires and Canadians formed the famous 19th Brigade under General Smith-Dorrien.

At the battle of Paardeberg on the 18th February, 1900, none charged more gallantly over the fire-swept zone to the Boer trenches on the river bank, than this brigade, or achieved better results; and on the 26th, the Canadians and Gordons, by a daring night advance, secured a position which commanded the Boer trenches, with the result that at daybreak the white flag went up and Cronje and 4,000 other Boers became prisoners of war.

At Houtnek on the 1st May, the Boers were swept out of their position on the crest of the hill, by the determined advance of Smith-Dorrien's Brigade, and at Doornkop on the 29th May, the Gordon Highlanders left nearly 100 men on the field in their gallant advance against the Boers across the open.

They were also present in the fights at Driefontein and Johannesburg.

Shortly after the entry into Pretoria the 19th Brigade was broken up, and the Gordon Highlanders joined various mobile columns, which by much marching and fighting eventually wore down the Boer resistance.

During the four months and a half of its existence the 19th Brigade had marched 620 miles, often on half rations, seldom

on full. It had taken part in the capture of ten towns, had fought in ten general engagements, and on 27 other times, and was never beaten.

The description of the subsequent movements of the regiment, the hot fight at Dolverkranz, the splendid defence of Belfast, the drives and captures made, and the doings of the mounted infantry would far exceed the limits of this pamphlet, and it is sufficient to say that no corps emerged from this long campaign with a more brilliant record than the Gordons.

Mention must, however, be made of the assistance furnished by the militia in drafts of reservists and of the four excellent companies furnished by the volunteer battalions, including the 7th Middlesex R.V. (London Scottish); both Militia and volunteers, by their steadiness under fire and soldierlike spirit, earned a perfect right to share the high reputation of their regular comrades.

The total casualties of the campaign amounted to 18 officers, 183 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 28 officers and 298 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following long list of officers and soldiers of the regiment who have won special distinctions on the field of battle bears eloquent testimony to the magnificent spirit of the regiment :—

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-8.—Ensign Richard Wadeson.—For “conspicuous bravery” at Delhi on the 18th July, 1857, when the regiment was engaged at Subzee Mundee, in having saved the life of Private Michael Farrell when attacked by a sowar; also on the same day for rescuing Private John Barry of the same regiment, when wounded and helpless; he was attacked by a sowar, whom Ensign Wadeson killed.

Private Patrick Green.—On the 11th September, 1857, at Delhi, when a picket was very hotly pressed, Private Green

stopped to rescue a wounded comrade who would have been killed had not Private Green borne him to a place of safety.

Colour-Sergeant Cornelius Coghlan.—For gallantly returning into a “serai” occupied by the enemy in great numbers and removing Private Corbett, who was severely wounded. Also for leading a party which hesitated to charge down a lane in Subsee Munde, at Delhi, lined on each side by huts and raked by a cross fire, and then entering with the said party into an enclosure filled with the enemy and destroying every man. For also having on the same occasion returned under a cross fire to collect “dhoolies” and carry off the wounded.

Afghan War.—Major George Stewart White.—For conspicuous bravery during the engagement at Charasiak on the 6th October, 1879, when, finding that the artillery and rifle fire failed to dislodge the enemy from a fortified hill which it was necessary to capture, Major White led an attack upon it in person. Advancing with two companies of his regiment and climbing from one steep ledge to another, he came upon a body of the enemy strongly posted and outnumbering his force by about eight to one. His men being much exhausted, and immediate action being necessary, Major White took a rifle and, *going on by himself*, shot the leader of the enemy. This act so intimidated the rest that they fled round the side of the hill and the position was won. Again, on the 1st September, 1880, at the battle of Kandahar, Major White in leading the final charge under a heavy fire from the enemy, who held a strong position and were supported by two guns, rode straight up to within a few yards of them, and seeing the guns, dashed forward and secured one of them immediately, after which the enemy retired.

Lieutenant William Henry Dick-Cunyngham—For conspicuous gallantry and coolness displayed by him on the 13th December, 1879, at the attack on Sherpur Pass in Afghanistan in having exposed himself to the full fire of the enemy and by

his example and encouragement rallied the men, who, having been beaten back, were at the moment wavering at the top of the hill.

Tirah Campaign, 1897.—Piper George Findlater.—For gallantry at the storming of the Dargai Heights on the 20th October, 1897, in having continued to play his pipes under a heavy fire, when on the ground, being wounded in both legs.

Private Edward Lawson.—For gallantry at the storming of the Dargai Heights on the 20th October, 1897, in having rescued Lieutenant Dingwall of the Gordon Highlanders, who was severely wounded, under a heavy fire. Private Lawson then dashed out of cover again and carried in Private Macmillan (Gordon Highlanders), who was wounded, being wounded twice himself in doing so.

Boer War, 1899–1902.—Captains W. E. Gordon, D. W. Younger, E. B. B. Towse, M. F. M. Meiklejohn; Sergeant-Major W. Robertson (now Quarter-Master); Lance-Sergeant J. F. Mackay (now 2nd Lieutenant).

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Afghan War, 1879–1880.—Sergeant J. McLaren; Corporals E. McKay, W. McGillivray; Lance-Corporal D. Gray, J. McIntosh; Drummer J. Roddick; Privates P. Grieve, J. Dennis.

Boer War, 1881.—Privates J. Murray, C. Hemsley.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Colour-Sergeant S. Skelly.

Soudan Campaign, 1883.—Private D. McPherson.

Tirah Campaign, 1897.—Colour-Sergeants J. Mackie, J. Craib; Sergeants J. Mackay, D. Mathers, F. Ritchie, T. Donaldson; Lance-Corporal P. Milne.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Sergeant J. Scott Barbour.

Boer War, 1899–1902.—Sergeants-Major J. MacLennan (now Lieutenant and Quarter-Master), F. McKay; Quarter-master Sergeant J. Simpson; Colour-Sergeants J. Morrison,

J. Allen, H. Powell, W. Robertson, P. Lawrence, A. Stephens
D. Nelson, W. P. Currie, R. J. Campbell, W. J. D. Pryce
J. Reid; Sergeants-Piper C. Dunbar, K. McLeod, Pioneer
Sergeant J. Livingstone; Sergeant-Drummer G. Lawrence
Sergeants L. Forbes, A. A. Austen, C. R. Gilham, C. Rothnie
D. Donald; Lance-Sergeant J. Rogers; Corporals G. Macdonald
W. McDonald, S. Dryden, J. Sutherland; Lance-Corporal R.
Edmonstone, W. Hodgson (now 2nd Lieutenant); Private
W. Macrae, J. Docherty; Drummer J. May.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

BADGE.

The Thistle, ensigned with the Imperial Crown.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"EGMONT-OP-ZEE," "FUENTES D'ONOR," "SALAMANCA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE,"
"NIVE," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," "ALMA," "SEVASTOPOL,"
"LUCKNOW," "EGYPT, 1882," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "NILE, 1884-85," "ATBARA,"
"KHARTOUM," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET. FACINGS—BLUE. KILT—CAMERON TARTAN.

Depôt Headquarters—INVERNESS.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (High-
land (Light Infantry) Militia) *Inverness.*

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1st Volunteer Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders .. *Inverness.*

LONDON:

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There's many a man of the Cameron clan,
That has followed his chief to the field,
He has sworn to support him, or die by his side,
For a Cameron never can yield.

I hear the pibroch sounding, sounding,
Deep o'er the mountain and glen,
While light springing footsteps are trampling the heath—
'Tis the march of the Cameron men.

The Queen's Own
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

THIS most distinguished regiment owes its origin to the exertions of Alan Cameron, a Highland gentleman of Inverness-shire, who afterwards rose to high distinction in the military service of this country. Some 20 years before, he had been forced to leave Scotland, in consequence of his having killed his adversary in a duel, and in America had found, during the War of Independence, a career which gave him, as an officer of one of the irregular corps of cavalry formed to assist the British, incident and adventure enough to satisfy even his daring spirit. The war over, he returned to England, and when the French Revolution made it necessary for Britain to protect herself he offered to raise a regiment of Highlanders to be added to the British army. In the prospect of this welcome outlet for their martial spirit, past quarrels were forgotten, and in a few months, 700 gallant young Highlandmen marched away from Inverness-shire amid the enthusiastic farewells of their kinsfolk and friends. This regiment was up to the year 1881 styled the 79th Cameron Highlanders.

The following short account of the war service of the regiment will, although much has to be omitted, show how well and gallantly it has for over 100 years maintained its valour and good conduct; and it is to be hoped that Inverness-shire will long continue to send to its colours the necessary number

of young men of spirit to uphold and increase the reputation which it has earned in the past.

The Cameron Highlanders were first under fire in Holland during the campaign of 1794, under the Duke of York, but little could be done by the British, owing to the vast numerical strength of the enemy. They again re-visited the country under the same commander in 1799, when they won the name of the British victory of Egmont-op-Zee for their colours. On the morning after the battle the Duke of York rode up to the regiment and, addressing the Commanding Officer, said, "Nothing could do the regiment more credit than its conduct yesterday."

The next noteworthy incident was the regiment's participation in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt in 1801, by which the French army, foolishly styled by Napoleon "The Invincible Army of the East," was completely defeated and driven from Egypt. The British troops landed on the 8th of March at Aboukir Bay, in the face of the enemy's fire, but our gallant fellows, leaping from the boats into the surf, speedily captured the opposing batteries. The disembarkation of men and stores having been satisfactorily effected, the army moved forward, and on the 13th, the enemy was driven from the sand-hills outside Alexandria, and the position was occupied by the British. Here on the 21st our army was furiously attacked by the whole strength of the enemy, who was, however, completely repulsed and driven back to Alexandria in confusion, although the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby was unfortunately killed in the action. The Cameron Highlanders then marched up the left bank of the Nile towards Cairo, easily dispersing on the way a French force which endeavoured to stop them. On reaching Cairo the French capitulated and Egypt was freed from the invader. In commemoration of these services, the regiment received authority to wear a Sphinx with the word "Egypt" on its colours and appointments.

From many incidents showing the dauntless spirit of the Highlanders space allows but one to be quoted. Patrick Ross, a Lieutenant of the regiment, was severely wounded in the engagement on the 21st March, and it was found necessary to amputate his arm, but within three weeks of his being wounded he was again with the regiment and taking his full share of every duty.

In 1807, the Highlanders visited Denmark, and served with distinction at the capture of Copenhagen. Then

followed busy and eventful years of service during the protracted struggle which Britain, often single-handed, successfully maintained against the ambitions and despotism of Napoleon. In 1808 the regiment was represented by its light company at the famous battle of Corunna, where Sir John Moore fell. In 1809 it fought at Flushing, and a detachment assisted at the victory of Talavera, in Spain. Under Alan Cameron, now a Brigadier-General, the regiment fought successfully at Busaco, and with the rest of Wellington's army held the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras against all the efforts of the best of Napoleon's Marshals. On the retreat of the French the English army followed in close pursuit, and the Cameron Highlanders had many skirmishes with the retreating foe, in one of which the colonel of the 39th French Regiment was captured by Lieutenant Kenneth Cameron.

On the 3rd May, 1811, the British army was attacked by Marshal Massena, the key of the British position being Fuentes d'Onor, a village which was occupied by the Cameron Highlanders with two other regiments. Furious and repeated attacks were made by the French on the village during the day, and although the weight of numbers at times forced our gallant fellows from the lower portion of the village, they never relaxed their hold, and sweeping down from the higher portion again and again drove off their enemies from the village, and night still found it in our possession. On the 5th, however, Massena, seeing that it was his only chance, redoubled his efforts to capture the village, and a stern and protracted conflict ensued in its streets and houses. Often borne back, the Highlanders under the command of Colonel Philips Cameron, a son of Alan Cameron, were always ready for a further effort. At last Massena sent forward the famous French Imperial Guard, and these veterans, in all the confidence of many a previous victory, entered the village in such numbers, that, notwithstanding all their efforts with bayonets and clubbed muskets, the Highlanders were steadily borne backwards up the hill. At the crisis of the fight a French soldier was seen to take a careful aim at Colonel Cameron. He fired, and the gallant colonel fell dead from his horse. In a moment the Highlanders realised the death of their chief and a fierce outcry for vengeance arose as from one man. In a perfect fury of rage the Highlanders and their comrades threw themselves upon the French, and the discipline and firmness of the Imperial Guard collapsed before this terrible charge.

In a few minutes all that was left of that magnificent body of chosen soldiers were groups of fugitives flying for their lives ; nor dared Massena try again. To mark his sense of the gallant conduct of the regiment Wellington ordered that a Sergeant should be selected for promotion, and Sergeant Donald McIntosh was accordingly promoted to a commission in the 88th Regiment, which had fought side by side with them in the battle.

It would take too long to follow closely the fortunes of the Cameron Highlanders in the many opportunities which the Peninsular War afforded them of gaining distinction, but the names on its colours of the victories of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse, all speak of the gallantry and devotion of the regiment.

The escape of Napoleon from Elba roused the Highlanders from the brief period of rest which succeeded the Peninsular War, and the regiment was with Wellington at Brussels on that memorable night when the news of the advance of the French put an end to the Duchess of Richmond's ball. The gathering of the Cameron Highlanders as they mustered to march against the enemy has been immortalised by the following oft-quoted but beautiful lines of Byron :—

“ And wild and high the ‘Camerons gathering’ rose
 The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
 Have heard, and heard too have her Saxon foes.
 How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills
 Savage and shrill ! but with the breath which fills
 Their mount'ain-pipe, so fill the mountainers
 With the fierce native daring which instils
 The stirring memory of a thousand years,
 And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears.”

The regiment was at Quatre Bras with Picton's Division, which bore the brunt of the furious onslaughts of Marshal Ney's army corps, while on the famous 18th of June, at Waterloo, the Cameron Highlanders gained the great distinction of being one of the four regiments specially mentioned for their gallant services by the Duke of Wellington. With one other regiment it made the celebrated charge which scattered a French division of 3,000 men, and left it a prey to the Scots Greys and other cavalry regiments, who slew or made prisoners nearly the whole. The brave Sir Thomas Picton fell mortally wounded whilst leading this charge. At the close of the terrible struggle the Cameron Highlanders marched to their bivouac under the command of a lieutenant, 279 strong—all that was left of the 700 who had marched out of Brussels a few days before.

Many years elapsed after Waterloo ere the battle-pipes of the Cameron Highlanders sounded again in the ears of a foe, and it was not until 1854 that the regiment was again called into the field. It then proceeded to the Crimea, where in the Highland Brigade under Sir Colin Campbell it did gallant service. Of its bearing during the battle of the Alma, let Kinglake, the historian of the war, speak: "Above the crest or swell of ground on the left rear of the 93rd, yet another array of the tall bending plumes began to rise up in a long ceaseless line, stretching far into the east, and presently with all the grace and beauty that marks a Highland regiment when it springs up the side of a hill, the 79th came bounding forward. Without a halt, or with only the halt that was needed for dressing the ranks, it sprang at the flank of the right Soudal column and caught it in its sin—caught it daring to march across the front of a battalion advancing in line!"

After the Crimean Campaign came the Indian Mutiny, and the Camerons were hastily sent to India. Almost immediately on reaching that country they were called upon for much severe and harassing service. At Secundragunge they surprised and drove away a large body of Sepoys, and marched 48 miles in 23 hours. At Mohomdie so great was the heat that no less than 110 men were down from sunstroke, while at Lucknow they had to fight their way through the city, driving the desperate mutineers from house to house at the point of the bayonet. A service of peculiar gallantry was performed by a party of the regiment, who volunteered for the purpose, in erecting a breastwork in the centre of the iron bridge, although at the time it was swept by the fire of the rebel Sepoys. The regiment was constantly engaged with the rebels during the next nine months, notably at the battles of Bareilly, engagements at Allygunge, Shahjehanpore, Kampore, Kussia, Bundwa Kote, and at the passages of the Gogra and Raptree Rivers.

In 1863 the regiment was engaged against the Mohmunds, a tribe that was making things troublesome in the Khyber Pass. Ten years later, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, after presenting new colours to the regiment, conferred on it the title of the "Queen's Own," and later in the year a strong party from the regiment joined the Black Watch and shared with it the honour of the difficult march through the African forest to Coomassie.

For the second time the Cameron Highlanders took part in an expedition into Egypt, and in 1882, under Lord Wolseley,

took a distinguished part in the operations which resulted in Arabi's overthrow at Tel-el-Kebir.

"The weird night march upon Tel-el-Kebir, long to be retained in the annals of the regiment and the country, can never be forgotten by those who took part in it; the monotonous tramp, the sombre lines, the dimly discerned sea of desert, faintly lighted by the stars, were at once ghostly and impressive. The pace was necessarily slow; one halt was made, and shortly afterwards the directing star having become concealed, another one was chosen, and the direction slightly changed to the right. The 42nd, 74th, and 75th, did not at once conform, and the consequence was that a halt had to be made, as these regiments found themselves almost facing each other.

"The line was quickly and silently re-formed, and the advance continued.

"Just as dawn was breaking two shots were fired from the left front, and Private James Pollock, of the regiment, fell dead. It was now evident that the regiment was close upon the enemy. Bayonets were at once fixed.

"In a few seconds these two shots were followed by others; the bugles of the Egyptians rang out, shells screamed above, and a line of fire poured from the enemy's trenches. The 79th moved steadily on in an unbroken line, not a shot was fired in reply; but on the 'advance' for the brigade being sounded by Sir Archibald Alison's bugler, drummer John Alcorn, of the 79th, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith galloped to the front, waving his sword and crying, 'Come on 79th!' and breaking into double time, to the shrill music of the pipes and cheering, as they ran, the regiment charged the enemy's lines." (Historical Records, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.)

The Cameron Highlanders were subsequently employed in the Nile Expedition sent to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum, and again in 1885 were with the force which at Giniss drove the Arab invaders back into the desert, the regiment having previously built the fort of Kosheh, and held it for a whole month against an enemy estimated at 7,000 men, by whom it was completely surrounded and almost incessantly fired at.

In 1893 a monument was unveiled in Inverness by Lochiel, erected in honoured remembrance of the brave officers and men who fell in the Egyptian campaigns while serving in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

An increase of the army having been sanctioned by Parliament in 1897, a 2nd Battalion was raised at Fort George, a

nucleus of 7 officers and 80 N.C.O. and men being furnished by the 1st Battalion.

In 1898, the 1st Battalion, then quartered in Cairo, was ordered to proceed up the Nile, to take part in the Soudan Campaign of that year.

The first incident of importance was the arduous march from Abu Dis Camp, near Abu Hamed on the Nile, to Debeika village, just south of Berber. This march was 115 miles in length and the first 98 miles were covered in 113 hours. On reaching Berber, the 9th Soudanese gave the regiment an especially cordial welcome; their band led the way, playing "The Cameron Men," and in their midst was the pair of colours presented to them by the 79th at Korosko in 1886; it was owing to this presentation that the 9th Soudanese always delighted to style themselves the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

On the 20th March the whole British force, under Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, left the Nile and worked across the desert to the river Atbara to attack the Dervishes, who were entrenched on that river, under Mahmoud.

On the morning of the 8th April, 1898, after a short but exciting desert night march, the battle of the Atbara was fought, resulting in the annihilation of Mahmoud's army. In that fight the 1st Battalion played a prominent part, as it led the British Brigade. The battalion marched down to the zareba surrounding the Dervish position in line two deep, shoulder to shoulder, the front rank firing as they went. Orders were for the central and two flank companies to demolish the zareba in front of them whilst the remaining companies poured in a heavy fire, and that then the battalion should form a second line and allow the Seaforth Highlanders, Lincolns and Warwicks to pass through and enter the Dervish position by the three gaps made in the zareba. The zareba, however, was found to be far less of an obstacle than had been anticipated, and the battalion led the way into the Dervish position. It was during the pause at the zareba that the Cameron Highlanders suffered nearly all their casualties, which amounted to: Officers, Captains C. Findley and B. C. Urquhart, killed; Major Napier, mortally wounded; N.C.O. and men, 10 killed, 4 mortally wounded, 34 wounded—51 casualties in all out of the 116 suffered by the British Brigade. Piper Stewart, while playing the famous march, "The Cameron Men," was pierced by seven bullets. Once the British troops, white and black, had entered the Dervish position it was only a matter of minutes before every living Dervish who was able to do so had fled. The

estimated loss of the Dervishes was 2,000 killed and wounded, and Mahmoud himself was captured unwounded by a Soudanese regiment.

The watchword of the battle of the Atbara was, "Remember General Gordon."

Amongst the numerous telegrams received by the Sirdar was one from Queen Victoria after the battle, worded as follows :—

"Anxious to hear how wounded progress; am proud of the gallantry of my soldiers; so glad to hear my Cameron Highlanders should have been amongst them."

The Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, in congratulating Colonel Money after the Atbara, said, "I have never seen anything so splendid as that steady advance of your regiment; you ought to be very proud of it."

The British Brigade spent the summer of 1898 at a small village named Darnali, on the Nile.

The forward movement began on the 24th August, and the morning of the 1st September saw the army halted at Kerreri, about eight miles from Omdurman. It was soon known that the Khalifa proposed to assume the offensive. At 3.30 a.m. on the 2nd, the British force stood to arms, and at 6.30 a.m. the bulk of the Dervish army, estimated at 50,000, advanced into view. Before the Dervishes could be actually seen, their near presence was made known by the sound of their voices; few indeed who stood in the British ranks that day will ever forget the majestic roar caused by the reiteration of the Mahomedan war cry by so many thousand throats, nor forget the sight as the hordes of Dervishes appeared in one solid mass, the breadth of which seemed limited only by the horizon.

The Dervishes advanced with the most reckless courage against the murderous fire directed upon them over ground which offered but little cover; consequently they were mown down in every direction. No body of fanatics of any consequence succeeded in approaching within 800 yards of the British, a small party got up to about 500 yards, but were shot down to a man.

This phase of the battle lasted about an hour, by the end of which the Khalifa's attack had been effectually beaten off; accordingly the British advanced towards Omdurman. No sooner, however, had the force been put in motion than the Khalifa delivered a strong flank attack, which necessitated the counter march of the 1st Brigade to support the Soudanese, upon whom it fell, and was not thoroughly disposed of till 12 noon.

The British entered Omdurman that night, after having inflicted upon the followers of the Mahdi a loss estimated at 10,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded, thus striking a fatal blow to Mahdism, and nobly avenging the death of General Gordon.

The Cameron Highlanders suffered casualties to the extent of two officers wounded, 2 N.C.O. and men killed, and 25 wounded—29 casualties in all, out of the total of 91 casualties suffered by the British Division.

On the 4th September, the Cameron Highlanders were represented at the impressive ceremony at Khartoum that was held with the dual object of raising the British and Khedivial flags over the ruined palace, and celebrating Divine Service in memory of General Gordon.

A few days later the battalion, less one company, embarked on the return journey to Cairo. The company left behind (E Company), under command of Captain Hon. A. D. Murray, embarked next day on a gunboat to accompany the Sirdar on his expedition to Fashoda. The Cameron Highlanders were thus honoured by being the only British regiment represented in that expedition, now of historical interest in connection with the relations between Great Britain and France. In commemoration of their services in this campaign of 1898, the Cameron Highlanders were permitted to bear the honours "Atbara" and "Khartoum" on their colours.

During the first five months of the South African War of 1899-1902 the Cameron Highlanders were not represented at the front, but on the 2nd March, 1900, the 1st Battalion left Cairo and disembarked at East London, three weeks later.

It is beyond the scope of this short history to give in great detail the adventures of the 1st Battalion in South Africa during its two and a half years' stay there, so the following is but a short summary.

Shortly after arriving in the country the battalion was incorporated in the 21st Brigade, newly formed under the command of General Bruce Hamilton. Almost immediately after its formation, the brigade marched to the relief of General Ian Hamilton at Houtnek on the 1st May, 1900, and thereupon joined his force. This column marched on the right flank of the general advance on Pretoria, ending in the occupation of that town on the 5th June, 1900. On the way, the battalion took part in the actions consequent on the crossing of the Zand River on the 11th May, and the occupation of Johannesburg, the 29th May. The latter engagement took place at Doornkop, the spot celebrated for the surrender of Jameson's raid on the

1st January, 1896. Shortly after the occupation of Pretoria the battalion left that city again as part of Ian Hamilton's force, and was present at the battle of Diamond Hill, the 11th June, 1900.

On the 20th July the battalion left Bethlehem as part of a small column under General Bruce Hamilton, to take part in a scheme for rounding up a large number of Boers under General Prinsloo in the Wittebergen Hills. There was no other infantry in this column, and the only other troops were one battery of artillery, and something under 500 mounted men. During the following 10 days the battalion was five days in action, covered 70 miles of country, and ended by cornering 1,700 Boers at the Golden Gate on the 31st July, on which day Prinsloo himself surrendered to General Hunter at Fouriesberg with 1,900 more Boers, thus making the total result of the operations, 3,600 prisoners, with a mass of baggage, transport, rifles and ammunition and a few field guns. The loss suffered by the battalion in these operations was 3 officers wounded, 5 N.C.O. and men killed and 28 wounded. The Cameron Highlanders escorted their 1,700 prisoners to Winburg, handed them over, and then marched to Kroonstad, arriving the 20th August. On the 25th, the battalion was hastily entrained back to Winburg, under General Bruce Hamilton, to relieve a small party of colonial mounted troops. The day after this relief had been effected, the Boer General, Olivier, attacked Winburg, but was himself captured, the Cameron Highlanders assisting in the action.

On the 31st August, General Bruce Hamilton took the battalion by train to Bloemfontein, to trek thence to relieve Ladybrand, then besieged. This march entailed heavy work on the battalion, as it had to cover 69 miles in 86 hours, passing its 1,000th milestone whilst so doing.

On the 13th December, the mounted infantry company of the battalion took part in General Clements' heavy engagement at Nooitgedacht, near Pretoria. The company went into action that day 63 strong and had 1 officer, Lieutenant Murdoch, killed, and one wounded; other ranks, 8 killed, 9 wounded. The company was on outpost duty and was very heavily attacked, but held its ground. It was on this occasion that Sergeant Donald Farmer won his Victoria Cross.

On the 6th February, 1901, the battalion took part in the night engagement at Lake Chrissie, when the enemy were successfully beaten off. This was a most interesting and exciting fight, being one of the very few occasions during the war

on which the enemy made a *bonâ fide* "night," as opposed to "dawn," attack on a mobile British column in the field. The Cameron Highlanders by dint of the scrupulous performance of their outpost duty and marked steadiness during the action, materially assisted the rest of the troops engaged to make the affair a British success.

General Smith-Dorrien, in bidding farewell to the battalion, said: "I want to let you know my appreciation of the work you have done for me. I think the hardships you have had to endure for the last three months have been as great, if not greater, than any endured in this war. You have had wet days, wet nights, long marches, great scarcity of food, and if ever soldiers had reason to complain you had. You have done more marching than any other regiment in South Africa, but I have never met a more uncomplaining regiment, and again and again when we were met by almost impassable drifts, you were always there, cheery, laughing, joking, working splendidly, and pulled the convoy through. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, officers, N.C.O. and men. I hope I may again have the honour of having the regiment under my command."

On the 25th April, 1901, the battalion marched into the artillery barracks, Pretoria, after having been a continuous year on the veldt and after compiling a mileage score of 2,247 miles.

The battalion then took over the important duty of occupying the defences of Pretoria, and also supplied a company to form a personal bodyguard to the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 10th June, 1901, the battalion again took the field for three months, for the purpose of clearing the neighbourhood of Pretoria of the enemy. During the months of June, July and August, the regiment was several times in action and acquitted itself with distinction in all the varied work it was called upon to perform, such as convoy duty, blockhouse and redoubt building, and supporting mounted troops in various small raids on the enemy. The battalion had scarcely returned to Pretoria, on the 14th September, when half of it was ordered to Natal to take part in the operations intended to corner General Botha. That half-battalion covered 335 miles in five weeks, being employed for the most part in convoy duty.

The battalion was subsequently busily employed in the important duties of forming and manning blockhouse posts, and escorting convoys of supplies to and fro up to the day peace was declared, namely, the 31st May, 1902, by which date the

marching record of the 1st Cameron Highlanders during the South African War had reached the total of 3,315 miles.

In September, 1902, the Cameron Highlanders returned home and settled down at Fort George, Scotland, where the County of Inverness-shire, headed by its Lord Lieutenant, Cameron of Lochiel, gave their representative regiment an official reception and a most cordial welcome home.

The following is a list of Victoria Crosses and Medals for Distinguished Conduct won by officers, N.C.O. and men of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders for acts of courage on the field of battle:—

The Victoria Cross.

Soudan Campaign, 1898.—Captain Hon. A. G. A. Hore Ruthven.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902. — Sergeant Donald Farmer.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854–5.—Sergeant-Major Thomas Bunyan; Quartermaster-Sergeant Duncan McIntyre, John Mackenzie; Sergeant James Johnston; Lance-Sergeants James Smith, William Thom, Daniel Baker; Privates Alexander Sandison, George Kirk, Robert Andrew, Donald Angus, John Morton, Charles Webb, Thomas Gow, James Douglas, Robert Buchanan, James Dow.

Ashanti Campaign. 1874.—Privates William Bell, George Cameron, Henry Jones.

Egyptian Campaign, 1882.—Sergeant-Major Campbell, Colour-Sergeant William Young, Sergeant Donald Gunn.

Nile Expedition, 1885.—Sergeant-Major J. Emslie, Sergeant T. Healy.—At the engagement at Giniss on the 30th December, 1885, Sergeant Healy, who was at the time Sergeant-Major of the 9th Soudanese, killed the celebrated Dervish leader Nur Hamza and gained possession of his sword and spear, receiving five wounds himself in the course of the action. (Was granted a second bar to the medal for gallantry at Toski in 1889.)

For the Atbara and Khartoum Campaign, 1898:—Sergeant-Major D. McLeod; Colour-Sergeants Thomas MacKenzie, Andrew Fisher; Privates A Cameron, Chalmers, F. Cameron.

No. 3378 Private T. Cross.—Private Cross, at the battle of the Atbara, bayoneted a Dervish who was in the act of aiming a spear at General Gatacre, at hand-to-hand quarters — thus saving the life of the general.

South African War, 1899-1902.—Colour-Sergeants James Nicolson, W. Walsh; Sergeants Alexander Mackinnon, A. Carmichael, Peter Anderson, Sidney Axten, Peter Stuart, Alexander Fraser; Corporals George Burt, J. Milne; Lance-Corporal T. Wilson.

Privates A Cameron and J. McCue were specially promoted Corporal by the Commander-in-Chief, South Africa, for gallant conduct in the field.

GOD SAVE THE KING.





THE

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

BADGE AND MOTTO.

The Harp and Crown.

"Quis Separabit."

BATTLE HONOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"INDIA," "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806," "BOURBON," "TALAVERA," "BUSACO,"
"FUENTES D'ONOR," "CIUDAD RODRIGO," "BADAJOS," "SALAMANCA,"
"VITTORIA," "NIVELLE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA,"
"CENTRAL INDIA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—GREEN.

FACINGS—DARK GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—BELFAST.

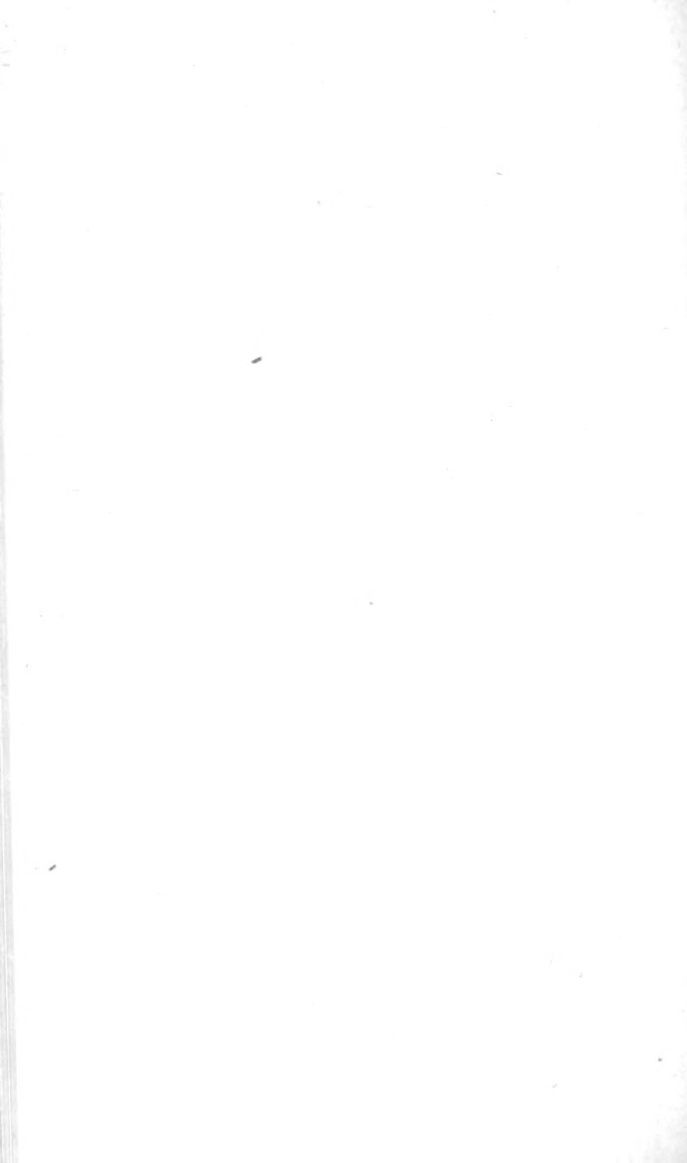
MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Royal North Down Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Newtownards.</i>
4th Battalion (Royal Antrim Militia)	..	..	..	<i>Belfast.</i>
5th Battalion (Royal South Down Militia)	<i>Downpatrick.</i>
6th Battalion (Louth Militia)	<i>Dundalk.</i>

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THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

THIS distinguished regiment comprises two Line and four Militia battalions, the 1st and 2nd Battalions belonging to the Regular Army, and the remainder to the Militia. Prior to the year 1881, when these six battalions were all merged into one regiment, and named "The Royal Irish Rifles," their respective titles were as follows:—

- 1st Battalion.*—The 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion.*—The 86th (Royal County Down) Regiment.
- 3rd Battalion.*—Royal North Down (Rifles) Militia.
- 4th Battalion.*—Antrim (Queen's Royal Rifles) Militia.
- 5th Battalion.*—Royal South Down Militia.
- 6th Battalion.*—Louth (Rifles) Militia.

The 1st Battalion was raised and embodied at Dublin in 1793 by Major William Fitch, and was then called "Fitch's Grenadiers."

The following year it embarked for the West Indies and landed at the island of San Domingo. It at once took part in the Maroon War then raging in the island, and on the 15th December, 1795, it distinguished itself at the storming of Old Maroon Town, where Colonel Fitch, together with 2 captains and 70 of other ranks, were killed or wounded.

The 2nd Battalion was also raised in 1793, and was embodied at Shrewsbury under command of Major-General C. Cuyler, and called "General Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers," but the following year it received the number 86. In 1795 it was selected to serve as Marines on board the fleet, but in 1796 it was re-united and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, where it remained for three years, and then proceeded to India, landing in Madras 1,300 strong, being supposed to be the finest body of men that had up to that time set foot in India. In 1801 it was ordered to Egypt to join an expedition to evict the French, and here it was that the distinction of The Sphinx, super-scribed "Egypt," was gained. It landed at Suez, and after a memorable march through the desert, arrived before Cairo, which town shortly after surrendered to the British.

The battalion returned to India, and in 1802 took part in an expedition to Cambay, which resulted in the capture of the towns of Kariah and Tarrapore, as also of the fortress of Baroda, where two of the enemy's colours were taken.

The following year it was engaged against the Mahratta Chieftain, Canojee Rao Guickwar, whose forces were routed, two forts being captured, and some breastworks carried at the point of the bayonet.

The fortress of Baroach was also taken after a stubborn resistance, and the enemy's colours being hauled down from the ramparts, those of the battalion were hoisted. Many deeds of gallantry were performed by the soldiers of the regiment. Sergeant John Moore, who led the forlorn hope, being most conspicuous, and for his bravery on this occasion was afterwards presented with 500 rupees by the Government of India. In 1805 the battalion took part in the memorable siege of Bhurtpore, where a detachment carried the outworks and captured 11 of the enemy's guns.

Meanwhile in this same year, the 1st Battalion assisted in the defeat of the French pirates in the Island of Jersey,

after which it sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at the capture of that colony in 1806 with the army under Sir David Baird. A small detachment of the 2nd Battalion also served with this force. In 1806 the 2nd Battalion was re-named "The 86th or Leinster Regiment," and remained in India until 1810.

In 1809 the 1st Battalion sailed for Portugal and joined General Cameron's Brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington). It at once took the field and was engaged in the capture of Oporto, and passage of the River Douro.

In an action at Salamonde, it completely routed a French regiment which formed part of Marshal Soult's rear-guard.

At the battle of Talavera in 1809, the battalion specially distinguished itself by the cool and steady manner in which it charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Here it lost 18 officers and 348 men killed and wounded, and in consequence was obliged to retire to Lisbon to await reinforcements. The following year (1810) found the battalion again at the front, and fighting with General Picton's division at the battle of Busaco, and again in 1811, it took part in the actions of Leyria, Pombal, Condeixa, Foz d'Aronce Guarda, and Sabugal, in which latter fight it joined in the splendid charge which decided the battle. It next participated in the decisive victory at Fuentes d'Onor, and in 1812 was in the thick of the desperate onslaught on Ciudad Rodrigo, and in the storming and capture of Badajoz.

Here the battalion led the advance, and was the first to assault the breach. A bugler of the battalion named Francis Murray, though lying severely wounded, continued to sound the "Advance," as he lay helpless in the ditch of the fortress. In this action the battalion lost 8 officers and 108 men killed and wounded. Colonel Carr and Captain and Adjutant Hext were awarded gold medals for their conspicuous gallantry.

The battalion was next engaged at the battle of Salamanca in 1812, and at the battle of Vittoria in 1813, where it lost 7 officers and 61 men killed and wounded. In the pursuit of the beaten French Army it was engaged at the battles of Nivelles and Orthes. Again, after crossing the Spanish frontier into France, it fought in the action of Vignagore, and subsequently at the sanguinary battle of Toulouse in 1814, where it added fresh laurels to those already won. In this year the regiment returned to England.

Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion had been gaining distinction in other lands. In 1810 it embarked from Madras with the expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel Keating against the French Isle of Bourbon, which was captured by the battalion aided only by 180 men of the Madras Native Infantry and a small detachment of Coast Artillery.*

The remainder of the British force was unable to land on account of the heavy surf. Private John Moore dashed into the enemy's redoubt at the head of the storming party, and, climbing the flagstaff, the halyards of which had been shot away, fastened the King's Colour to the staff amidst a heavy fire of musketry.

The following day (9th July, 1810), Corporal William Hall hoisted the King's Colour on the principal battery of St. Denis, and was promoted Sergeant for this act of valour. The battalion then proceeded to the Mauritius, but returned to India in 1812. In this year it was re-named as "The 86th Royal County Down Regiment," and was permitted to wear the Irish Harp and Crown, together with The Sphinx and the word "Egypt."

In 1817 it took part in several expeditions against the Pindarees, and also in quelling a serious insurrection against the Nizam at Hyderabad. The 1st Battalion left England for the Cape of Good Hope in 1817, and having landed at

* See page 658 for regimental song commemorating this event.

Simon's Bay proceeded up country to Graaf Reinet, a distance of 370 miles, but was suddenly recalled and embarked for Ceylon in order to assist in the suppression of the Kandian rebellion. In this expedition it was joined by the two flank companies of the 2nd Battalion, under the command of Captain Michael Creagh.

Many villages were burned, and the rebel Kandian Chiefs were successfully overcome. The Chief Palyahogodera was among the killed. A reward of 500 dollars had been offered by the Government for his capture, and this amount was divided amongst the detachment of the 2nd Battalion.

Large quantities of elephants' tusks, jewels, and Dutch money were also seized, and the object of the expedition being accomplished, the detachment of the 2nd Battalion rejoined headquarters at Poonamalee, in Madras, in February, 1819, and embarked with them for England. Both battalions suffered heavy losses from the effects of the climate and the hardships of the campaign. The 1st Battalion remained in Ceylon till 1828, when it also returned to England.

The 2nd Battalion embarked again for foreign service in 1826 and proceeded to the West Indies. It was quartered at different times in nearly all the English West Indian Islands, and also in British Guiana, and returned home in 1837, being then reported to the War Office as being "in a state of hardy soldier-like efficiency, and fit for immediate service in the field."

In 1832 it was granted the distinction of wearing the motto "Quis Separabit" on its appointments in addition to its other honours, and the following year new colours were presented by Lord Kilmorey, the late Colonel of the regiment.

The 1st Battalion left England for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1834, and in 1837 moved down to Lower Canada, and fought in the Canadian Rebellion under Sir John Colbourne at the engagements of Saint Eustace and Prescott, returning home in 1843.

In 1842 the 2nd Battalion, which was then stationed in Ireland, embarked for India, and during the next few years served in different garrison towns throughout the Bombay Presidency.

The 1st Battalion also arrived in India from England in 1849, and both battalions served in Central India during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59. The 1st Battalion, forming part of the Rajpootana Field Force, gained distinction at Jeerun and at the storming of Kotah, a large town girt by massive walls, and defended by bastions and deep ditches cut in the solid rock. In 1858 it fought at Awah, Nusserabad, Ajmere, the relief of Neemuch, and along the line of the River Chumbul. In 1859 it fought at Touk, and marched 299 miles in 13 days, having once completed a distance of 44 miles in 24 hours, and surprised the mutineers at Kooshana.

The 2nd Battalion was serving meanwhile with the 1st Brigade of the Central Indian Field Force, under Brigadier-General Stuart, the whole being commanded by Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B.

In 1857 it was present at the capture of the Dharfort, and the subsequent severe action at Mundessore, which lasted for three days, and which resulted in the complete rout of upwards of 20,000 of the rebels and mutineers, who fled leaving thousands of dead and wounded on the field. In 1858 it was present at the storming and capture of the fort of Chandaree, having marched a distance of 47 miles in 24 hours, and took a prominent part in the action on the banks of the River Betwa. Here the rebels, numbering 25,000, under Tantia Topia, were completely defeated.

At the subsequent storming and capture of Jhansi the battalion furnished the breach and escalading parties, and also shared the honours in the actions of Kooneh, Gowlowlee and Morar, and in the storming of the fortress of Gwalior on the 20th June, 1858. This latter victory restored the Maharajah Scindia to his throne, and the Central Indian Field Force was

shortly after broken up, and in April, 1859, the battalion embarked for England.

Previous to its departure from India it was specially thanked by Lord Clyde in a General Order for its gallant conduct in the campaign, and for its good behaviour during its tour of service.

The 1st Battalion was in 1859 styled "The 83rd County of Dublin Regiment." It remained in India till 1861, when it embarked for South Africa, but the following year left the Cape for England.

The 2nd Battalion proceeded to Gibraltar in 1864 and thence in 1867 to the Mauritius. Before leaving Gibraltar new colours were presented to it, the ceremony being performed by Lady Airey. After serving at the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, it returned to England in 1875, but embarked again for Bermuda in 1880.

The 1st Battalion left England for Gibraltar in 1867, going on to India in 1870. During the Afghan campaign of 1878 the battalion proceeded on field service to Sukhur, in Upper Seinde, but was not present at any engagement. In 1881 it sailed from India to the Cape Colony, and marching up country, served with the Natal Field Force in the Transvaal Campaign against the Boers. In this year the two battalions, which since 1873 had been linked under the designation of the 63rd Brigade, were formed into one regiment and styled "The Royal Irish Rifles." The following year (1882) the 1st Battalion returned to England.

The 2nd Battalion left Bermuda in 1883 for Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence proceeded in 1886, to Gibraltar; in January, 1888, it arrived in Egypt, and was stationed at Alexandria. In 1889 it proceeded to Assouan and took part in an expedition up the Nile against Wad-el-Nejumi and the Dervishes, which resulted in his defeat at Toski, but it was not present at any engagement.

The South African Campaign of 1899 next called the Irish Rifles to active service. In the early stages of the campaign the 2nd Battalion was placed under the command of General Gatacre, and saw much hard service.

At Stormberg, where the night attack planned by General Gatacre failed through the inefficiency of the guides, the Royal Irish Rifles, although exhausted by long marching and want of sleep, to say nothing of its gallant efforts in the fight, preserved its discipline to the last, and covered the retreat to Molteno.

Considerable credit is also due to the regiment for its subsequent efforts in opposing the advance of the Boers into Cape Colony and restraining the disaffected inhabitants, a service which called for incessant activity and vigilance.

Much gallant service was given during the campaign by the mounted infantry of the regiment, the following being one of several instances :—Private Boyd was in command of a patrol which had been sent out from Natal Spruit on February 18th, 1901, to ascertain if the line was clear. When the patrol arrived at Palmeitfontein they came under a very heavy fire from the Boers who had occupied the kopjes on both sides of the lines. Seeing a train approaching, Private Boyd galloped through the defile under a heavy fire and warned the pilot engine. The driver would not stop, however, and the engine was blown up by a mine, and the driver killed. Private Boyd, knowing that Lord Kitchener was in the train following, galloped on and warned the driver of his train, which was stopped and returned to Klip River. Private Boyd was twice mentioned for acts of gallantry.

Altogether 3 officers and 88 N.C.O. and men were killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 11 officers, 106 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The 5th Battalion (Militia) having volunteered for service in South Africa, embarked on the 5th April, 1901, and did not

return home until the 23rd July, 1902. During its stay in South Africa it rendered much useful service in guarding the lines of communication, on the safety of which the success of the campaign depended.

The following soldiers of the Royal Irish Rifles have gained distinctions for gallant conduct in time of war :—

The Victoria Cross.

Indian Mutiny, 1857–8.—Captain H. E. Jerome ; Lieutenant and Adjutant H. S. Cochrane ; Privates J. Byrne and J. Pearson.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

South African Campaign, 1899–1902.—Sergeant-Major R. Gardiner ; Sergeants J. Darragh, R. Rainey ; Corporals R. Irvine, J. Wright, J. Boyd ; Privates J. Hanlon, J. Hogg, J. Keenan, D. McIlhare, R. Anderson, and R. Beck.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

REGIMENTAL SONG OF THE 86TH, OR ROYAL COUNTY
DOWN REGIMENT.

i.

Come fill your glasses to the brim,
Ye lads that love renown,
And toast unto that gallant Corps
That wears the Harp and Crown,
I mean the "Bourbon Heroes," the Royal County Down.

ii.

When George the Third of "*Bourbon*" heard,
He answered with a smile :
" 'Egad they are a gallant band,
Those lads of Erin's Isle,
Their colour shall be Royal blue,
They'll wear the Harp and Crown,
And be called the 'Bourbon Heroes,' or the Royal County Down."

iii.

Come fling our Colours to the breeze
And let them flutter free,
That "Central India" on our banner
Proudly we may see,
For "*Gwalior Fort*" and "*Jhansi*" to
The bravery redounds
Of Ireland's favourite fighting sons—
The Royal County Downs.

iv.

Now fill your glasses once again,
And toast with three times three :—
Here's "Honour"—it's our password,
And we shall honoured be :
"Honour" is the password that
Has led us to "Renown" ;
Here's "Honours" to the men who added
*Bourbon** to the Crown.

* The 86th Royal County Down Regiment captured Bourbon from the French in 1800.



PRINCESS VICTORIA'S
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

REGIMENTAL BADGES AND MOTTO.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales. An Eagle with a Wreath of Laurel.
 The Harp and Crown. Princess Victoria's Coronet.
 "Faugh-a-Ballagh."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"MONTE VIDEO," "TALAVERA," "BARROSA," "TARIFA," "JAVA," "VITTORIA,"
 "NIVELLE," "NIAGARA," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "AVA,"
 "SEVASTOPOL," "EGYPT, 1882-1884," "TEL-EL-KEBIR," "SOUTH AFRICA,
 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—ARMAGH.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Armagh Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Armagh.</i>
4th Battalion (Cavan Militia)	<i>Cavan.</i>
5th Battalion (Monaghan Militia)	<i>Monaghan.</i>

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Princess Victoria's
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

(Formerly the 87th and 89th Regiments).

THIS regiment was raised in 1793 to augment the army on the breaking out of the French Revolutionary War. It formed part of a force under the command of the Earl of Moira, destined to reinforce the army under the Duke of York in Holland, and effected a junction with that officer at Malines on the 9th July, 1794, although its first war service was on the 6th July, when it gallantly repulsed an attack from the enemy's cavalry at the bridge of Alost, and Lord Moira spoke highly of the conduct of the regiment on this occasion. No general action occurred in this campaign; it was a warfare of skirmishes and outposts in which the regiment gallantly bore its part, especially at Baxtel, Tiet and Schener. The memorable retreat through Holland, and the subsequent embarkation of the army for England, closed this campaign.

In 1796 the regiment embarked for the West Indies, and sailed upon an expedition against Porto Rico; and thence to St. Lucia, Dominique, Barbados and Jamaica. In the beginning of 1800 the regiment proceeded to the blockade of La Valletta and its dependencies, at this time garrisoned by 5,000 French troops. Two British corps, a small detachment of marines and Neapolitans, assisted by the natives, formed the blockade. The enemy did not venture on a sortie, but

confined himself to an occasional cannonade, which did but little execution. The French garrison, being at length reduced to extremity, surrendered on the 4th September.

On the arrival about this time of Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, with the army destined for Egypt, the regiment was selected by him to accompany the expedition which sailed from Malta on the 20th of December, 1800, but owing to stress of weather the fleet did not cast anchor in Aboukir Bay until the 2nd March, 1801. The landing was gallantly effected on the 8th, and on the 9th the army advanced. On the morning of the 13th, the French made a vigorous attack on the British, and the regiment was closely engaged during the day and exposed to a very severe fire. The enemy was repulsed at all points and driven with great loss from the entrenched camp before Alexandria. The regiment was again engaged on the 21st March, and after a sanguinary contest, in which both sides displayed distinguished valour, victory declared for the British, clouded, however, by the loss of their gallant and lamented Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby. On the 9th October, 1806, the regiment embarked for the River Plate, and landed at Monte Video on the 16th January, 1807. It took up a position in front, protecting the breaching parties, and after defeating the Spaniards with great loss, proceeded, on the 3rd February to storm the town. In the public thanks issued on that occasion, the Irish Fusiliers are thus mentioned :—" To their credit it must be noticed that they were posted under the great gate to rush into the town when it should be opened by the troops who entered at the breach, but their ardour would not allow them to wait, they scaled the walls, and opened themselves a passage." They also took a part in the assault on Buenos Ayres, on the 5th July, 1807, and eminently distinguished themselves.

In 1809, the regiment proceeded to Lisbon, and joined the troops under the command of the Duke of Wellington,

then General Sir A. Wellesley; it came up with the enemy at Talavera, on the 27th July, when a severe but glorious action took place. On the 18th February, 1811, the regiment embarked at Cadiz, sailed for Gibraltar, and disembarked at Algeciras. On the 5th March it was engaged in the ever-memorable battle of Barrosa, when it distinguished itself in a most particular manner, as in General Graham's official despatches he states:—"The animated charges of the regiment were most conspicuous, and the eagle of the 8th French Regiment of Grenadiers (which was the first taken in action since the commencement of the Peninsular War) and a howitzer, rewarded this charge." Sergeant Patrick Masterson, who seized the eagle in the midst of the engagement, was promoted to an Ensigny. The Irish Fusiliers completed the splendid military reputation acquired at Barrosa by gaining fresh laurels at Tarifa, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse.

As a striking instance of individual bravery, coolness, and presence of mind, on one of the marches in the Peninsula, the following is worthy of record:—During a short period, the regiment took up its ground upon a hill not far from the enemy, and the men were sitting down to rest, when a masked howitzer opened fire, and a shell alighted in the centre of one of the companies. The men naturally endeavoured to get out of its reach, when John Geraghty, a private grenadier, called out to the men that he would show them how they played football at Limerick, and immediately kicked the live shell, with its burning fuse, over the edge of the hill; the moment it touched the ground it exploded, without injuring a man.

The regiment also highly distinguished itself at Java, and took part in the war in Canada, defeating the enemy at Christopher's Farm with great valour. On the 30th December, the light company proceeded with a force under Major-General Riall to seize the fortifications at Blackrock, in the town of

Buffalo. On this occasion it formed the advance, and was so fortunate as to surprise the enemy's picquets, and to make them prisoners. Following up this success, the men stormed and carried a battery of five guns, killing or making prisoners every one of the defenders.

At the battle of Niagara, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the regiment with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. At Delaware, the assault on Fort Erie, and several minor engagements, it also upheld its reputation for courage and discipline. In 1817, war having broken out with the Mahrattas, a portion of the regiment was once more called into the field. In this campaign the zeal and activity displayed by both officers and men throughout the whole of the harassing operations were highly spoken of in General Orders.

On the 5th October, 1826, the Irish Fusiliers embarked for Ava, and immediately took part in the war in Burmah, where they maintained their unvarying reputation for cool and distinguished bravery, and were rewarded by the grant of Royal authority to wear the word "Ava" on the colours and appointments. Then came a time of comparative peace, and they were not again required for active service until the 2nd December, 1854, when they embarked at Gibraltar for the Crimea, and landed at Balaclava on the 15th of the same month. They served with the 3rd Division of the army during the whole of the operations before Sevastopol, and were present at the assaults on the 18th June, and the 8th September, 1855, in which they lost heavily, besides suffering greatly during the siege from disease and exposure. For this memorable service Her Majesty the Queen graciously accorded her permission that the regiment should bear on its colours the word "Sevastopol."

In 1857 and 1858, the Irish Fusiliers took part in crushing out

the Indian Mutiny, and received the grateful acknowledgment of the Major-General commanding the Peshawur Division.

On the 8th August, 1882, the regiment embarked for Egypt, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was drawn up in line parallel to the positions held by the enemy, about daylight on the morning of the 13th September, after a thrilling night march through the desert. When close up to the earthworks, the men stormed the place and drove back the enemy with the bayonet under very heavy fire. The steadiness of its advance under what appeared to be an overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance.

It also took part in the Soudan Campaign of 1884; on the morning of the 29th February, it advanced towards Tokar, the object being to relieve the town, which was in the hands of the Arabs. On arriving at El-Teb the Arabs were found to be strongly entrenched with several guns in position. The division advanced in a hollow square, guns manned by sailors from the fleet being placed at each angle, the Royal Irish Fusiliers forming the right face of the square. After four hours' fighting the Arabs were driven from their position with heavy loss, and their guns taken.

The division continued its march towards Tokar the following morning, and reached the town after a dreary and tedious march through the desert, about four o'clock in the afternoon. The town offered no resistance. A banner of the Mahdi's was captured and sent as a trophy to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Fusiliers were again engaged in the battle of Tamai, forming part of the 1st Brigade under the command of Sir Redvers Buller. The Arabs fought with the greatest bravery, but were completely vanquished after a conflict of three hours. The steadiness of the regiment in action, and its discipline during the marches, &c., were spoken of in high terms by the General Officer Commanding.

The Irish Fusiliers enjoy the proud honour of their colours having been on three successive occasions presented by Queen Victoria. On the 3rd August, 1833, when Heiress Presumptive to the Throne; on the 5th April, 1866, on the Queen's parade ground at Aldershot, when Her Majesty commanded that the regiment should henceforth bear the title of "Princess Victoria's" Regiment; and on the 3rd June, 1889, at Windsor, an honour unexampled in the annals of any other British regiment.

Detachments of the regiment took part in the Ashanti Campaign of 1895, the Rhodesian Expedition in 1896, and the battle of Omdurman in 1898.

The South African Campaign of 1899-1902 next furnished the regiment with opportunities of winning further laurels.

The 1st Battalion was part of the gallant little army which, under Sir Penn Symons, fought in the first action of the war at Talana Hill on the 20th October, 1899. This action was a splendid example of the bravery of the soldiers, who climbed the hill and drove the Boers away in the face of a fire which had struck down the General and most of his staff at an early stage of the conflict.

At Nicholson's Nek, on the 30th October, the Irish Fusiliers had the misfortune to be surrounded by vastly superior numbers of Boers. They gallantly held on to the position for over nine hours, in the hope that they were thus helping Sir George White, who at the same time was fighting the battle of Ladysmith. The retirement of the Ladysmith force, however, left them exposed to the whole force of the Boers, and after the bravest efforts many were killed or captured.

The 2nd Battalion of the regiment had meanwhile arrived in South Africa, and under Sir Redvers Buller took an active part in the fierce fighting among the Tugela Heights.

It was present at the battle of Colenso on the 15th December, and at the various subsequent attempts to break

open a way to Ladysmith, culminating on the 27th February, 1900, in the battle of Pieters Hill. The Fusiliers took a leading part in the final assault on the Boer position, when the enemy were defeated with a loss of 500 men, and on the 3rd March they marched into the streets of Ladysmith.

The Irish Fusiliers subsequently took part in the operations by which the Boers were driven out of Natal, and forced to evacuate their strongly fortified position at Laing's Nek.

They fought successfully in a spirited little fight at Rooidam, and helped to repulse a determined attack of the Boers on the British position near Pretoria on the 16th July, besides putting in much hard work in marches and skirmishes during the final phases of the war.

The losses of the regiment in this campaign were 8 officers and 144 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 20 officers, 244 N.C.O. and men, wounded.

The undermentioned soldiers of the regiment have won special distinction for acts of bravery :—

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Grady.—Promoted Quartermaster for his bravery ; was in command of baggage guard over quartermaster's stores, consisting of 20 men ; took prisoners 2 officers and 70 mounted men of the enemy during the assault and capture of Buenos Ayres in 1807.

Volunteer P. B. Husband.—Promoted Ensign for gallant behaviour at attack on Buenos Ayres, 1807.

Acting Sergeant-Major Patterson and Quartermaster-Sergeant Cowell.—Promoted Ensigns for their conduct at the battle of Talavera, 1811.

Sergeant P. Masterson.—Promoted Ensign into Royal Yorkshire Light Infantry Volunteers, for gallantry at Barrosa, 1811. Seized and kept possession of the Eagle of the 8th Battalion French Grenadiers—the first captured in the Peninsular War.

Volunteer de C. Ireland and Sergeant-Major McKeldon.—Promoted Ensigns for gallant conduct at the battle of Barrosa.

Sergeants Coppins, McMahon, Mulligan, Palmer and O'Hara.—Promoted Ensigns for bravery during the retreat to Salamanca.

Private R. Smith.—Promoted Sergeant for gallantry at Nivelle.

Volunteers Bourne and Bagnall.—Severely wounded at Nivelle and promoted Ensigns for gallant conduct.

Private P. Connors.—Promoted Sergeant for distinguished conduct at Toulouse.

Corporal J. Orr.—Promoted Sergeant for bravery. In company with Private Boyle, covered the retreat of a reconnoitring party by occupying a narrow defile and keeping at bay about 400 of the enemy in Nepal, in 1816.

Colour-Sergeant Chamberlain.—In 1857 saved the life of Captain Waddilove, who was in the act of being cut down by a Sepoy. He immediately fired, shooting the Sepoy.

Lieutenant Wall (who was promoted to a commission from the ranks).—Was killed in action before Lucknow on the 14th March, 1857, whilst acting as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 4th Division under Lord Clyde. Was honourably mentioned in despatches by Brigadier-General Franks, C.B.

Private Kelly.—Mentioned for distinguished conduct at Tel-el-Kebir on the 12th September, 1882. Lieutenant Wilbraham having tripped and fallen whilst attacking an Egyptian, Kelly shot the Egyptian, who was about to despatch the officer.

The Omdurman Campaign, 1898.—Colour-Sergeant J. Teague and Corporal M. Mullen were the N.C.O. in charge of the Maxim Gun Detachment, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, during the above campaign, and for the excellent and determined manner in which they performed their duties during the campaign and in action they were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Bunting, brought to special notice for his conduct:

during the campaign from 23rd October, 1899, to the termination of hostilities.

This N.C.O. showed great coolness and pluck in action.

Colour-Sergeant P. Daley, at Green Hill, Natal, on the 17th February, 1900, led his section bravely during the action, selecting good positions with discrimination, and commanding well throughout.

Did good service throughout almost the whole campaign till invalidated through enteric fever on 13th March, 1902.

Sergeant Kingston, on the 17th February, 1900, at Green Hill, Natal, led his section with great bravery after his officer was wounded, and again at Witpoort on the 16th July, 1900.

He was wounded in the latter action, and died of the wounds the following day.

His loss was very much regretted throughout the Battalion, as he had served continuously through the campaign till his death.

Sergeant Devlin showed conspicuous gallantry at Pieters Hill on the 27th February, 1900.

Private McGilvray proved himself a valuable soldier as a signaller throughout the campaign.

Private McNally, on the 27th February, 1900, performed most signal service in creeping forward among the rocks on the summit of Irish Hill under a very heavy fire to a position from which he was able to observe the movements of the enemy, which he communicated to his comrades in rear.

When the retirement was ordered at the battle of Colenso, on the 15th December, 1899, Lieutenant Taylor and Private Seeley remained behind to bring back a wounded man, who was much exhausted.

They had to retire with him very slowly under a heavy fire, and rest every two hundred yards or so.

They eventually obtained a horse on which they placed

their charge, bringing him out under the fire of a Boer Maxim gun.

The following memorandum from the Brigade Major, 6th Brigade, was received by the Commanding Officer on the 22nd December:—

“The G.O.C. has read, with much pleasure, the report of Lieutenant Taylor and Private Seeley, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, in assisting Private Murray when the order to retire was given, and he desires that you will notify his appreciation in Regimental Orders, and in the Records.”

Lance-Corporal T. O'Neill and Private Braisby for consistent gallantry in the field.

Sergeant C. McCorry, on the 21st November, 1901, when serving with the Mounted Infantry, was instrumental in the capture of Commandant Joubert's laager at Uitkyk, Orange River Colony.

Sergeant S. Fluke, Private John Smythe, Private Joseph Maher, Private Michael Byrne, for a gallant defence of a post at Machadadorp against a superior number of Boers, 8th January, 1901.

GOD SAVE THE KING



THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

BADGE AND MOTTO.

The Harp and Crown.

"Quis separabit."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Elephant. The Sphinx, superscribed "EGYPT."

"SERINGAPATAM," "TALAVERA," "BUSACO," "FUENTES D'ONOR," "CIUDAD RODRIGO,"
 "BADAJOZ," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "NIVELLE," "ORTHES," "TOULOUSE,"
 "PENINSULA," "ALMA," "INKERMAN," "SEVASTOPOL," "CENTRAL INDIA,"
 "SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-8-9," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—GREEN.

Depôt Headquarters—GALWAY.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion	{ (South Mayo Militia)	..	..	..	..	Castlebar.
	{ (North Mayo Militia)	Galway.
4th Battalion	(Galway Militia)	Boyle.
5th Battalion	(Roscommon Militia)	

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THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS

(Formerly the 88th and 94th Regiments).

THE Connaught Rangers were raised in Connaught on the breaking out of war in 1793, and embarked for Flanders in 1794, where the regiment's first experience under fire was at Alost. After this campaign with the Duke of York's army it set sail for the West Indies, but the fleet was dispersed by a memorable storm. Instead of reaching its intended goal, the ship, with the headquarters of the regiment, was blown through the Straits as far as Carthagena, but afterwards put back to Gibraltar, where the troops were landed. Two companies only arrived at their original destination, where they experienced much hard service before returning to England.

The first name emblazoned on the colours—"Seringatam"—was won by the 2nd Battalion. In the fierce struggle at the taking of this ancient stronghold, the regiment had the honour of forming the storming party. Sir David Baird, who commanded the army, had for some years previously been confined in a wretched dungeon, chained to another prisoner, by order of Tippoo Sahib. It appears that Sir David had a somewhat irascible disposition, and it is recorded that when the tidings of her son's captivity reached his aged mother, the good dame's first exclamation was, "Lord pity the man that is chained to our Davie!" At Seringatam Sir David had ample revenge on his terrible adversary, Tippoo.

This battalion participated in many another hard-fought field against the brave and fanatical warriors of the East—such as Malvally, Janhrah, Berhampore, Asserghur, Argaum, and the Mahratta wars. Such were some among the many contests where—in the fierce struggles which marked the rise



of our Indian Empire—British soldiers overthrew the traditions of many dynasties and bowed their power to the dust.

After its return from the West Indies the scattered 1st Battalion was reformed at Jersey, and soon afterwards embarked for India, reaching Bombay early in 1800. Only a short stay was allowed there, for the Rangers were ordered to take part in the expedition under Sir David Baird to co-operate with Sir Ralph Abercromby in the expulsion of the French from Egypt. Arriving at Cosseir, on the Red Sea, in June, 1801, the regiment formed the vanguard of Baird's army during 14 days' march to the Nile, being the first British corps to tread this dangerous route through the desert.

Returning to England in 1803, the Connaught Rangers were stationed for nearly three years on the Kentish and Sussex coasts, then in imminent danger of invasion by France.

The regiment took part in the unfortunate expedition against Buenos Ayres in 1807. Set to attempt an impossible task, the Rangers displayed the greatest valour under the most trying circumstances and suffered severe losses. The sergeant-major was promoted to an ensigncy for his heroic conduct on this occasion.

On return to England the Connaught Rangers had hardly settled down when they were again on the war path. Joining Sir Arthur Wellesley's army early in 1808, the regiment fought in the campaigns of 1809-10, including the battles of Talavera and Busaco, and the famous defence of the lines of Torres Vedras. After Busaco, Wellington bestowed the warmest praise on the regiment, and riding up to Colonel Wallace, he said, "Wallace, I never saw a more gallant charge than that made by your regiment." Both battalions of the Connaught Rangers served in the Peninsular War, taking part in nearly all the great battles and sieges—the 1st Battalion generally in the renowned Picton's Division—and won high distinction in many fields. At Fuentes d'Onor their conduct has been thus described: "For a moment the village seemed lost. The enemy crowned the bridge and announced with loud cheers that Fuentes was at

last their own. That triumph was a short-lived one. Colonel Mackinnon ordered the British battalions to advance, and gallantly was this order obeyed. Colonel Wallace led his Regiment on, and his brief address—

“ At them, 88th ! ”

was answered by the soul-stirring hurrah with which an Irish regiment rushes to the onset. The Imperial Guard waited to receive the charge. Bayonet crossed bayonet, but it was the struggle of a moment, *and the best soldiers of France gave way before the Connaught Rangers.*

“ The routed enemy fled in wild disorder, hotly pursued through the same streets by which in all the confidence of approaching victory they had so recently and gallantly advanced.”

At the storming both of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo the Connaught Rangers had the honour of forming the forlorn hope. On the former occasion, before going into action, Lieut.-General Picton, a man of few words, thus addressed them, “ Rangers of Connaught, it is not my intention to expend any powder this evening ; we will do this business with the cold iron.”

More than once, by a curious chance, the 88th found themselves engaged with the French 88th of the line ; and it is related that on one occasion, when the former had charged and taken a castle which had successfully resisted several assaults, the Colonel of the Rangers remarked to his sergeant-major, who happened to be by his side, “ Hard work, sergeant-major ; the men did it well, but I wonder the other columns did not get in.” “ Please you, Colonel, it was no wonder in the world,” answered the old sergeant-major, mysteriously, “ there’s not another regiment in the army could do it.” “ What do you mean ? ” “ Why, sor, don’t you see ? The defenders are the French Rangers.”

At the assault of Badajoz a bugler boy of the regiment, whose name was White, was severely wounded, but nevertheless this brave lad continued to sound the “ Advance ” until all resistance on the part of the enemy ceased.

The gallant Rangers fully maintained their name and fame at Salamanca—where the regiment particularly distinguished itself—the siege of Badajoz, and subsequently at Vittoria, and in the hard fighting in the Pyrenees, where two companies of the regiment fought a very successful action against greatly superior numbers; and this in view of both armies, for which they were warmly cheered by their British comrades. Their impetuous attack ended in a complete repulse of the French, and is described by Cannon, in his Official Records, as “A display of British valour never exceeded in the annals of war.”

Our victorious army having cleared Spain of the enemy, and surmounted the Pyrenees, continued its successful and triumphant career on French soil. In the storming of the formidable lines of defence on the River Nivelle; in the actions on the banks of the Nive, the regiment bore its part; and in the sanguinary battles of Orthes and Toulouse the Connaught men had their full share of the fighting, their loss at Orthes being more severe than on any other occasion, with the exception of the siege of Badajoz, namely, a total of 277 killed or wounded, all ranks. At the peace the regiment proceeded to America. Returning to Europe, it just missed Waterloo, and marched to join the army at Paris.

In 1819 a Regimental Order of Merit was created. It consisted of three classes—the first, formed of N.C.O. and men who had taken part in 12 or more general actions; the second, of those who had served in 6 to 11; and the third, of men who had fought in 1 to 5 battles.

Cannon, in the Historical Record, gives the numbers in each class, five years after the termination of the war, as follows:—

Class.	————	Sergts.	Corpls.	Drs.	Ptes.
1st	12 general actions and over ..	13	6	6	45
2nd	6 to 11 „ „ ..	7	9	3	126
3rd	1 to 5 „ „ ..	39	25	12	356

The Connaught Rangers served in the Ionian Islands from 1825 to 1836, and in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and North America during the years from 1841 to 1851. It was amongst the first battalions to leave England for the East in 1854, and landing with the army in the Crimea, fought at the Alma and Inkerman, and served throughout the siege of Sevastopol. Here the regiment behaved as it had ever done: at the attack on the Quarries, of the small party of the Rangers engaged, seven officers were either killed or wounded. Even when Sevastopol had fallen there was no rest for the Rangers; soldiers of such proved mettle could not be spared when the Indian Sepoy Mutiny called for men to work, march, and fight. They took part in the brilliant but arduous campaigns under Sir Hugh Rose in Central India, adding another memorable name to the distinguished roll already borne on their colours.

South Africa was the scene of the next and latest exploits of the Connaught Rangers, and in this quarter of the globe, as in the Peninsula, both battalions were engaged. The Rangers took part in the Kaffir War of 1877-78. The services of a very distinguished officer of the regiment will serve to illustrate the rough work which the Connaught Rangers had to do in this campaign. In one affair Major Moore and his charger were both wounded, and next day the Major had his horse shot under him three times. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for the following incident:—"When a small body of mounted police were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, Major Moore observed that Private Giese was unable to remount, and was left at the mercy of the Kaffirs. Perceiving the man's danger, Major Moore rode back alone into the midst of the enemy, and did not desist in his effort to save the man until the latter was killed, Major Moore having shot two Kaffirs, and received an assegai through his arm during the gallant attempt."

Again, in the Zulu War, at Ulundi, the 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers formed the angle of the square against which the brave savages made their chief attack.

Later on they took part in the small but most successful expedition against the stubborn Sekukuni, and here two privates won the Victoria Cross.

In the Boer War which followed, the 2nd Battalion took a conspicuous part. In December, 1880, the headquarters and two companies were marching from Lydenberg to Pretoria. War had not been declared. Approaching Bronkhorst Spruit, a large party of mounted Boers was reported to be formed up across the road. The Colonel halted the column, and seeing a flag of truce advancing, rode out to meet the party. The leader then handed him a letter. In this it was announced that a Republic had been declared; that the Boers wished the British troops to remain where they were, until it was known whether war or peace would ensue; and that any advance beyond Bronkhorst Spruit would be taken as a declaration of war. Before the Colonel had time to return to the column, a volley was fired with terrible effect by a large body of Boers, who—hitherto unobserved—lay concealed about 400 or 500 yards from the road. The Boers had, it seems, nearly encircled the column before and during the parley, and by this first volley the Colonel, his Adjutant, and the majority of the men were struck. The men who were not shot down by this murderous volley quickly returned the fire, and with excellent results, as was afterwards proved by the number of Boer graves. But, taken at a disadvantage and greatly outnumbered, the unequal contest could not last long.

In ten minutes no officer remained unhit, and in less than half-an-hour, 53 N.C.O. and men were killed, and 88 wounded. The Colonel then ordered firing to cease; a flag of truce was raised, and the remnant of the column surrendered. The colours were saved. Torn from their poles, they were safely carried to Pretoria by Sergeant Bradley and Conductor Egerton, who were sent for medical aid.

Among the casualties were women and children. Mrs. Fox, wife of the sergeant-major, was dangerously wounded, and Mrs. Smith, the bandmaster's wife, although her husband was shot dead and her little child wounded, so nobly devoted herself

to the wounded and dying around her, that many of the former owed their lives to her self-sacrificing care. Heedless of a storm of bullets she tore up her own clothing to staunch their wounds. Her heroic conduct was afterwards officially recognised and duly rewarded.

In this tragical catastrophe, out of the small original party of 250, 150 were killed or wounded—the rest taken prisoners.

It is interesting to note that on the 12th June, 1900, the Boers retreating from the battle of Diamond Hill were severely handled by the Australian and British mounted infantry at this selfsame Bronkhorst Spruit.

The British garrisons nobly held out. At Lydenberg a small band of the 2nd Battalion performed a deed of which any regiment might well be proud. This town was garrisoned by one company (50 men) under a subaltern. Richards, in his "Her Majesty's Army," thus describes the siege: "The Boers demanded the surrender of the place, expecting an easy prize, when they saw the boyish commander. Never were men so deceived. Lieutenant Long gained a few days for consideration, and employed them in strengthening his defences. When the next summons came it was contemptuously refused, and on the 6th of January a regular bombardment commenced. For twelve weeks did this garrison of 70 men withstand the siege of 700! Typhoid joined its forces with the Boers, the water supply was cut off, the wounded soon outnumbered the hale. Yet Lydenberg never surrendered." When peace came, Lydenberg and other British garrisons in the Transvaal were still unconquered. The fort of Marabastadt was also held throughout the war by "B" Company, under command of Captain Brook, who was afterwards highly commended by the General Commanding.

Although no war medal was given for the Boer campaign generally, the Rangers earned their full share of honours. The Victoria Cross was awarded to Corporal Murray and Private J. Danagher for conspicuous bravery and devotion in attempting to save the life of a wounded comrade, and the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field was granted to Colour-Sergeant

H. Maistre, Sergeant Master-Tailor J. Pearce, and Corporal Morris Whalen.

Corporals Murray and Whalen had the honour of a personal presentation by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Twenty years later the Connaught Rangers again took the field against the Boers and won fresh laurels in the campaign which extinguished the Boer Republics. The 1st Battalion landed in South Africa on 1st December, 1899, and formed part of the 5th, the famous Irish Brigade under Major-General Hart.

On the 15th December the battle of Colenso gave the Rangers an opportunity of fully demonstrating the continuance of their old dash and gallantry. The Irish Brigade made a magnificent advance under heavy fire and nothing but an unfordable river stopped it, and when the order reached it to retire it was with the utmost reluctance that the men were persuaded to leave the death trap into which ill-luck had led them. The Rangers in killed, wounded and prisoners lost 150 officers and men in the fight.

Nothing daunted, the battalion was present at the actions of Spion Kop and Vaal Kranz, and at the battle of Hart's Hill, on the Tugela Heights, again conspicuously asserted its native valour. The Boers were, as usual, strongly entrenched, but the men of the Irish Brigade, in spite of a heavy fire, made their way up the hill, darting from cover to cover until they came to a bare slope, across which they dashed onwards, but nothing could reach the trenches living. The deadly fire which swept over the bare slope smote down whole ranks, and at last, when 2 colonels, 3 majors, 20 other officers and 600 out of 1,200 men had been killed and wounded, the survivors formed up behind the nearest fringe of rocks. To advance might be impossible, but there was no retreat, and here the gallant Irishmen stayed, holding the Boers to their trenches, while Sir Redvers Buller swung his army round on the left wing of the enemy, and on the 27th February, the Connaught Rangers took a foremost part in the fight which finally drove the Boers from the hills, and the way to Ladysmith at last lay open.

During the fighting in Natal many individual cases of gallantry occurred, the following being deserving of especial mention :—

At Colenso Private Livingstone, while carrying Colonel Brooke, who was severely wounded, was hit, but refused to drop the Colonel, and Corporal Parslow, who within 150 yards of the Boer trenches, left his cover to drag another wounded man into it, while at Hart's Hill, Lieutenant Hutchinson, and Lance-Corporal Smith, Privates Reynolds, McLean, Dempsey, Power, Kaine, and Carroll, within a short distance of the Boer trenches, brought into safety Major Hay of the Imperial Light Infantry, who was badly hit.

From Natal the battalion went to Burghersdorp, and subsequently to Kimberley. It then took part in the forcing of Fourteen Streams, and the Relief of Mafeking. A long march across the veldt took the battalion to Johannesburg, Heidelberg and then to Pretoria, taking part in an action at Witpoort, east of the latter town, under Generals French, Hutton, and Mahon.

In Lord Roberts' initial march east, the Connaught Rangers were at the action of Riet Vlei, and advanced as far as Balmoral, where the wettest night of the campaign was spent, afterwards proceeding to Pienaar's Poort, where it remained for four months, a detachment of the regiment meanwhile being attacked at Elands River by the Boers, but successfully holding its own.

In December, 1900, the battalion was moved at short notice by train to Aliwal North (being the first troops for many months to travel at night) to prevent the efforts of De Wet to enter Cape Colony, and until March, 1901, the battalion was constantly moving about in the vicinity of the Orange River and effectually helped to frustrate the Boer plans.

In April, 1901, Lieut.-Colonel Moore, after ascertaining the wishes of officers and men, volunteered to provide 500 mounted men. Lord Kitchener concurred, and thenceforward the battalion operated in the north of Cape Colony and the south of the Orange River Colony as a mounted column. Frequent

skirmishes took place with the enemy, but the only one of importance was at Zuurvlaakte, when a determined attack of the Boers was gallantly repulsed at a cost of 28 officers and men killed and wounded.

The Militia battalions of the regiment were well represented in the ranks of the line battalions during the war, 85 men being supplied by the 3rd Battalion, 109 from the 4th, and 135 from the 5th, besides many officers.

The total casualties of the corps during the war amounted to 104 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 16 officers and 252 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following is a list of soldiers of the Connaught Rangers who have won the Victoria Cross or Medal for Distinguished Conduct for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Major H. G. Moore.—Kaffir War, South Africa, 1877-8.

Privates Flawn and F. Fitzpatrick.—Campaign against Sekukuni, South Africa, 1879.

Corporal J. Murray ; Private J. Danagher.—Boer War, 1881.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Sergeant-Major P. Cooney ; Corporals D. Hourigan, J. Savage, M. Wrenn, T. Champ, S. Price ; Privates J. Dempsey, J. Burke, Jos. Burke, P. Duffy, P. Sheal, J. Connell, P. O'Rourke, W. Mills, P. Connolly.—Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.

Colour-Sergeant H. Maistré, Sergeant Master-Tailor J. Pearce.—For gallantry at Bronkhorst Spruit, Boer War, 1881.

Sergeant J. T. Bradley, Lance-Sergeant P. Sharkey, Private M. Whalen.—Boer War, 1881.

Sergeant C. Small.—Soudan Campaign, 1884.

Sergeant-Major R. Hart ; Colour-Sergeants M. Murphy, T. Shearer, D. O'Brien ; Sergeants J. Smith, E. Malone ; Lance-Corporal T. Parslow ; Privates J. Kenny, G. Livingstone, W. Lennon, J. Naughton, and J. Reynolds.—South African Campaign, 1899-1902.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

BADGES AND MOTTOES.

A Boar's Head, with the Motto "*Ne oblivio scias*" within a Wreath of Myrtle. A Cat, with the Motto "*Sans Peur*" within a Wreath of Broom, over all the label as represented in the Arms of the Princess Louise, and surmounted with Her Royal Highness's Coronet. In each of the four corners the Princess Louise Cypher and Coronet.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806," "ROLEIA," "VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," "ALMA," "BALACLAVA," "SEVASTOPOL," "LUCKNOW," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7, 1851-2-3, 1879," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "MODDER RIVER," "PAARDEBERG."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—YELLOW.

Depôt Headquarters—STIRLING.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Highland Borderers Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Stirling.</i>
4th Battalion (R. Renfrew Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Paisley.</i>

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st	<i>Greenock.</i>	4th	<i>Stirling.</i>
2nd	<i>Paisley.</i>	5th	<i>Dunoon.</i>
3rd	<i>Pollockshaws.</i>	1st Dumbartonshire	<i>Helensburgh.</i>
7th	<i>Alloa.</i>

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ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

AMONG the gallant kilted corps of His Majesty's Army the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders takes a deservedly high place, as well for its martial achievements as for its splendid discipline and efficiency. This corps is composed of two battalions, the first of which was formerly numbered the 91st (Argyllshire Highlanders), and the second the 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders), but in 1881 they were united and their numerical titles changed to their present designation. Each battalion had separately earned a glorious record, and the story of the war service of the united corps is too eventful to be more than merely sketched in the space of a pamphlet.

The 1st Battalion of the regiment was raised in 1794 by the Duke of Argyll, in response to an appeal from the King, when Britain was threatened by the French Republicans; and the 2nd was raised by the Earl of Sutherland in the year 1800, also at a request from the Throne, and the martial spirit of the Highlanders caused the ranks of both to be speedily filled.

The 1st Battalion proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, but hostilities were practically over ere it arrived; the 2nd Battalion was, however, more fortunate in 1806, at the same place, and took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Dutch army, 5,000 strong, which attempted to defend Cape Town. An unfortunate incident, however, happened in the landing on the shores of the Cape, as a boat containing 35 men of the battalion was upset in the terrible surf and the whole of the gallant fellows perished. How the Highlanders fought in the action may be gathered from the following extract from Sir David Baird's despatch: ". . . The left wing, composed of the Highland Brigade, was thrown forward, and advanced with the steadiest step under a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry. Nothing could surpass or resist the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader, Brigadier-General Ferguson, and the numbers of the enemy who swarmed in the plain served only to augment their ardour and confirm their discipline."

The Peninsular War furnished a brilliant chapter for the regiment's history, as it gave the 1st Battalion an opportunity of proving to the fullest extent its high soldier-like

qualitics. It was present at the victories of Roleia and Viraiera, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and gained much credit during the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore on Corunna. The English general, who had been sent to assist the Spaniards to liberate themselves from the yoke of Napoleon, found himself in the heart of Spain with 19,000 troops, without any prospect of being joined by a Spanish army, and threatened by Napoleon, who was advancing at the head of 70,000 men. Retreat was inevitable, and in the midst of winter, and followed closely by the French, the English army marched to Corunna. Thanks to the energy and courage of the rearguard, the retreat never became a rout, although constant engagements had to be fought to check the pursuit of the French, the final action being at Corunna, where Sir John Moore fell at the moment of victory. As part of the rearguard, the Argyllshire Highlanders were seven times engaged with the enemy, had to pass several nights under arms in the snow, covered a distance of 80 miles in two marches, and notwithstanding all this, maintained throughout the retreat an excellent state of discipline.

Returning home from Corunna, they rejoined Wellington in Spain in time to make their courage felt in the desperate struggles among the mountains and valleys of the Pyrenees. They marched and fought for 24 hours without intermission during the operations on the Nivelle, and at the passage of the Nive, at Orthes and Toulouse, they well maintained the best traditions of Scottish valour.

The year 1814 saw the 1st Battalion fighting stoutly at Bergen-op-Zoom, in Holland, the name of which victory it fully earned the right to add to its colours. The 2nd Battalion was meanwhile engaged in a hopeless task at New Orleans. Not stopping to count the odds, the English general led his men up to entrenchments of so formidable a nature that he himself, with the best part of his force, had fallen ere they reached them. The attack had to be abandoned, but not before the Sutherland Highlanders had lost 520 officers and men in their attempt to achieve the impossible.

The 1st Battalion was next to do signal service at the Cape of Good Hope, at a time when our colonists were seriously menaced by the powerful Kaffir tribes, and for five years it was engaged in hostilities over a vast stretch of wild country, which entailed most fatiguing marches and considerable privations on the troops, circumstances which, however, brought prominently to notice the powers of endurance possessed by the Highlanders. Among many engagements in which the battalion took part, only one can be mentioned—

that near the Yellow Woods River in December, 1850. A detachment of the Highlanders was here attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and many hours' severe fighting ensued ere the Kaffirs were beaten off. On this occasion the battalion lost the services of its gallant adjutant, Lieutenant Gordon, who, having given up his horse to a wounded officer, was surrounded by numbers and killed after a desperate struggle. The General Commanding, in an order published to the troops, said of this engagement: "The Commander-in-Chief desires to express his admiration of the gallant conduct of the detachment of 150 men of the 91st Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Yarborough, on the 29th ultimo, in action with a very superior force of the enemy, and he will not fail to submit to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to be laid before Her Majesty, the gallant and meritorious conduct displayed by them on the 29th."

In 1852 occurred the wreck of the *Birkenhead*, a ship conveying detachments of troops to reinforce the regiments at the Cape, a large draft of the 91st being on board. Close to the coast it struck on a sunken rock and rapidly began to fill; the troops were at once mustered on the deck, and boats were got ready to land the women and children, who all safely left the ship. By this time, however, the state of things had become so serious that the captain of the ship advised everyone to endeavour to save themselves, but on the Commanding Officer pointing out to the troops that they might swamp the boats already full of women and children, the brave fellows, mostly young recruits, kept their ranks in silence, and out of 631 on board, 438 men perished, but not a single woman or child. So great was the admiration of the German Emperor at this splendid example of courage and devotion, that he caused an account of it to be read three times to every regiment of his army.

In the Crimean Campaign the 2nd Battalion formed part of the Highland Brigade who so nobly responded to the appeal of Sir Colin Campbell, "Make me proud of my Highland Brigade." How the brigade crossed the Alma and ascended the heights amidst a destructive fire has often been told, and the following extract from the "Records of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders" depicts the battalion at the crisis of the battle:—

"The summit of the heights being almost gained, a brisk fire was opened upon the battalions opposed to us, accompanied by a hearty Highland cheer as we advanced. After a hesitating delay of a few seconds, the enemy fell back, and com-

menced their retreat in great confusion, suffering fearfully from the destructive volleys of the Minié, and throwing away their arms and knapsacks, the better to accelerate their flight.

“The following incident is related by Major-General Charles Henry Gordon (then a Captain) to show the spirit of the men. When advancing through the vineyard just before crossing the stream of the Alma, a shell bursting, literally blew into fragments the upper part of the feather bonnet of one of the light company about the sixth file from the right, whereupon the wearer, himself fortunately unhurt, remarked jocularly to his comrades, ‘Eh, I see they’re wanting my feather hat!’ and continued to advance in his place.”

At Balaclava the Highlanders were in imminent peril; the Turks had fled, and the battalion was left alone to face the charge of thousands of Russian horse. Sir Colin Campbell, riding down the front of the regiment, said, “There is no retreat from here, men! You must die where you stand!” The men answered, “Ay, ay, Sir Colin, and needs be we’ll do that.” The following extract from the letters of the *Times* War Correspondent, Dr. Russell, tells how they met the charge:—

“The Russians on their left drew breath for a moment, and then in one grand line charged in towards Balaclava. The ground flies beneath their horses’ feet. Gathering speed at every stride, they dash on towards that thin red streak tipped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at 800 yards and run. As the Russians come within 600 yards down goes the line of steel in front, and out rings a volley of Minié musketry. The distance is too great, the Russians are not checked, but still sweep onwards through the smoke with their whole force, horse and man here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense everyone awaits the bursting of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock, but ere they came within 200 yards another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open files right and left, and fly back faster than they came. Brave Highlanders! well done! shout the spectators.”

The service which the battalion rendered during the siege of Sevastopol, the perilous work of the trenches, and at the assaults, cannot be given in detail here, and it must be sufficient to say that none better earned the honours of the Crimean War than did these gallant Highlanders.

Hardly had the men recovered from the privation and

exposure of the wintry Crimea before they were called upon for service of as severe a nature under the burning sun of India. The outbreak of the great Mutiny in India in 1857, with its horrors and atrocities, imposed a task upon the British soldiers, in which they had to face odds as great as any which had confronted the British since their occupation of India; how nobly they accepted and carried out this task is well known, and of the splendid part played by the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, mention can only be made of one episode of the great struggle.

The gallant Havelock and Outram had brought relief to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, but although they had got into the city, their small force was quite inadequate to either drive away the rebel Sepoys or to carry away in safety the women, children, and wounded men of the garrison. To effect this object, therefore, a small column of 4,000 men under Sir Colin Campbell marched towards Lucknow. The work before them was no light matter, as to reach the small cluster of buildings held by the British garrison in the heart of the city, it would be necessary to fight their way through streets of palaces and houses held by 40,000 Sepoys, who had been drilled and armed by the English themselves. Two of these huge buildings, the Secundrabagh and the Shah Nujjif, will always be associated with the proudest recollections of the regiment.

The Highlanders were delighted to be again under their old chief, Sir Colin Campbell, and the following extract from a letter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to Lord Canning, will show that the feeling was reciprocated. Speaking of Sir Colin Campbell, Her Majesty wrote:—"We can well imagine his delight at seeing his gallant and splendid 93rd, whom we saw at Gosport in June, just before they left."

To the Highlanders, with a Sikh regiment, Sir Colin confided the attack on the Secundrabagh:—"It was a glorious and exciting rush, for on went side by side the Sikh and the Highlander. Our men strained every nerve in the race, the officers leading gallantly. The colours, so lately confided to the 93rd, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, were carried by Ensigns Robertson and Taylor. The opening in the wall of the Secundrabagh was so small that only one man could enter at a time; but a few having gained an entrance, kept the enemy at bay until a considerable number of our men, and of the Sikhs had pushed in, when in a body they emerged into the open square of the building, where commenced the sternest and most bloody struggle of the whole campaign. Our soldiers, roused to the

highest pitch of excitement, and burning to avenge the slaughter of Cawnpore, fought furiously on, gave no quarter, and did not stay their hands while one single enemy stood to oppose them. No, not until at the close of the day the building formed one mighty charnel house, for upwards of 2,000 dead Sepoys, dressed in their old uniforms, lay piled in heaps upon each other, and on most were apparent either the small but deadly bayonet wound, or the deep gash of the Sikh tulwar." ("Records of 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.")

Spent and exhausted as was the regiment after this terrible struggle, its work was not yet over, and again Sir Colin rode up to it, and said :—" I had no intention of employing you again to-day, but the Shah Nujjif must be taken. The artillery cannot drive the enemy out, so you must with the bayonet ! " With the utmost enthusiasm the Highlanders dashed forward but without ladders they found themselves unable to surmount the high, strong wall, and while thus checked, they had to suffer an almost continuous stream of bullets from the desperate rebels within. With frantic exertions officers and men combined to drag up two heavy guns to try and batter an opening. Again and again they were fired, but in vain, the walls being too thick, and there seemed nothing left but to retire baffled and disappointed. A party of 50 men, however, headed by Brigadier-General Hope, crept cautiously to the rear of the building, where a fissure was discovered in the wall, by which an active man might scale it. The attention of the enemy was occupied at the front of the building, and one by one the little party clambered over the wall, when a rush was made for the main gate, which was thrown open for the remainder of the regiment to enter. A sharp, short, hand-to-hand fight followed, and the place was won, and from the top of this building, the regimental colour waved the news of succour to the garrison of Lucknow, all being safely rescued shortly afterwards.

The next battle of the regiment was at Ginginhlovo, in Zululand, where the 1st Battalion was engaged. Here the savage courage of the Zulus melted before the withering fire of our troops, and the garrison of Etchowe, which had for weeks been beleaguered by the Zulus, was safely relieved.

The 2nd Battalion was next employed on active service in the Tochi Valley, on the N.W. Frontier of India in 1897 and 1898, and in 1899 the outbreak of the Boer war called the 1st Battalion into the field.

Marching out of Richmond Barracks, Dublin, early on the 27th October, 1899, the battalion, 1,111 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. Goff, embarked the same day

at Queenstown in the hired transport *Orcana*. The battalion arrived at Cape Town on the 17th November, and was immediately sent forward by rail to De Aar, and thence to the front near Enslin. It joined the forces under Lord Methuen in time for the battle of Modder River, in which action it took a prominent part, losing in all, 127 killed and wounded.

Remaining at Modder River until joined by the 2nd Black Watch, 2nd Seaforths and 1st Highland Light Infantry, it formed with them the famous Highland Brigade under Major-General Andrew Wauchope. It took part in the memorable night attack on the Boer position at Magersfontein on the 11th December, and lost 8 officers and 114 rank and file killed and wounded, including its commanding officer who was killed.

On the 3rd February, 1900, it marched with the Highland Brigade, under its new brigadier, Hector Macdonald, to Koo-doesberg, being heavily engaged there on the 6th and 7th. It returned on the 9th February to Modder River in time to take part in Lord Roberts' main advance for the relief of Kimberly. Starting from Enslin on the 13th February, the battalion crossed the Orange Free State border. After crossing the Reit River it was suddenly diverted to the east in pursuit of Cronje, and by a series of rapid forced marches, both by day and night, it found itself at 11 p.m. on the night of the 17th February, bivouacing at Paardeberg Drift. Just after daylight next morning the brigade was suddenly called upon to join with the 6th Division in an attack upon Cronje's forces located in the banks of the Modder River. Deployed into line, with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders forming the right, the Black Watch the left and the Seaforths in support, the brigade swept forward across the intervening flat under a galling fire and reached the river bank, where it was found that the main body of the Boers was entrenched in a secure position on the further side of the river, which was in heavy flood. The battle continued all day, and by nightfall the battalion had lost 96 killed and wounded.

After the surrender of Cronje with all his force on the 27th February, the brigade moved east, and, as the right wing of the 9th Division, took part in the general attack made by Lord Roberts on the Poplar Grove position on the 7th March. The battalion formed the right of the Highland Brigade fighting line, and advanced with its right on the Modder River.

After two days' halt, the battalion continued with the main advance on Bloemfontein and was present at the battle of Driefontein, reaching the Free State capital on the 13th March, 1900.

It then took part in detached operations in the Eastern Free State, including the action of Waterval Drift on the 31st March, and moved north with the Highland Brigade, *via* Winburg, Ventersburg and Lindley, to Heilbron. The distance of $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Winburg to Ventersburg was covered by the battalion and the Black Watch in $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Large Boer forces were met with on the way to Heilbron and the battalion came in for heavy fighting at Bloemberg, near Lindley, while for two days and a night it fought a continuous action as rear-guard between Lindley and Heilbron, reaching this place on the 29th May. The battalion was highly commended by General Macdonald for its conduct during these operations.

It was then detached with guns and mounted troops as a small column for minor operations in the Northern Heilbron district, until, on 10th July, orders were suddenly received to move by rail to Pretoria. The remainder of the Highland Brigade having gone meanwhile to Frankfort, the battalion never again rejoined it.

On arrival at Pretoria it joined General Ian Hamilton's force, which worked north, starting from Wonderboom on the 15th July, subsequently joining Lord Roberts, after some opposition at Balmoral on the Delagoa Bay line on the 20th July.

Starting back the next day for Pretoria with Hamilton's force, it marched to the relief of Rustenburg, and with the Berkshire Regiment assaulted and captured Ziligat's Nek on the way.

It now became involved in the pursuit of De Wet and his Free Staters, who had crossed into the Transvaal. First marching south through the Witwatersberg, then north across the Magaliesberg, it forced the defile of Oliphant's Nek against De Wet's rearguard, and continued the pursuit as far as the Crocodile River; then south, through Commando Nek, and north again by Ziligat's Nek, to the bush veldt of the Waterberg District, towards Pietersberg, having covered some 90 miles in the last four days of the pursuit. The battalion was then suddenly called back to Pretoria to go east again.

Leaving Pretoria on the 31st August, the march to Belfast, 126 miles, was achieved in eight days. Thence the battalion went *via* Machadodorp, Heilbron, and Waterval Onder, arriving on the 17th September at Nelspruit on the Delagoa Bay line, not far from Komati Poort, close at the heels of Kruger's broken army.

Ordered by rail to Pretoria on the 21st September, the battalion joined a newly formed brigade, marched west and re-occupied Rustenburg. From this centre it engaged in operations

in the vicinity against Delarey's Commandos, until, on the 6th April, 1901, it was again called to the Eastern Transvaal.

Marching through Pretoria to Middelburg, it joined columns under Beatson and Benson, half a battalion with each, in operations in the North Middelburg District. The battalion was again united at Belfast on the 16th May to form the infantry of Benson's Column, and started for operations which eventually extended to the Carolina, Ermelo, Lydenberg and North Middelburg Districts. On the 23rd October, after six and a half months' continuous marching and fighting since leaving Rustenburg, the battalion left Colonel Benson's Column only a week before the death of that gallant officer, and was placed in charge of a section of the Delagoa Bay line, extending from Erste Fabrieken to Balmoral.

From this work, it was called on the 19th March to take part in the final operations against Delarey's Commandos in the Western Transvaal.

Proceeding thither, it continued in the field with the forces under General Sir Ian Hamilton until the conclusion of hostilities. It then marched into camp at Elandsfontein, having covered some 3,500 miles on foot from bivouac to bivouac in the course of the war.

The casualties during the campaign amounted to 5 officers and 137 N.C.O. and men killed or died of wounds, disease, &c. ; and 14 officers, and 208 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The militia of the regiment found in the campaign an opportunity of demonstrating its value by volunteering for active service, and both battalions proceeded to the seat of war. The 3rd Battalion was not sent to South Africa till late in the campaign, but did much useful service in the north-west of Cape Colony.

The 4th Battalion embarked on the 18th January, 1900, and had a somewhat more exciting period of service. It took part in a demonstration against the enemy, which compelled the Boers to blow up the Colesberg Road bridges. It furnished escorts to convoys, looked after Boer prisoners, and while stationed at Kroonstad was kept very much on the alert by De Wet, coming frequently into contact with the enemy in its task of preventing them from destroying the railway line. A detachment which was attached to the Buffs at Ventersberg won the praise of the Commanding Officer for its excellent behaviour and steadiness under fire, 23 N.C.O. and men were killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 1 officer and 7 N.C.O. and men were wounded.

The following soldiers of the Argyll and Sutherland High-

landers have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Major W. G. D. Stewart, India, 16th November, 1857.—At Lucknow, leading an attack upon and capturing the guns which commanded a position. Elected by the officers of his regiment.

Lieutenant W. McBean, India, 11th March, 1857.—Gallantry at the Begum Bagh. He killed eleven of the enemy with his own hand in the main breach,

Colour-Sergeant J. Munro, India, 16th November, 1857.—At Lucknow, rescuing a wounded officer and removing him to a place of comparative safety. Severely wounded.

Sergeant J. Paton, India, 16th November, 1857.—At Lucknow, proceeding alone round the Shah Nujiff Mosque under fire, discovering a breach, to which he conducted his regiment, which then took the place. Elected by the N.C.O. of his regiment.

Lance-Corporal J. Dunlay, India, 16th November, 1857.—At Lucknow, being the first man of the regiment to enter the Secundrabagh with Captain Burroughs, whom he supported against heavy odds. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

Private D. Mackay, India, 16th November, 1857.—At Lucknow, capturing the enemy's colours after an obstinate fight at the Secundrabagh.

Private P. Grant, India, 16th November, 1857.—At Lucknow, killing five of the enemy with one of their own swords, in defence of an officer carrying a captured colour. Elected by the privates of his regiment.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-5.—Drum-Major H. McPherson ; Corporals A. Ireland, W. Sinclair, J. Ritchie, D. Laing ; Privates J. Walker, J. McHardy, F. McLeay, A. Fletcher, A. Ross, A. Drummond, D. McTavish, J. Young, J. Gow and A. Munro.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Potter ; Colour-Sergeants J. Mackie, J. Robertson, J. Inglis ; Sergeants J. Ferrier, W. McClurg, J. W. McDine, J. Mitchell ; Corporal J. Stewart ; Privates B. Baxter, D. Keir, and W. Young.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S
LEINSTER REGIMENT
(ROYAL CANADIANS).

BADGES.

The Plume of the Prince of Wales,
In each of the four corners a Maple Leaf.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

"NIAGARA," "CENTRAL INDIA," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1900-02."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Regimental District Headquarters and Depôt—BIRR.

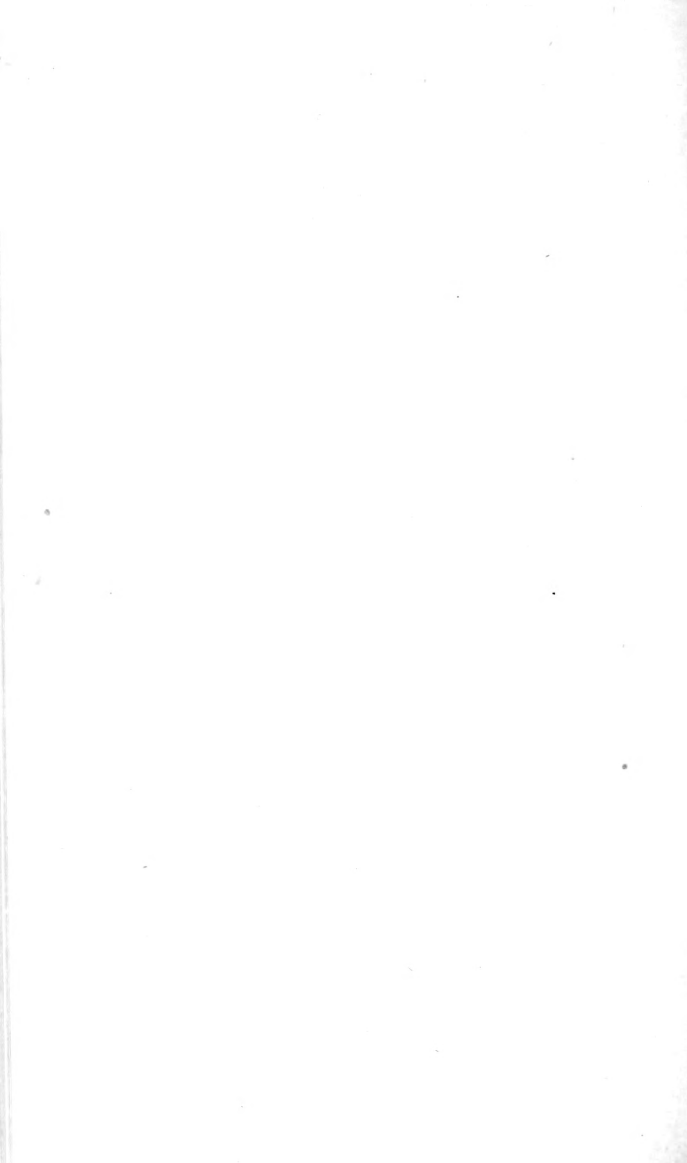
MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (King's County Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Birr.</i>
4th Battalion (Queen's County Militia)	<i>Margborough.</i>
5th Battalion (Royal Meath Militia)	<i>Navan.</i>

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The Prince of Wales's
LEINSTER REGIMENT
(ROYAL CANADIANS).

THE 1st Battalion was formerly the 100th Foot, the 2nd Battalion the 109th Foot. The 1st Battalion was raised in 1760 and disbanded in 1763. Raised again in 1780, in 1781 it was selected to form part of an expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, but as the troubles in India were at that time increasing it went on to India, where it was engaged for four years continually in the field, taking part in many battles, sieges, and minor operations against Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib. During this tour of gallant service, it experienced great privations and innumerable hardships, losing 39 officers and over 1,200 N.C.O and men killed, wounded, or died of disease. In 1784-85 it returned to England, when it was disbanded. In 1805 it was raised again and served with distinction in the war with America in 1813-14. In this campaign the regiment had to endure the terrible frosts and snows of the Canadian winter. At the storming and capture of the "Fort of Niagara" on the 13th December,

1813, the 100th Regiment was most conspicuous by its daring, and for the part played by it in this action the regiment was granted permission to bear the word "Niagara" on its colours and appointments. Again, on the 5th July, 1814, Major-General Riall advanced against the Americans, 6,000 strong, and attacked them with a British force numbering only 1,500, of whom 400 belonged to the 100th (1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.)

Major-General Riall speaks of the conduct of these troops in General Orders (at the time) thus :—" Although their efforts were not crowned with the success they deserved, yet he has the greatest satisfaction in saying it was impossible for men to have done more, or to have sustained with greater courage the heavy and destructive fire with which the enemy from his great superiority in numbers and position, was enabled to oppose them." The Regiment was disbanded in 1818, raised again in 1858, and on 10th January, 1859, His Majesty, then the Prince of Wales, conferred on it the highest honour in his power by attending at Shorncliffe Camp and presenting it with colours, this being his first public act.

In 1863-64 there were three officers of the Regiment wearing the Victoria Cross. On the 27th February, 1872, when at Aldershot, the regiment proceeded to London to take part in the ceremony on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On the 5th July, 1873, a Guard of Honour was furnished by the Regiment on the occasion of the departure from Portsmouth of His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

At Fort William, Calcutta, on the 20th February, 1887, the battalion received new colours, the presentation being made by the Countess of Dufferin.

The old colours of the regiment were presented to the Dominion of Canada, and now rest in the library of Parliament at Ottawa.

The 2nd Battalion was raised in 1761 and disbanded 1763. Raised again in 1794 and disbanded in 1795. Raised again in 1853. On the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny it was selected to form part of the force under Sir Hugh Rose, which proceeded on that memorable and never-to-be-forgotten march through the very centre and heart of India, subduing fortress and fort, and fighting battle after battle.

On the 30th January, 1858, the regiment was engaged in the siege and capture of Rathghur; on 31st January the action at Baroda; on the 3rd February the relief of Saugor, and again on the 12th February at the capture of Garracota; on the 2nd March the action at the pass of Muddenpur. The 3rd April saw the regiment engaged at the storming and capture of Jhansi. After the fall of Jhansi, the rebels and mutineers assembled in vast masses on the banks of the river Betwa for the purpose of re-capturing the fortress and city so valiantly wrenched from them at the point of the bayonet by our troops. Sir Hugh Rose no sooner heard of their intention than he moved out to encounter them, and after a severe and unequal struggle, for they outnumbered our forces by ten to one, they were totally routed. In this particular battle of Betwa, the dash and gallantry of the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment was most conspicuous. We next find the Regiment at the storming of Loharu, the actions of Koonch, Multra, and Garowtee. In the attack and capture of the city of Calpee the men of the 2nd Battalion covered themselves with glory, but their losses were severe, no less than seven officers falling. The services of three officers were specially mentioned in despatches.

The difficulties of this campaign were tremendous; the men had to contend not only against the rebel army, but they had also to encounter an enemy in the form of a Bengal sun at its maximum heat, which made terrible havoc amongst our troops, and proved a formidable ally to the rebel cause.

Soon after the fall of Calpee the whole of India was startled by the news that Gwalior, one of the strongest fortresses in India, had fallen into the hands of the rebels, with a number of guns, horses, and field stores. This enabled them to make a determined stand, but in less than one month after the fall of that fortress, the Central India Force was at Gwalior, and on June 16th fought at Morar, in which battle the regiment bore a very conspicuous part. Three days later the strong fortress and city of Gwalior were re-captured.

For the gallant services of the Leinster Regiment in this campaign it was granted permission to bear the words "Central India" on its colours and appointments.

Sir Hugh Rose spoke in the highest terms of the dash, gallantry, and good service performed by the regiment throughout the whole of the Indian Campaign.

In 1862 the Regiment went to Aden, and the same year was engaged in operations against the hostile Arab tribes in the interior of Arabia, including the action of Bir Said.

On 23rd January, 1863, new colours were presented to the regiment.

In 1875 the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Calcutta, having been selected to act as a Guard of Honour to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), in addition to wearing as a badge the Prince of Wales's Plume, is the only regiment in the army which has the Canadian maple leaf as a specially distinctive badge, and in former years the "Beaver" of Canada was borne on the appointments of the 1st Battalion.

The regiment has won on no less than three occasions the valuable rifle shooting prizes presented to British regiments in India by the Commander-in-Chief.

Its officers, N.C.O. and privates have repeatedly distinguished themselves at all kinds of athletics and in skill-at-

arms in Gibraltar, Malta, Canada, India, and the British Isles—notably at the Royal Military Tournament in London. At the annual athletic meeting open to the army at Aldershot in 1893 its records were the highest known.

The next war service of the regiment was rendered in South Africa during the Boer War, when the 1st Battalion formed part of the 8th Division under Sir Leslie Rundle, and was brigaded with the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, and the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.

The task of the 8th Division was perhaps one of the hardest of the war. After the occupation of Bloemfontein, the further advance of Lord Roberts' Army was protected on the right flank by this Division. This advance had swept the Orange River Boers into a rugged and mountainous district in the south-east of the colony called the "Wittebergen," where to the number of some 10,000 under De Wet and Prinsloo they formed a serious menace to the tranquillity of the rest of the colony, and it was the task of the Leinster Regiment with their comrades of the 8th Division to keep this formidable body of men from coming southwards into the settled parts of South Africa.

After a considerable amount of fighting a line was formed and held, through which the Boers found it impossible to break.

Of Sir Leslie Rundle's operations Sir Conan Doyle speaks as follows "so well, however, did he select his positions that every attempt of the enemy, and there were many, ended in failure. Badly supplied with food, he and his half starved men, held bravely to their task, and no soldiers in all that great host deserve better of their country."

While the 8th Division was thus gallantly holding the Boers on one side, other columns gradually and with much difficulty, approached the "Wittebergen" from other directions, and

blocked the passes from which the Boers issued on their raids. Although De Wet and a certain number of Boers eventually slipped out, the exertions of our troops were rewarded by the surrender of General Prinsloo and 4,150 of his men.

“South Africa, 1900-1902” also records on the colours the numerous marches and skirmishes which ensued in the long drawn out guerilla campaign, to say nothing of the work entailed by the construction of the blockhouse lines and in guarding the long lines of communication.

In this work the 2nd Battalion also shared, having arrived in South Africa from the West Indies in January, 1902.

The regiment had 5 officers and 74 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 2 officers and 40 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The 3rd Battalion (Militia) volunteered for the war and embarked on 7th March, 1900, for South Africa, where it also rendered much good service in escort work and in guarding the lines of communication. It returned home on the 26th May, 1902.

The following soldiers of the regiment won the medal for Distinguished Conduct during the South African Campaign:—

Sergeant-Majors W. Casey, R. Haddick; Quarter-master-Sergeant E. Doolan; Colour-Sergeants E. Vaughan, J. O'Brien, P. Flanagan; Sergeants S. J. Freeman, B. Boyle; Lance-Corporal O. S. Breese.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE

Royal Munster Fusiliers.

BADGE.

A Shamrock.

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Royal Tiger.

"PLASSEY," "CONDORE," "MASULIPATAM," "BADARA," "BUXAR," "ROHILCUND,
1774 AND 1794," "CARNATIC," "SHOLINGUR," "GUZERAT," "DEIG," "BHURTPORE,"
"AFGHANISTAN," "GHUZNEE," "FEROZESHUHUR," "SOBRAON," "PUNJAB,"
"CHILLIANWALLAH," "GOOJERAT," "PEGU," "DELHI," "LUCKNOW,"
"BURMA, 1885-87," "SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—**TRALEE.**

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (South Cork Militia)	..	..	..	..	<i>Kinsale.</i>
4th Battalion (Kerry Militia)	<i>Tralee.</i>
5th Battalion (Royal Limerick County Militia)	<i>Limerick.</i>

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THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS

(Formerly the 101st and 104th Regiments).

THIS old and most distinguished regiment, which under the territorial system has been assigned to the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Clare, was, in 1881, formed from two battalions which had formerly belonged to the forces of the Honourable East India Company. Its origin may be traced to a little band of 30 men under an Ensign, which, in 1652, was allowed to be employed by the East India Company as a guard of honour for the protection of their trade in Bengal. Its strength was gradually increased until, in 1756, it amounted to four companies, which in that year were almost annihilated in the defence of Fort William against Surajah Dowlah, several of the force perishing in the "Black Hole of Calcutta" on that awful Sunday night of the 20th June, 1756. The survivors were collected and joined by detachments from Madras, and by volunteers, and between the 16th and 22nd December, 1756, were formed into "The Bengal European Battalion."

This battalion was employed under Clive at the capture of Fort Baj-Baj, 1756; the re-capture of Fort William, the battle of Chitpore, siege and capture of Chandernagore, capture of Kutwah, and the battle of "Plassey," in 1757. In this last battle, Clive had only about 1,000 Europeans and 2,000 natives with 10 guns, against the enemy's 35,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, with 53 guns worked by Frenchmen. The regiment may therefore well be proud of the first "Honour" on its colours, an honour shared with only two other regiments in the army.

In 1758, it was employed in the campaign against the French in the Northern Circars, being the only European battalion with the force, and was present at the battle of "Condore," and at the siege and capture of "Masulipatam" in the following year.

In the campaign against the Dutch in this year, the battalion, which had only just arrived from the Northern Circars, was greatly distinguished in the battle of "Badara."

During the war against the Emperor of Delhi, it was present at the battles of Seerpore and Beerpore, in 1760, and Suan, in 1761; on the latter occasion the French troops in the Emperor's service were all taken prisoners by the battalion.

It was next engaged in the war against the Nawab of Murshedabad, and took part in the battles of Manjee, Kutwah, and Geriah, the storming of the lines of Undwah-Nalà, the capture of Monghyr, and the siege and capture of Patna, in 1763. In the following year it was at the action near Patna, and at the battle of "Buxar," where the allied army of the enemy numbered between 40,000 and 50,000 men, whereas the British had but 7,080; the battalion was also present at the capture of Chunar in the same year, and the battle of Kalpi in the following year.

It served in 1774 in the Rohilla War, and was present at the battle of Kutra.

On the outbreak of the war with Hyder Ali in the "Carnatic," in 1780, the regiment again took the field, and served under Sir Eyre Coote at the relief of Wandiwash, and at the battles of Porto Novo, Pollilore, and "Sholinghur," in 1781. In the same year the flank companies were engaged at Veracundalore, and behaved with great gallantry, charging the Mysorean horse with the bayonet, and re-capturing a gun which had been taken from a Sepoy battalion. It was also present at the relief of Vellore, and battle of Arnee, in the following year, and the siege of Cuddalore in 1783.

In 1794, on the outbreak of the second Rohilla War, the regiment was again engaged, and then saw active service in the Maharatta War, taking part in the capture of the fortress of Gwalior, and the battle of "Deig," the subsequent siege and capture of that fortress in 1804; and the siege of "Bhurtore" in 1805, including the assaults of the 9th and 21st January, and 20th and 21st February.

From 1810 to 1817, the battalion was engaged in Java, and in the latter year two companies were employed against the Pindarees. In 1826, the right wing was present at the second siege of "Bhurtore."

The regiment formed part of the army of the Indus during the campaign, in "Afghanistan," in 1838, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee in 1839, and at the attack on the fort at Pashort the following year. In com-

memoration of its services in this campaign, it was rewarded by being formed into Light Infantry, and was designated the "1st Bengal European Light Infantry."

The regiment next served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and was present at "Ferozeshuhur" in 1845. In this battle the enemy again and again dashed at the colours, but the colour-sergeants closed round the ensigns who carried them, and formed a wall which even the Sikhs could not break. After a charge of the regiment, it was realised, however, that the regimental colour had disappeared, but an Ensign again dashed forward and found it under the dead body of the officer who had carried it. This colour, stained with the officer's blood, now hangs in Winchester Cathedral.

It was subsequently discovered that the Queen's Colour, which had, on the death of the officer, been handed to a Colour-Sergeant, was missing, but to the joy of all, the faithful Colour-Sergeant reached the quarter guard, and deposited his charge in safety. In the following year, the regiment was present at the battle of Sobraon. Before this campaign it had stood on parade close on 1,000 strong, but after these battles it only mustered 250 men; the rest having been killed or wounded. It was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, on its return to India, who announced that in reward for its distinguished services he had obtained the permission of the Government of India to create it a Fusilier regiment, and that thenceforward it was to be designated the "1st European Bengal Fusiliers."

In 1848, the Fusiliers were again engaged in the Punjaub, and took part in the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat in the early part of the following year, in the latter fight losing 143 officers and men.

During the Burmese War of 1852-53, the regiment was present at the capture of Pegu, and the subsequent operations in that country.

It played a conspicuous part during the memorable Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, being engaged at the battle of Budli-ka-Serai, siege and capture of Delhi (June to September), the actions of Narnoul, Gungehri, Puttiallee, and siege and capture of Lucknow, and at the subsequent operations in Oude. The detailed services of the regiment in this campaign cannot be given here for want of space; suffice it to say that it gained no less than six Victoria Crosses during the campaign, and earned its barrack-room nickname of the "Dirty Shirts," from its turning out on one occasion in its shirt-sleeves to fight.

In 1858, a proclamation was issued intimating that Her Majesty had assumed the government of India from the East India Company, and, in 1861, the European troops lately in the Company's service were amalgamated with the Royal Army. It was further announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer on the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers the designation of the "101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers," and the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers were nominated the "104th Bengal Fusiliers."

Two years after being incorporated in the Queen's army, the regiment was again engaged on active service in the campaign on the north-west frontier of India, and took a prominent part in the re-taking of the Craig Picquet, and the storming of the Conical Hill. For its services it received the marked thanks of the Brigadier, and many men of the battalion received the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

In 1869, the present 1st Battalion came to England, being the first of the old Company's troops to come home, and, in 1871, it was followed by the present 2nd Battalion. The general order published by the Governor-General on the departure from India of the regiment for its first term of home service, is one which forms a proud inheritance for every soldier who serves under its colours. Whilst briefly recapitulating the most noteworthy of the regiment's services, it states that "the record of this regiment contains the history of the advance of the British arms from Calcutta to the Indus, and includes many campaigns beyond the limit of India."

For several years afterwards, the two battalions served in England, Ireland, Malta, Cyprus (the regiment being present at the occupation of this colony on its cession by Turkey in 1878), and in Nova Scotia, maintaining its old reputation for smartness and good discipline.

In accordance with the Localisation of the Forces Scheme in 1873, the regiment was first connected with Munster, and the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Clare were assigned to it for a recruiting area, its depôt being established at Tralee. Since this date the chief part of its recruits have come from this district, and on the 1st July, 1881, it was further identified with Munster by the two battalions being joined with the militia of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, into one territorial regiment designated "The Royal Munster Fusiliers."

It soon saw service as an Irish regiment, for it formed part of the field force employed in Burma from 1885 to 1887. This campaign was not remarkable for great battles, but the methods

of the dacoits entailed much tiresome service and long marches on the British troops.

The next war service of the regiment was in the South African Campaign of 1899-1902.

The 1st Battalion arrived at Cape Town on the 16th September, 1899, and proceeded to Stellenbosch. The Head-Quarters, E and G Companies and the Mounted Infantry, were included in Lord Methuen's Division, and were engaged at the Battle of Belmont on the 23rd November, 1899, the battalion being subsequently distributed along the line as Lord Methuen advanced. Captain MacPherson and about half of A Company were employed on armoured train duty, and were present at the battles of Graspan and Modder River.

On the 1st April, 1900, the battalion proceeded to Warrenton, where the regiment was in touch with the enemy every day, the Boers having a strong series of trenches, stretching for miles along the north bank of the river with the ruined railway bridge as a centre. The battalion's main camp was about two miles from the river, but a line of outposts was held, reaching from Warrenton village right on the river bank up to the Railway station, situated about half a mile south of the river, the whole being daily under fire of the enemy.

After five weeks indecisive work at Warrenton, Major-General A. H. Paget, commanding the 20th Brigade, to which the battalion had been posted, directed that the company stationed at Warrenton village should cross the river at night by the best means available, and seize a kopje on the northern bank which commanded the ford through which he proposed to send the remainder of his force on the following day. Accordingly, on the night of May 7th, C Company, under 2nd Lieutenant Canny, crossed in a very leaky boat, nearly 20 trips being required, and occupied the hill without opposition, the enemy who had been firing from this very kopje at nightfall, having retreated.

Two days after this the battalion moved by rail to Windsorton Road Station and thence by route march to Boshof, where they again joined Lord Methuen's Force.

On May 15th the battalion marched from Boshof with the 20th Brigade, arriving at Hoopstad on May 19th, receiving many surrenders and entered Kroonstadt on the 29th May, 1900.

On the 31st May the battalion proceeded to Lindley to relieve a party of Yeomanry besieged there. During the whole of the month that the regiment remained at Lindley, with the exception of the first week, there was fighting every day, the

town being continually shelled by the enemy, and as the supply of rations ran short the troops suffered extreme hardships. On the 26th June, there was a determined attack by the enemy supported by a vigorous artillery bombardment, which was, however, repulsed on every side, and on the following day a convoy escorted by the half battalion under Major Chute reached Lindley, having successfully fought its way in.

On 3rd July, some opposition was also met at Kemp's Farm. Owing to a flanking party not being successful, the infantry received an order to take the position, and it was accordingly successfully assaulted during a heavy storm of rain, the Munsters being the attacking regiment with the Yorkshire Light Infantry in reserve. On picketing the camp that evening an attempt was made by the Boers to ambush B and C Companies, but without success.

At 2 p.m. on the 6th July, 1900, the battalion moved out in the direction of the town of Bethlehem, and was soon hotly engaged. Almost at the outset Captain MacPherson fell, shot through the body, and soon afterwards Captain Oates and Lieutenants Conway and Boyd-Rochford were also hit. The advance, however, continued, and about dark a donga, from which the enemy had been doing considerable damage, was rushed, and the ground beyond occupied. During the last part of this attack the men, having expended all their ammunition, rushed the position with fixed bayonets and routed the enemy. Four officers and 32 N.C.O. and men were killed or wounded.

The battalion remained in Bethlehem for a week and then marched to a place opposite Slabbert's Nek, one of the passes leading to the Brandwater Basin, fighting a sharp rear-guard action here with De Wet and Steyn, who had broken away from the main body under Prinsloo, just before the passes were closed.

On the 23rd July, the 20th Brigade received orders to force Slabbert's Nek. The Nek was a low-lying ridge flanked by towering hills, stretching far away on either side to the other neks, each about 10 miles away, which were simultaneously attacked. B and C Companies of the Munsters were sent straight up the Nek; they found it very strongly entrenched, but advanced in spite of gun and pom-pom fire, and a certain amount of sniping, until they received orders from General Clements to retire. The enemy, however, evacuated the position during the night. The operations in the Wittebergen terminated after a little further fighting in the surrender of

Prinsloo and 4,000 Boers, and the battalion was given the honour of being the first regiment, with one of the Guards battalions, to receive the prisoners. These operations had meant almost continuous fighting from the middle of June until the end of July.

The battalion arrived at Pretoria on the 14th August and marched past Lord Roberts, and on the 19th August fought an indecisive engagement with Grobelaar at Onderstepoort. It then advanced to Warm Baths, about 60 miles north of Pretoria, and arrived there after some brisk skirmishes on the 24th August, 1900, subsequently proceeding to Pienaar's River, this post being for a considerable time the most northerly point held by our troops. Here a determined effort was made to capture an outlying post held by C Company, but the entrenchments and stubborn resistance proved too much, and the enemy retired after three hours' hard fighting, having suffered considerable loss.

B and F Companies under General Paget, were present at the capture of Erasmus's Laager, while A, B, E, and F Companies, under Major Chute, were largely instrumental in repulsing an attack on Plumer's rearguard near Magates Nek, and C, D, G and H Companies took part in an action at Rhenoster Kop on 29th November.

In April, 1901, the battalion formed part of the Force under General Beatson, operating under the supreme command of Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood. The first trek, 15th April, which lasted three weeks, took place to the north of the Delagoa Railway, where there was a good deal of irregular skirmishing and about 100 prisoners captured. At its completion the battalion returned to Bronkhorst Spruit.

During the trek with General Beatson north of the line in Wilge Valley, the half battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. King-Hall attacked a strong position and drove the enemy from it, capturing many prisoners, and then moved on Middelburg, fighting rearguard actions for 14 consecutive days. At Middelburg the half battalion left General Beatson and went to Eland's River, Bronkhurst Spruit, and Van-der-Merve, whence after a short period they moved by rail to Kimberley. Meanwhile the four companies under Major Chute acted as escort to the ox convoy of Plumer's Column, and on the morning of the 24th, just after leaving camp, were heavily attacked in rear and on the left flank, A Company being hotly engaged in rear till noon, when the column halted for the night. Next morning, H Company, which had been on

picquet, had some sharp fighting whilst withdrawing to act as advance guard to the convoy; the Boers riding up the ridge as the company left and opening fire at a short range, Lieutenant Moore being killed. A Company was also engaged on the right flank, D Company on the left flank and later in front. After two hours' fighting A and E, by alternate rushes of half companies, drove the enemy off. After this determined attack Plumer joined his convoy, and Standerton was then reached on the 29th May. Six N.C.O. and men were mentioned in despatches for this engagement, two corporals being promoted to sergeant, and four privates to corporal on the field.

On January 3rd, 1902, Major Whitehead, Lieut. Canny, and 2nd Lieutenant Croker, with a detachment of 200 men, joined Lieutenant Colonel Sitwell's column, which had been detailed to take a convoy to Griquatown, a place about 100 miles west of Kimberley, which had been practically cut off for the last four months. On the afternoon of the 13th at Doornfontein, the column was heavily opposed by a rebel force under De Villiers. The mounted troops having been repulsed, the detachment of the Munsters were ordered to carry the ridge, which they did under a quarter of an hour from the time the order was received. In the attack Major Whitehead and four men were killed, and six other men severely wounded. For this action, Lieutenant Canny and Sergeant Clusker were mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatches of February 8th.

On the 23rd February, Colonel King-Hall took a convoy to Poshof which met with considerable opposition. The enemy were in position on the right flank and subjected the convoy to a very heavy fire. C Company under 2nd Lieutenant Croker was on the right flank guard, and this officer and 13 men, in engaging the enemy, exhausted their ammunition, and were surrounded. 2nd Lieutenant Croker was called upon to surrender, and on refusing to do so, was shot dead, as was also his corporal.

The 2nd Battalion also arrived in South Africa from India, and during the last few months of the campaign did excellent service in strengthening and holding the blockhouse lines which played such an important part in breaking down the Boer resistance. With the mobile columns under Colonels White, Garratt and Byng, some of its companies shared in the arduous pursuit of De Wet and Steyn, and in the "drives" in the Orange River Colony; taking part also in the minor actions on the Vaal and Witge Rivers, and in the action on the Bothasberg in February, 1902. The regiment during the

campaign had 5 officers and 63 N.C.O. and men killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 4 officers and 73 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The Munster Fusiliers were further represented at the seat of war by the 3rd Battalion (Militia), which having volunteered for active service, embarked on 25th February, 1900, and during the two years of its stay in South Africa put in much hard marching and skirmishing in its many and varied employments. The casualties amounted to 1 officer and 12 N.C.O. and men killed or died of disease, &c., and 6 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The following are a few of the illustrious men who have served in the regiment :—

Ensigns Walcot and Moran ; two of the 23 survivors of the "Black Hole," 20th June, 1756, and two of the first officers of the regiment.

Sergeant Burrell greatly distinguished himself at Kuttra, 1774, was promoted to an Ensigncy in 1779, and subsequently became a Major-General, and one of the most distinguished officers of the Company's army.

General Sir Abraham Roberts, K.C.B., who commanded the regiment for many years, and was afterwards Honorary Colonel, was the father of the present General Lord Roberts, V.C., who was born in the regiment.

Major Hodson, the Commander of Hodson's Horse, was a Lieutenant in the regiment. He was killed at Lucknow.

Colonel Delafosse, C.B., who commanded the regiment from 1875 to 1880, was one of the only four survivors of the Cawnpore Massacre, in July, 1857.

Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.S.I., who was murdered at Cabul in November, 1879, was formerly an officer of the regiment.

And the following is a list of soldiers of the regiment who have won special distinctions for acts of courage on the field of battle :—

The Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant T. Caddell.—For bringing in wounded men on two occasions before Delhi.

Private J. McGovern.—For carrying a wounded comrade into camp at the risk of his own life in the action of the 23rd June, before Delhi.

Sergeant J. McGuire and Drummer M. Ryan.—For conspicuous

gallantry in throwing burning boxes of ammunition over the parapet on the 14th September, 1857.

Lieutenant F. D. M. Brown.—For having, at the imminent risk of his own life, carried off a wounded soldier from the enemy, who were within 50 yards, at Narnoul on the 16th November, 1857.

Lieutenant T. A. Butler.—For swimming the Gumtee River on the 9th March, 1858, and reconnoitring the enemy's position.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

North-West Frontier of India Campaign, 1864.—Colour-Sergeant D. McGrath; Sergeant J. Brosman; Corporal G. Samister; Privates F. Barber, D. Lane, F. Elliott, C. Fitzpatrick, D. Flannery, J. Rogers, R. Goorley.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Sergeant-Major G. Harrison; Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. W. Dixon; Colour-Sergeant F. Bennett; Sergeants P. Mulvihill, C. Crowley, T. McCulla, J. Shee; Corporals M. O'Brien, D. Sheehan, T. Walsh; Privates J. Bolger, P. Burke, W. Malone, G. Strange, M. Symons, W. Sullivan, S. Hayes, J. Sullivan.

Promoted for Gallant Conduct.

South African Campaign, 1899-1902.—Corporal Telling; Lance-Corporal Clusker; Privates Whelan, Foley, McGann, Davis.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

MOTTO.

"Spectamus Agendo."

BATTLE HONOURS BORNE ON THE COLOURS.

The Royal Tiger, superscribed "PLASSEY," "BUXAR."

The Elephant, superscribed "CARNATIC," "MYSORE."

"ARCOT," "CONDORE," "WANDEWASH," "SHOLINGUR," "NUNDY DROOG,"

"AMBOYNA," "TERNATE," "BANDA," "PONDICHERY," "MAHIDPOOR," "GUZERAT,"

"SERINGAPATAM," "KIRKEE," "BENI BOO ALLY," "ADEN," "PUNJAUB,"

"MOOLTAN," "GOOJERAT," "AVA," "PEGU," "LUCKNOW,"

"SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902," "RELIEF OF LADYSMITH."

UNIFORM—SCARLET.

FACINGS—BLUE.

Depôt Headquarters—NAAS.

MILITIA.

3rd Battalion (Kildare Militia)	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Naas.</i>
4th Battalion (Royal Dublin City Militia)	<i>Dublin.</i>
5th Battalion (Dublin County Militia)	<i>Dublin.</i>

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THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

(Formerly the 102nd and 103rd Regiments.)

THE history, fame, and fortunes of the gallant corps now known as the Royal Dublin Fusiliers are inseparably connected with India, the greatest and most magnificent of the British possessions.

The two regiments which now form the 1st and 2nd Battalions figured in many a page of Indian history as the Madras and Bombay Fusiliers respectively, and only when the East India Company ceased to exist were they ranked as regiments of the British Army, although they date their origin as far back as the reign of King Charles II.

Little is known of the earlier history and doings of the regiment, as at that time the British possessions comprised only a few factories, which were held on sufferance from the neighbouring native princes, and the great continental wars of England drew away attention from the labours and sufferings of our adventurous countrymen in India.

Gradually, however, the influence of the British in India expanded, and many of the native rulers were glad to ally themselves to the merchants who could lend them such brave soldiers, and introduce to them the inventions and comforts of Europe. The British, however, were not the only European nation represented in India, as the Portuguese, Dutch, and French

possessed settlements on the coast, and the latter nation especially proved a most formidable rival.

At the time the history of the regiment really commenced, matters were looking very grave, as the French had united themselves to Surajah Dowlah, the ruler of Bengal. So formidable a combination taxed to the utmost the energies of the British, and long before news could reach England and aid reach India, it looked as if we should cease to occupy an inch of that country. It was then that Robert Clive, a young clerk at one of the factories, laid down his pen for the sword, and at the head of a few hundred of the gallant Fusiliers changed the whole course of history, and to him, and to them, it is chiefly owing that to-day the millions of India own His Majesty's sway.

The enemy were besieging Trichinopoly when Clive, to save that place, proposed to attack Arcot, a fortified town of considerable importance belonging to the Nabob of Bengal. All that could be spared to him were 200 men of the Fusiliers, with 300 native soldiers, and with this force he proceeded to attack a garrison of 1,100 men.

The resolute bearing of Clive and his men awed the Governor of the town into a bloodless surrender, and amidst the astonished gaze of its 100,000 inhabitants, Clive and his small force marched into the city. When the news of the capture of Arcot reached the enemy, a force was speedily detached to re-capture it, and 10,000 men, with elephants and artillery, soon appeared under the walls of the town.

Notwithstanding the ruinous condition of the ramparts, Clive and his men made a desperate defence, and so heroic were their efforts that, after several attempts to force an entrance, the enemy withdrew, having lost 400 men on the night preceding their departure, and leaving Clive and his garrison, by this time reduced to 200 men, the triumphant holders of Arcot. This success was speedily followed by others of a similar nature, in which the Fusiliers largely participated,

until, in 1757, at Plassey, Clive met Surajah Dowlah, and both prepared for a decisive conflict. On the one side was an army of nearly 60,000 men, drawn from the most warlike tribes of India, with a numerous artillery; while on the other hand were 3,000 men, scarcely half of whom were British soldiers. The disparity of forces was so striking that the officers of Clive's little army were not unnaturally aghast at the task before them, but he, with a perfect reliance upon the brave fellows whose qualities he had tested at Arcot, resolved not to give way. The fight commenced with an artillery duel, and the British guns, though few in number, were so well served that before long much confusion was observed amongst the masses of the enemy, and many of Surajah's principal officers were struck down. The Nabob himself fled on a fleet camel at the first sign of confusion, whilst some of his principal chiefs withdrew their forces. On the advance of the British line the panic became general, and the enemy's thousands fled with the utmost confusion, leaving the baggage, stores, and guns, as a prize to the conquerors. Surajah was intercepted in his flight and slain by one of his own chiefs—an end not altogether unmerited, his conduct having been atrocious in the extreme. His name will always be remembered for his cruelty in connection with the Black Hole of Calcutta, where, in a single night, over 100 of our countrymen perished from suffocation.

The battle of Plassey practically added the rich province of Bengal to the British Indian territories, but much stern work had yet to be performed by the regiment, and at Chandernagore and at the battle of Buxar, they added to the imperishable laurels of Plassey. The odds at Buxar were almost as great as at Plassey, as 7,000 troops, of whom only 857 were British soldiers, were called upon to attack an army 60,000 strong. The prestige of previous victories, however, had given the British a spirit which deemed no odds too great, and with

that a further sum should be advanced to the Government of India in order to enable it to meet its obligations under the terms of the loan. The Government of India, however, declined to do so, and the Government of the United Kingdom, in consequence, refused to advance the sum. The Government of India, in consequence, refused to advance the sum.

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received in the regiment were presented the value of the British Garrison of 1840 was at the beginning of the year 1840 when the first troops were sent to India all the other fighting in the year the British were the only troops of the regiment who were the first to reach the British shores in the year.

In Europe in 1847 they were with 100 men and returned the Mauritius Army of 1848 with 100 men. They were their numbers limited to India with 100 men and they led the attack on the palace of the Sultan of the Kingdom of India where they captured the Sultan's wife and other wives presented to Queen Victoria.

In 1848 the regiment was sent to the East Indies to fight and at the siege of Amoy and the other important work at Amoy and part of the campaign there which the purpose of our Indian Empire at Amoy and other British possessions the first of the year and part of the first half of the year of the year and then a quarter of a century in 1849.

In the summer of 1849 the regiment was sent to the East Indies and the first of the year and part of the year of the year of 1849.

Early in 1850 the British and other powers were sent to proceed to India with a number of troops for the submission of the British Government and their departure unnecessary and the return of the Indian Army from India at Amoy and the return of Colonel Neil one of the first officers of the Indian Army. Proceeding onwards to Amoy the presence of the British and that place and the return of the Indian and that the matter which had been settled the regiment was sent to Amoy and the other troops were remaining under the garrison Amoy and the other troops and Amoy. In the winter of 1850 the British and other powers.

lock's march commenced, and in eight days, four successful battles had been fought with the mutineers, and 126 miles had been traversed. The presence of the rebel Sepoys in Cawnpore caused Havelock and his force the gravest fears on account of the English in that city, but on entering it the terrible evidences of the foul slaughter of men, women and children told a more fearful tale than even they had anticipated. One idea alone prevailed in every man's breast, and that was to press on to Lucknow in time to prevent a similar catastrophe there. Again, under the sultry sun and over the scorched plains, the gallant Fusiliers pushed on with the rest of their brave comrades, and whatever might have been the fatigues of the day's march, the sight of the rebels drawn up to oppose them never failed to animate them with such fiery energy as swept the murderous Sepoys with terrible loss from their path. As they neared Lucknow their hearts were gladdened by the sound of the distant cannonade, which showed that the staunch little garrison still held out. What joy the sound of the Highland pipes of Havelock's force brought to the weary and almost despondent defenders has often been told, but between the besieged and their rescuers there lay streets and houses full of desperate rebels, well armed and strongly posted, and through these Havelock and his men had to cut their way. How the regiment fought on its way to Lucknow may be gathered from the fact that Nana Sahib, the rebel leader, specially warned his men against the blue caps, "who fought like devils"—the blue cap being a distinguishing feature of the regiment. How the gallant Fusiliers fought in Lucknow is a matter of history, and the fall of the gallant Neill at the head of his regiment still further nerved it in its desire for vengeance on the foe.

At the close of the Mutiny the Fusiliers returned to Madras, where a splendid reception awaited them—all being eager to do honour to a regiment whose recent deeds had most

signally justified the high reputation it had gained in earlier wars.

Pieces of plate were presented, both to the Officers' and Sergeants' messes, and a statue was raised in Madras in honour of the heroic Neill; the balance of the subscription for the object was handed to the regiment, and now forms a fund from which gratuities are given to deserving N.C.O. and privates on leaving the service.

After a lapse of 40 years the regiment again took the field, and in the South African Campaign of 1899-1902 made it clear that this long interval of peaceful service had in no way diminished the ardour and efficiency of this distinguished corps.

The 2nd Battalion was actually serving in Natal at the time that war was declared, and was among the gallant corps which on the 20th October, 1899, stormed Talana Hill in the face of a murderous fire, and scored the initial victory of the campaign.

It fought again at the battle of Ladysmith on the 30th October, and was then sent southwards, leaving one company behind to share the perils and honour of the defenders of Ladysmith.

On the 15th November, a company of the regiment was in the armoured train which was derailed by the Boers at Chieveley.

On the 15th December the battle of Colenso was fought. In this battle the Irish Brigade, with which the 2nd Battalion* was serving, made a most gallant advance, but were stopped by the unfordable river. Under a terrific fire the most heroic efforts were made to cross somehow, but meanwhile the guns had been lost, and in obedience to the orders of Sir Redvers Buller the brigade reluctantly retired. The Irish Brigade had the severest losses of any of the troops engaged.

* With three companies of the 1st Battalion.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers subsequently took part in all the severe fighting among the Tugela Heights, and were especially distinguished in the fierce fighting on the 23rd February. On this day the Irish Brigade had been ordered to attack an entrenched position of the Boers on a hill, subsequently known as Hart's Hill, from the name of the officer who commanded the brigade. Under a heavy fire the Irishmen made their way up the hill with their usual dash and gallantry, until the boulders and rocks which had partly sheltered them came to an end, and left a bare and open slope to be crossed before the Boers could be reached.

Over this exposed space the brigade gallantly charged, only to be met with a perfect hailstorm of lead, against which the most reckless courage was impotent. Again and again the attempt was made, until out of 1,200 men, 2 colonels (one of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), 3 majors, 20 other officers, and 600 men had fallen in the attempt.

The survivors retired, but only to the fringe of the sheltering rocks, and here they stayed menacing the Boer position. The enemy made a determined effort to drive them off the hill, but they would not budge, and here they held the Boers until Sir Redvers Buller on the 27th had swung his army round and delivered a flank attack. The Dublins and their brave comrades joined in the final charge which captured the Boer defences and drove the enemy away from Ladysmith with a loss of 500 men.

When the relieving force made its entry into Ladysmith a small clump of officers and men headed Sir Redvers Buller's force. These were the survivors of the fine battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who had been given this place of honour in recognition of the heroic efforts of the regiment.

Space permits of the barest mention only of one or two of the subsequent services of the regiment.

The 1st Battalion took part in the storming of Alleman's

Nek, the loss of which forced the Boers to evacuate Laing's Nek.

On the 21st July, 300 men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, while guarding a working party of Engineers were attacked by a superior number of the enemy with three guns. After a gallant defence lasting for some hours the Boers retreated on the arrival of reinforcements, leaving the Dublin Fusiliers in possession of the field. The regiment also supplied a considerable number of Mounted Infantry, who did much fighting during the course of the war, the brave defence of Fort Itala in Zululand being especially noteworthy.

This isolated position was attacked on the 25th September, 1901, by some thousands of Boers, under Botha, who were on their way to invade Natal. The Boers secured a commanding position and poured a continuous hail of bullets upon the garrison, besides making several determined charges almost up to the trenches. The defence was, however, conducted so successfully, that the Boers were completely foiled, and withdrew with a loss of 300 men, and this, together with a similarly unsuccessful attempt on Fort Prospect, forced them to abandon their projected invasion.

The total losses of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers during the war amounted to 8 officers and 209 N.C.O. and men killed in action, or died of wounds, disease, &c., and 24 officers and 408 N.C.O. and men wounded.

The 2nd battalion left South Africa for Aden in January, 1902, and subsequently took a prominent part in the operations against the Arabs in the Aden Hinterland.

Mention must be made of the services of the 4th and 5th Battalions (Militia) during the South African war.

Both battalions having volunteered for active service, the 5th embarked for South Africa on the 14th February, 1900, and served until 25th February, 1902, when it arrived home. During its two years' stay it rendered invaluable service,

chiefly on the line of communications, which involved much harassing, dangerous but important duty, as upon the preservation of communications the efficiency of the fighting line depended.

The 4th Battalion went out on the 27th March, 1902, and returned home on 4th October following.

Although the 3rd battalion did not proceed to South Africa as a battalion, it contributed no less than 131 men from its ranks to the Line battalions for the war.

The following is a list of soldiers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who have been granted the Medal for Distinguished Conduct.

The South African Campaign.—Sergeant-Majors J. Burke, F. A. Whalen; Quartermaster-Sergeant B. T. Bruen; Colour-Sergeants J. E. F. Gage, J. Ambrose, T. Crean, M. Dunne; Armourer-Sergeant T. H. Ford; Sergeants M. Connor, J. Hunt, P. Sheridan, W. Brown, J. Ryan; Lance-Sergeant J. Church; Corporals G. F. Frost, P. Flannery; Lance-Corporals J. Kelly, P. Melia; Privates W. Holmes, P. Kelly, E. Reid, W. Connell, W. Cullen, A. Dowling, M. Farely, M. Kavanagh, J. McCormack, C. W. Wallace, Furlong.

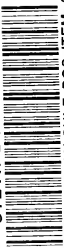
Kano Sokoto Expedition, 1903.—Colour-Sergeant J. H. Robinson.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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